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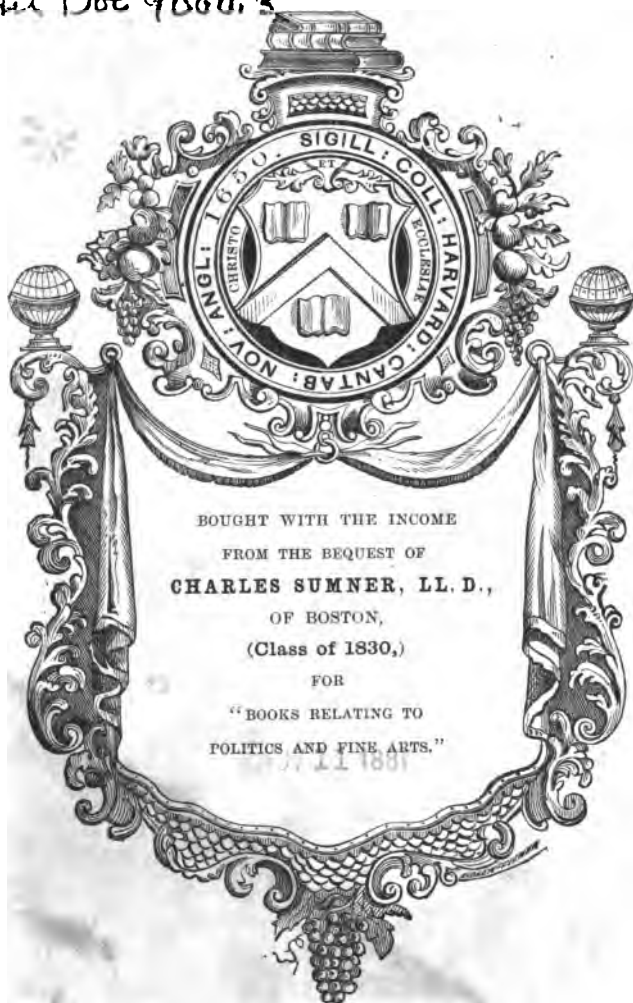
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**COBBETT'S**  
**WEEKLY REGISTER.**

.....

**VOLUME LX.**

**FROM OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1826.**

.....

**LONDON:**

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# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 60.—No. 1.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1826. [Price 6d.

*Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.*



“ The progress of our ruin has not been so rapid as some persons seem to imagine. It has been on foot for more than *twenty years*. From the year 1793 to the present day, the number of the paupers has been increasing. The farmers and tradesmen wore the appearance of prosperity; but, it was a false appearance, arising from the bubble of paper-money. The disease of taxation and of consequent pauperism was constantly at work in the bowels of the community. Family after family were pressed down into the list of paupers. Small farmers became labourers, and labourers went one after another to the poor-house. Small farm-houses, those numerous scenes of frugality, industry, morality and happiness, became, one after another, the scenes of the labourer's misery. The lands went to stretch out the great farmer's tracks or the Nabob's park. And the cottages of the labourers became sheds for cattle, or fell into rubbish, while poor-houses rose their heads aloft all over the country. During the sway of Pitt and his successors the houses and villas round the metropolis have been monstrously swelled in number; but during the same period how many thousands of happy hamlets have been wholly deserted and destroyed! This has been caused by that pernicious system of taxing and paper-money, which has huddled property together in *great masses*, and which has reduced to mere labourers almost the whole of the people. The property, thus amassed, has become more immediately under the control of the Government; so that, at last, there exists a state of things from which the idea of *private* property is almost wholly excluded.”—REGISTER, Vol. 31. p. 611.

## RURAL RIDE,

*From Highworth to Cricklade  
and thence to Malmsbury.*

HIGHWORTH (WILTS), MON-  
DAY, 4th SEPT. 1826....When I  
got to DEVIZES, on Saturday even-

ing, and came to look out of the  
inn-window into the street, I per-  
ceived, that *I had seen that place*  
*before*, and, always having thought,  
that *I should like to see Devizes*,  
of which I had heard so much  
talk as a famous corn-market, I  
was very much surprised to find,

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



that it was *not new* to me. Presently a stage-coach came up to the door, with "*Bath and London*" upon its panels; and then I recollected, that I had been at this place, on my way to Bristol, last year. Devizes is, as nearly as possible, in the centre of the county, and the *canal*, that passes close by it, is the great channel through which the produce of the country is carried away to be devoured by the idlers, the thieves, and the prostitutes, who are *all tax-eaters*, in the WENS of Bath and London. POTTEEN, which I passed through in my way from Warminster to Devizes, was once a place much larger than Devizes; and it is now a mere ragged village, with a church large, very ancient, and of most costly structure. The whole of the people, here, might, as in most other cases, be placed in the *belfry*, or the church-porches. All the way along, the *mansion-houses* are nearly all gone. There is now and then a *great place*, belonging to a *boroughmonger*, or some one connected with boroughmongers; but, all the *little gentlemen* are gone; and, hence it is, that *parsons are now made justices of the peace!* There are few other persons left, who are at all capable of filling the office in a way to suit

the system! The monopolizing brewers and rag-rooks are, in some places, the "*magistrates*"; and thus is the whole thing *changed*, and England is no more what it was. Very near to the sides of my road from Warminster to Devizes, there were formerly (within a hundred years), 22 mansion-houses of sufficient note to be marked as such in the *county-map*, then made. There are now only *seven* of them remaining. There were five parish-churches nearly close to my road; and, in one parish out of the five, the *parsonage-house* is, in the parliamentary return, said to be "*too small*" for the parson to live in, though the church would contain two or three thousand people, and though the living is a Rectory, and a rich one too! Thus has the church-property, or, rather, that public property, which is called church-property, been *dilapidated!* The parsons have swallowed the *tithes* and the *rent of the glebes*; and have, successively, suffered the parsonage-houses to fall into decay. But, these parsonage-houses were, indeed, not intended for *large families.* They were intended for a *priest*, a main part of whose business it was to distribute the *tithes* amongst the poor and the strangers!

The parson, in this case, at CORSELEY, says, "*too small for an incumbent with a family.*" Ah! there is the mischief. It was never intended to give men tithes as a *premium for breeding!* MALTHEUS does not seem to see any harm in *this sort of increase of population.* It is the *working* population, those who raise the food and the clothing, that he and SCARLETT want to *put a stop to the breeding of!*

I saw, on my way through the down-countries, hundreds of acres of ploughed land in *shelves.* What I mean is, the side of a steep hill, made into the shape of *a stairs*, only the *rising parts* more sloping than those of a stairs, and deeper in proportion. The side of the hill, in its original form, was *too steep to be ploughed*, or, even to be worked with a spade. The earth, as soon as moved, would have rolled down the hill; and, besides, the rains would have soon washed down all the surface earth, and have left nothing for plants of any sort to grow in. Therefore the sides of hills, where the land was sufficiently good, and where it was wanted for the growing of corn, were thus made into a sort of *steps or shelves*, and the horizontal parts (representing the parts of the stairs that we put

our feet upon,) *were ploughed and sowed*, as they generally are, indeed, to this day. Now, no man, not even the hireling CHALMERS, will have the impudence to say, that these shelves, amounting to thousands and thousands of acres in Wiltshire alone, were *not made by the hand of man.* It would be as impudent to contend, that the churches were formed by the *flood*, as to contend, that these shelves were formed by that cause.

Yet, thus the Scotch scribes must contend; or, they must give up all their assertions about the ancient beggary and want of population in England; for, as in the case of the churches, what were these shelves made FOR? And could they be made at all, without a great abundance of *hands?* These shelves are every where to be seen throughout the down-countries of Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire and Cornwall; and, besides this, large tracts of land, amounting to millions of acres, perhaps, which are now downs, heaths, or woodlands, still, if you examine closely, bear the marks of the plough. The fact is, I dare say, that the country has never varied much in the gross amount of its population; but, formerly the people were pretty evenly spread over the

country, instead of being, as the greater part of them now are, collected together in great masses, where, for the greater part, the idlers live on the labour of the industrious.

In quitting DEVIZES yesterday morning, I saw, just on the outside of the town, a monstrous building, which I took for a *barrack*; but, upon asking what it was, I found it was one of those other marks of the JUBILEE REIGN; namely, a *most magnificent gaol*! It seemed to me sufficient to hold *one-half of the able-bodied men in the county*! And it would do it too, and do it well! Such a system must come to an end, and the end must be dreadful. As I came on the road, for the first three or four miles, I saw great numbers of labourers either digging potatoes for their Sunday's dinner, or coming home with them, or going out to dig them. The land-owners, or occupiers, *let small pieces of land to the labourers*, and these they cultivate with the spade for their own use. They pay, in all cases a *high rent*, and, in most cases, an enormous one. The practice prevails all the way from Warminster to Devizes, and from Devizes to nearly this place (High-worth.) The rent is, in some places, a *shilling a rod*, which is,

mind, 160s. or 8l. an acre! Still the poor creatures like to have the land: they work in it at their spare hours; and on Sunday mornings early: and the overseers, sharp as they may be, cannot *ascertain precisely* how much they get out of their plat of ground. But, good God! what a life to live! What a life to see people live; to see this sight in our own country, and to have the base vanity to *boast* of that country, and to talk of our "constitution" and our "*liberties*," and to affect to *pity* the Spaniards, whose working people live like gentlemen, compared with our miserable creatures. Again I say, give me the Inquisition and well-healed cheeks and ribs, rather than "civil and religious liberty," and skin and bone. But, the fact is, that, where honest and laborious men can be *compelled to starve quietly*, whether all at once or by inches, with old wheat ricks and fat cattle under their eye, it is a mockery to talk of their "*liberty*," of any sort; for, the sum total of their state is this, they have "*liberty*" to choose between death by starvation (quick or slow) and death by the halter! Between Warminster and Westbury I saw thirty or more men *digging* a great field of, I dare say, twelve acres. I

thought, "surely, that 'humane,' half-mad, and beastly fellow, OWEN, is not got at work here; that OWEN, who, the beastly *feelosofers* tell us, went to the Continent, to find out how to teach the labouring people to *live in a married state without having children.*" No: it was not OWEN: it was the overseer of the parish, who had set these men to dig up this field, 'previously to its being sown with wheat. In short, it was a digging instead of a ploughing. The men, I found upon inquiry, got 9d. a day for their work. Plain digging, in the market gardens near London, is, I believe, 3d. or 4d. a rod. If these poor men, who were chiefly weavers or spinners from WESTBURY, or had come home to their parish from BRADFORD or TROWBRIDGE; if they digged six rods each in a day, and *fairly* did it, they must work well. This would be 1½d. a rod, or 20s. an acre; and that is *as cheap* as ploughing, and *four times as good*. But, how much better to give the men higher wages, and let them do more work? If married, how are their miserable families to live on 4s.6d. a week? And, if single, they must and will have more, either by *poaching*, or by *taking without leave*. At any rate, this is better

than the *road-work*: I mean, better for those who pay the rates; for here is *something which they get for the money, that they give to the poor*; whereas in the case of the *road-work*, the money given in relief is generally wholly so much lost to the rate-payer. What a curious spectacle this is: the manufactories *throwing the people back again upon the land*! It is not above eighteen months ago, that the Scotch *FEELOSOFERS*, and especially Dr. BLACK, were calling upon the *farm-labourers to become manufacturers*! I remonstrated with the Doctor at the time; but, he still insisted, that such a transfer of hands was the only *remedy for the distress in the farming districts*! However (and I thank God for it) the *feelosofers* have enough to do at home now; for the poor are crying for food in dear, cleanly, warm, fruitful Scotland herself, in spite of a' the Hamiltons and a' the Wallaces and a' the Maxwells and a' the Hope Johnstones and a' the Dundases and a' the Edinbro' Reviewers and a' the Broughams and Birkbecks. In spite of all these, the poor of Scotland are now *helping themselves*, or about to do it, for want of the means of purchasing food.

From Devizes I came to the

vile rotten borough of CALNE, leaving the park and house of LORD LANSDOWN to my left. This man's name is PETTY, and, doubtless, his ancestors "*came in with the Conqueror*;" for, Petty is, unquestionably, a corruption of the French word PETIT; and, in this case, there appears to have been not the least degeneracy; a thing rather rare in these days. There is a man whose name was GRIMSTONE (that is, to a certainty *Grindstone*), who is now called LORD VERULAM, and who, according to his pedigree in the Peerage, is descended from a "*standard-bearer of the Conqueror*"! Now, the devil a bit is there the word GRINDSTONE, or GRIMSTONE, in the *Norman* language. Well, let them have all that their *French* descent can give them, since they will insist upon it, that they are not of this country. So help me God, I would, if I could, *give them Normandy* to live in, and, if the people would let them, to possess. This PETTY family began, or, at least, made its first *grand push*, in poor unfortunate Ireland! The *history of that push* would amuse the people of Wiltshire! Talking of *Normans* and *high-blood*, puts me in mind of BECKFORD and his "*ABBEY*"! The public knows, that the *tower* of this thing fell down some time ago. It was built of *Scotch-fir* and *cased with stone*! In it there was a place which the owner had named, "*The Gallery of Edward III.*," the frieze of which, says the account, contains the achievements of *seventy-eight Knights of the Garter*, from whom the owner IS LINEALLY DESCENDED"! Was there

ever vanity and impudence equal to these! The negro-driver brag of his high-blood! I dare say, that the old powder-man, FARQUHAR, had as good pretension; and I really should like to know, whether he took out Beckford's name, and put in his own, as the lineal descendant of the seventy-eight Knights of the Garter.

I could not come through that villanous hole, CALNE, without cursing Corruption at every step; and, when I was coming by an ill-looking, broken-windowed place, called the town-hall, I suppose, I poured out a double dose of execration upon it. "*Out of the frying-pan into the fire*;" for, in about ten miles more, I came to another rotten-hole, called WOTTON-BASSET! This also is a mean, vile place, though the country all round it is very fine. On this side of WOTTON-BASSET, I went out of my way to see the church at GREAT LYDDIARD, which, in the parliamentary return, is called Lyddiard Tregoose. In my old map it is called Tregose; and, to a certainty, the word was, *Tregrosse*; that is to say, *tres grosse*, or, *very big*. Here is a good old mansion-house and large walled-in garden and a park, belonging, they told me, to LORD BOLINGBROKE. I went quite down to the house, close to which stands the large and fine church. It appears to have been a noble place; the land is some of the finest in the whole country; the trees show that the land is excellent; but, all, except the church, is in a state of irreparable and apparent neglect, if not abandonment. The parish is large, the living is a rich one, it is a Rectory; but, though the incumbent

has the great and small tithes, he, in his return, tells the parliament, that the parsonage-house is *worn out and incapable of repair*! And, observe, that parliament lets him *continue to sack the produce of the tithes and the glebe*, while they know the parsonage-house to be crumbling-down, and while he has the impudence to tell them, that he does not reside in it, *though the law says that he shall*! And, while this is suffered to be, a poor man may be transported for being in pursuit of a hare! What coals, how hot, how red, is this flagitious system preparing for the backs of its supporters.

In coming from WOTTON-BASSET to HIGHWORTH, I left SWINDON a few miles away to my left, and came by the village of BLUNSDON. All along here I saw great quantities of hops in the hedges, and very fine hops, and I saw, at a village called STRATTON, I think it was, the first *campanula* that I ever saw in my life. The main stalk was more than four feet high, and there were four stalks, none of which were less than three feet high. All through the country, poor as well as rich, very neat in their gardens, and very careful to raise a great variety of flowers. At Blunsdon I saw a clump, or, rather, a sort of orchard, of as fine walnut-trees as I ever beheld, and loaded with walnuts. Indeed I have seen great crops of walnuts all the way from London. From Blunsdon to this place is but a short distance, and I got here about two or three o'clock. This is a *cheese country*; some corn, but, generally speaking, it is a country of *dairies*. The sheep here are of the large kind; a sort of Leicester sheep,

and the cattle chiefly for milking. The ground is a stiff loam at top, and a yellowish stone under. The houses are almost all built of stone. It is a tolerably rich, but, by no means, a gay and pretty country. Highworth has a situation corresponding with its name. On every side you go up-hill to it, and from it you see to a great distance all round, and into many counties.

HIGHWORTH, WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPT.—The great object of my visit to the Northern border of Wiltshire will be mentioned when I get to MALMSBURY, whither I intend to go to-morrow, or next day, and, thence, through Gloucestershire, in my way to Herefordshire. But, an additional inducement, was, to have a good long political gossip, with some excellent friends, who detest the borough-ruffians as cordially as I do, and who, I hope, wish as anxiously to see their fall effected, and no matter by what means. There was, however, arising incidentally, a third object, which, had I known of its existence, would, of itself, have brought me from the South-West to the North-East corner of this county. One of the parishes adjoining to Highworth is that of COLESHILL, which is in Berkshire, and which is the property of Lord RADNOR, or Lord FOLKESTONE, and is the seat of the latter. I was at Colehill twenty-two or three years ago, and twice at later periods. In 1824, Lord FOLKESTONE bought some LOCUST TREES of me; and he has several times told me, that they were growing very finely; but, I did not know, that they had been planted at Colehill; and, indeed, I always

thought, that they had been planted somewhere in the South of Wiltshire. I now found, however, that they were growing at Coleshill, and yesterday I went to see them, and was, for many reasons, more delighted with the sight, than with any that I have beheld for a long while. These trees stand in *clumps* of 200 trees in each, and the trees being four feet apart each way. These clumps make part of a plantation of 30 or 40 acres, perhaps, 50 acres. The rest of the ground; that is to say, the ground where the clumps of Locusts do not stand, was, *at the same time that the Locust clumps were*, planted with *chestnuts, elms, ashes, oaks, beeches, and other trees*. These trees were *stouter and taller than the Locust trees were*, when the plantation was made. Yet, if you were now to place yourself at a mile's distance from the plantation, you would not think, that there was *any plantation at all, except the clumps*. The fact is, that the other trees have, as they generally do, made, as yet, but very little progress; are not, I should think, upon an average, more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, or 5 feet, high; while the clumps of Locusts are from 12 to 20 feet high; and, I think, that I may safely say, *that the average height is SIXTEEN FEET*. They are the most beautiful clumps of trees that I ever saw in my life. They were, indeed, planted by a clever and most trusty servant, who, to say all that can be said in his praise, is, that he is worthy of such a master as he has. The trees are, indeed, in good land, and have been taken good care of; but, the other trees are in *the same land*;

and, while they have been taken *the same care of* since they were planted, they had not, I am sure, *worse treatment before planting*, than these *Locust-trees* had. At the time when I sold them to my Lord Folkestone, they were in a field at Worth, near Crawley, in Sussex. The history of their transport is this. A Wiltshire wagon came to Worth for the trees, on the 14th of March, 1824. The wagon had been stopped on the way by the *snow*; and, though the snow was gone off before the trees were put upon the wagon, it was very cold, and there were sharp frosts and harsh winds. I had the trees taken up, and tied up in hundreds by withes, like so many fagots. They were then put in and upon the wagon, we doing our best to keep the *roots inwards* in the loading, so as to prevent them from being exposed but as little as possible to the wind, sun and frost. We put some *fern* on the top, and, where we could, on the sides; and we tied on the load with ropes, just as we should have done with a load of fagots. In this way, they were *several days upon the road*; and I do not know how long it was before they got safe into the ground again. All this shows how *hardy* these trees are, and it ought to admonish gentlemen to make pretty *strict inquiries*, when they have gardeners, or bailiffs, or stewards, under whose hands Locust trees *die*, or do *not thrive*.—N. B. *Dry* as the late summer was, I never had my Locust trees so fine as they are this year. I have some, they write me, *five feet high*, from seed sown just before I went to Preston the first time, that is to say, on the 13th of May.—I shall

advertise my trees in the next Register. I never had them so fine, though the great drought has made the number comparatively small.—Lord FOLKESTONE bought of me 13,600 trees. They are, at this moment, worth the money they cost him, and, in addition, the cost of planting, and, in addition to that, they are worth the fee simple of the ground (very good ground) on which they stand; and this I am able to demonstrate to any man in his senses. What a difference in the value of Wiltshire, if all its Elms were Locusts! As fuel a fobt of Locust-wood is worth four or five of any English wood. It will burn better green than almost any other wood will dry. If men want woods, beautiful woods, and in a hurry, let them go and see the clumps at Coleshill. Think of a wood 16 feet high, and I may say 20 feet high, in twenty-nine months from the day of planting; and the plants, on an average, not more than two feet high, when planted! Think of that: and any one may see it at Coleshill. See what efforts gentlemen make to get a wood! How they look at the poor slow-growing things for years; when they might, if they would, have it at once: really almost at a wish; and, with due attention, in almost any soil; and the most valuable of woods into the bargain. Mr. PALMER, the bailiff, showed me, near the house at Coleshill, a Locust tree, which was planted about 35 years ago, or perhaps 40. He had measured it before. It is eight feet and an inch round, at a foot from the ground. It goes off afterwards into two principal limbs; which two soon become six limbs, and

each of these limbs is three feet round. So that here are six everlasting gate-posts to begin with. This tree is worth 20 pounds at the least farthing.

I saw, also, at Coleshill, the most complete farm-yard that I ever saw, and that I believe there is in all England, many and complete as English farm-yards are. This was the contrivance of Mr. PALMER, Lord Folkestone's bailiff and steward. The master gives all the credit of plantation and farm to the servant; but the servant ascribes a good deal of it to the master. Between them, at any rate, here are some most admirable objects in rural affairs. And here, too, there is no misery amongst those who do the work; those who, without whom there could have been no Locust-plantations and no farm-yard. Here all are comfortable; gaunt hunger here stares no man in the face. That same disposition, which sent Lord FOLKESTONE to visit JOHN KNIGHT in the dungeons at Reading, keeps pinching hunger away from Coleshill. It is a very pretty spot all taken together. It is chiefly grazing land; and, though the making of cheese and bacon is, I dare say, the most profitable part of the farming there, LORD FOLKESTONE fats oxen, and has a stall for it, which ought to be shown to foreigners, instead of the spinning jennies. A fat ox is a finer thing than a cheese, however good. There is a dairy here too, and beautifully kept. When this stall is full of oxen, and they all fat, how it would make a French farmer stare! It would make even a Yankee think, that "Old England" was a respectable "mo-



ther," after all. If I had to show this village off to a Yankee, I would *blindfold* him all the way to, and after I got him out of, the village, lest he should see the scare-crows of paupers on the road.

For 'a week or ten days before I came to Highworth, I had, owing to the uncertainty as to where I should be, had no newspapers sent me from London; so that, really, I began to feel, that I was in the "*dark ages*." Arrived here, however, the *light* came bursting in upon me, flash after flash, from the WEN, from DUBLIN, and from MODERN ATHENS, I had, too, for several days, had nobody to enjoy the light with. I had no *sharers* in the "*anteeluctual*" treat, and this sort of enjoyment, unlike that of some other sorts, is augmented by being divided. Oh! how happy we were, and how proud we were, to find (from the "*instructor*"), that we had a king, that we were the subjects of a sovereign, who had graciously sent *twenty-five pounds* to Sir RICHARD BIRNIE'S POOR BOX, there to swell the amount of the munificence of *fined delinquents*! Aye, and this, too, while (as the "*instructor*" told us) this same sovereign had just bestowed, unasked for (Oh! the dear good man!), an annuity of 500*l.* a year on Mrs. Fox, who, observe, and whose daughters, had already a *hanging pension*, paid out of the taxes, raised, in part, and in the greatest part, upon a people who are half-starved and half-naked. And our admiration at the poor-box affair was not at all lessened by the reflection, that *more money than sufficient to pay all the poor-rates of Wiltshire and Berkshire* will, this very year, have been ex-

pendent on new palaces, on pullings down and alterations of palaces before existing; and on ornaments and decorations in and about *Hyde Park*, where a bridge is building, which, I am told, must cost *a hundred thousand pounds*, though all the water, that has to pass under it, *would go through a sugar-hogshead*; and DOES, a little while before it comes to this bridge, go through an arch which I believe to be *smaller* than a sugar hogshead! Besides, there was *a bridge here before*, and a very good one too.

Now, will JERRY CURTEIS, who complains so bitterly about the poor-rates, and who talks of the poor working people as if their poverty were the worst of crimes; will JERRY say any thing about this bridge, or about the enormous expenses at *Hyde Park Corner* and in *St. James's Park*? Jerry knows, or he ought to know, that this bridge alone will cost more money than *half the poor-rates of the county of Sussex*! JERRY knows, or he ought to know, that this bridge must be paid for out of *the taxes*. He must know, or else he must be what I dare not suppose him, that it is the *taxes that make the paupers*; and yet I am afraid, that JERRY will not open his lips on the subject of this bridge. What they are going at, at HYDE PARK CORNER, nobody that I talk with seems to know. The "*great Captain of the Age*," as that nasty palavèrer, Brougham, called him, lives close to this spot, where also the "*English ladies*" *naked* Achilles stands, having, on the base of it, the word WELLINGTON in great staring letters, while all the other letters are *very, very small*; so that base tax-eaters and fund-

gamblers from the country, when they go to crouch before this image, think it is the image of the *Great Captain himself!* The reader will recollect, that, after the battle of WATERLOO, when we beat Napoleon with nearly a million of foreign bayonets in our pay, pay that came out of that *borrowed money*, for which we have now to wince and howl: the reader will recollect, that, at that "glorious" time, when the insolent wretches of *tax-eaters* were ready to trample us under foot; that, at that time, when the Yankees were defeated on the *Serpentine River*, and before they had threshed Blue and Buff so unmercifully on the ocean and on the lakes; that, at that time, when the nasty creatures called "*English ladies*" were flocking, from all parts of the country, to present rings to "*Old Blucher*," and to lick the snivel from his whiskers; that, at that time of exultation with the corrupt and of mourning with the virtuous, the COLLECTIVE, in the hey-day, in the delirium, of its joy, *resolved* to expend *three millions* of money on *triumphal arches*, or *columns*, or monuments of some sort or other, to commemorate the *glories of the war!* Soon after this, however, *low prices came*, and they drove triumphal arches out of the heads of the Ministers; until "*prosperity, unparalleled prosperity*" came! This set them to work upon *palaces and streets*; and, I am told, that the *triumphal-arch project* is now going on at *Hyde Park Corner!* Good God! If this should be true, how *apt will every thing be!* Just about the time that the arch, or arches, will be completed; just about the time that the scaffolding will be knocked away,

down will come the whole of the horrid boroughmongering system, for the upholding of which the vile tax-eating crew called for the war! All these palaces and other expensive projects were *hatched* two years ago; they were *hatched* in the days of "*prosperity*"; the plans and contracts were made, I dare say, *two or three years ago!* However, they will be completed much about in the *nick of time!* They will help to exhibit the system in its true light.

The "best possible public instructor" tells us, that CANNING is going to *Paris*. For what, I wonder? His brother, HUSKISSON, was there last year; and he *did nothing*. It is supposed, that the "revered and ruptured Ogden" orator is going to try the force of his *oratory*, in order to induce France and her allies to let *Portugal alone*. He would do better to *arm some ships of war!* Oh! no: never will that be done again; or, at least, there never will again be *war* for three months as long as this borough and paper system shall last! This system has *run itself out*. It has lasted a good while, and has done tremendous mischief to the people of England; but, it is *over*; it is *done for*; it will live for a while, but it will go about drooping its wings and half-shutting its eyes, like a cock that has got the pip: it will NEVER CROW AGAIN; and for that I most humbly and fervently thank God! It has crowed over us long enough: it has pecked us and spurred us and slapped us about quite long enough. The nasty, insolent creatures, that it has sheltered under its wings, have triumphed long enough: they are

now going to the work-house; and thither let them go.

I know nothing of the politics of the BOURBONS; but, though I can easily conceive that they would not like to see an end of the paper-system and a consequent REFORM, in England; though I can see very good reasons for believing this, I do not believe, that CANNING will induce them to sacrifice their own obvious and immediate interests for the sake of preserving our funding system. He will not get them out of CADIZ, and he will not induce them to desist from interfering in the affairs of Portugal, if they find it their interest to interfere. They know, that we cannot go to war. They know this as well as we do; and every sane person in England seems to know it well. No war for us, without Reform! We are come to this at last. No war with this Debt; and this Debt defies every power but that of Reform. Foreign nations were, as to our real state, a good deal enlightened by "late panic." They had hardly any notion of our state before that. That opened their eyes, and led them to conclusions that they never before dreamed of. It made them see, that that which they had always taken for a mountain of solid gold, was only a great heap of rubbishy, rotten paper! And they now, of course, estimate us accordingly. But, it signifies not what they think, or what they do; unless they will subscribe and pay off this Debt for the people at Whitehall. The foreign governments (not excepting the American) all hate the English Reformers; those of Europe, because our example would be so dangerous to despots; and that of

America, because we should not suffer it to build fleets and to add to its territories at pleasure. So that, we have not only our own boroughmongers and tax-eaters against us; but also all foreign governments. Not a straw, however, do we care for them all, so long as we have for us the ever-living, ever-watchful, ever-efficient, and all-subduing DEBT! Let our foes subscribe, I say, and pay off that DEBT; for until they do that, we snap our fingers at them.

HIGHWORTH, FRIDAY, 8 SEPT.  
—"The best public instructor" of yesterday (arrived to-day) informs us, that "A number of official gentlemen, connected with finance, have waited upon LORD LIVERPOOL"! Connected with finance! And "a number" of them too! Bless their numerous and united noddles! Good God! what a state of things it is altogether! There never was the like of it seen in this world before. Certainly never; and the end must be what the far greater part of the people anticipate. It was this very Lord Liverpool that ascribed the sufferings of the country to a surplus of food; and that, too, at the very time, when he was advising the King to put forth a begging proclamation to raise money to prevent, or, rather, put a stop to, starvation in Ireland; and when, at the same time, public money was granted for the causing of English people to emigrate to Africa! Ah! Good God! who is to record or recount the endless blessings of a Jubilee-Government!—The "instructor" gives us a sad account of the state of the working classes in Scotland. I am not glad that these poor people suffer:

I am very sorry for it; and, if I could relieve them, out of my own means, without doing good to and removing danger from, the insolent boroughmongers and tax-eaters of Scotland, I would share my last shilling with the poor fellows. But, I must be glad, that something has happened to silence the impudent Scotch quacks, who have been, for six years past, crying up the doctrine of *MALTHUS*, and railing against the *English poor-laws*. Let us now see what *they* will do with their poor. Let us see, whether they will have the impudence to call upon US to maintain *their poor*! Well, amidst all this suffering, there is one good thing; the Scotch political economy is blown to the devil, and the Edinburgh Review and Adam Smith along with it.

MALMSBURY (WILTS) MONDAY, 11 SEPT.—I was detained at Highworth partly by the rain and partly by company that I liked very much. I left it at six o'clock yesterday morning, and got to this town about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after a ride, including my deviations, of 34 miles; and as pleasant a ride as man ever had. I got to a farm-house in the neighbourhood of CRICKLADE, to breakfast, at which house I was very near to the source of the river *ISIS*, which is, they say, the first branch of the *THAMES*. They call it the "*OLD THAMES*," and I rode through it here, it not being above four or five yards wide, and not deeper than the knees of my horse.—The land here, and all round CRICKLADE, is very fine. Here are some of the very finest pastures in all England, and some of the finest

dairies of cows, from 40 to 60 in a dairy, grazing in them. Was not this *always* so? Was it created by the union with Scotland; or was it begotten by Pitt and his crew? Aye, it was always so; and there were formerly *two churches* here, where there is now only one, and five, six, or ten times as many people. I saw in *one single farm-yard* here more food than enough for four times the inhabitants of the parish; and this yard did not contain a tenth, perhaps, of the produce of the parish; but, while the poor creatures that raise the wheat and the barley and cheese and the mutton and the beef are living upon potatoes, an accursed *Canal* comes kindly through the parish to convey away the wheat and all the *good food* to the tax-eaters and their attendants in the *WEN*! What, then, is this "*an improvement*?" Is a nation *richer* for the carrying away of the food from those who raise it, and giving it to *bayonet men* and others, who are assembled in great masses? I could broomstick the fellow who would look me in the face and call this "*an improvement*." What! was it not better for the consumers of the food *to live near to the places where it was grown*? We have very nearly come to the system of *HINDOOSTAN*, where the farmer is allowed by the *AUMIL*, or tax-contractor, only *so much* of the produce of his farm to eat in the year! The thing is not done in so undisguised a manner here; here are *assessor, collector, excise-man, supervisor, informer, constable, justice, sheriff, jailor, judge, jury, jack-ketch, barrack-man*. Here is a great deal of ceremony about it; all is done

according to law; it is the free-est country in the world; but, some how or other, the produce is, at last, carried away; and it is eaten, for the main part, by those who do not work.

I observed, some pages back, that, when I got to MALMSBURY, I should have to explain my main object in coming to the NORTH OF WILTSHIRE. In the year 1818, the parliament, by an act, ordered the bishops to cause the beneficed clergy to give in an account of their livings, which account was to contain the following particulars, relating to each parish:

1. Whether a Rectory, Vicarage, or what.

2. In what rural deanery.

3. Population.

4. Number of Churches and Chapels.

5. Number of persons they (the churches and chapels) can contain.

In looking into this account, as it was finally made up and printed by the parliamentary officers, I saw, that it was impossible for it to be true. I have always asserted, and, indeed, I have clearly PROVED, that one of the two last population returns is FALSE, barefacedly false; and, I was sure, that the account, of which I am now speaking, was equally false. The falsehood consisted, I saw, principally, in the account of the capacity of the church to contain people; that is, under the head No. 5, as above stated. I saw, that, in almost every instance, this account MUST OF NECESSITY BE FALSE, though coming from under the pen of a beneficed clergyman. I saw, that there was a constant desire to make it appear, that the church

was now become TOO SMALL!

And thus to help along the opinion of a great recent increase of population, an opinion so sedulously inculcated by all the tax-eaters of every sort, and by the most brutal and best public instructor. In some cases the falsehood of this account was impudent almost beyond conception; and yet, it required going to the spot to get unquestionable proof of the falsehood. In many of the parishes, in hundreds of them, the population is next to nothing, far fewer persons than the church porch would contain. Even in these cases, the parsons have seldom said, that the church would contain more than the population! In such cases, they have generally said, that the church can contain "the population"! So it can; but, it can contain ten times the number! And thus it was, that, in words of truth, a lie in meaning was told to the Parliament, and not one word of notice was ever taken of it. Little Langford, or Landford, for instance, between Salisbury and Warminster, is returned as having a population under twenty, and a church that "can contain the population." This church, which I went and looked at, can contain, very conveniently, two hundred people! But, there was one instance, in which the parson had been singularly impudent; for, he had stated the population at eight persons, and had stated that the church could contain eight persons! This was the account of the parish of SHARNCUT, in this county of Wilts. It lies on the very northernmost edge of the county, and its boundary, on one side, divides Wiltshire from Glou-

estershire. To this SHARNCUT, therefore, I was resolved to go, and to try the fact with my own eyes. When, therefore, I got through CRICKLADE, I was compelled to quit the Malmsbury road, and go away to my right. I had to go through a village called ASHTON KEINES, with which place I was very much stricken. It is now a straggling village; but, to a certainty, it has been a large market town. There is a market-cross still standing in an open place in it; and, there are such numerous lanes, crossing each other, and cutting the land up into such little bits, that it must, at one time, have been a large town. It is a very curious place, and I should have stopped in it for some time, but I was now within a few miles of the famous SHARNCUT, the church of which, according to the parson's account, *could* contain eight persons!

At the end of about three miles more of road, rather difficult to find, but very pleasant, I got to SHARNCUT, which I found to consist of a church, two farm-houses, and a parsonage-house, one part of the buildings of which had become a labourer's house. The church has no tower, but a sort of crowning-piece (very ancient) on the transept. The church is *sixty feet long*, and, on an average, *twenty-eight feet wide*; so that the area of it contains *one thousand six hundred and eighty square feet*; or, *one hundred and eighty-six square yards*! I found in the church *eleven pews* that would contain, that were made to contain, *eighty-two people*; and, *these do not occupy a third part* of the area of the church; and *thus, more than two hundred per-*

sons, at the least, might be accommodated, with perfect convenience, in this church, which the parson says, "*can contain eight*"! Nay, the church porch, on its two benches, would hold *twenty* people, taking little and big promiscuously. I have been thus particular, in this instance, because I would leave *no doubt* as to the barefacedness of the lie. A strict inquiry would show, that the far greater part of the account is a most impudent lie, or, rather, *string of lies*. For, as to the *subterfuge*, that this account was *true*, because the church "*can contain eight*," it is an addition to the crime of lying. What the Parliament meant was, "*what is the greatest number of persons that the church can contain at worship*"; and, therefore to put the figure of 8 against the church of SHARNCUT was to tell the Parliament a wilful lie. This parish is a *rectory*; it has great and small tithes; it has a *glebe*, and a good solid house, though the parson says it is *unfit for him to live in*! In short, he is not here; a curate that serves, perhaps, three or four other churches, comes here at *five o'clock in the afternoon*.—The motive for making out the returns in this way is clear enough. The parsons see, that they are getting what they get in a declining, a mouldering, country. The size of the church tells them, every thing tells them, that the country is a mean and miserable thing, compared with what it was in former times. They feel the facts; but they wish to disguise them, because they know that they have been one great cause of the country being in its present impoverished and dilapi-

dated state. They know, that the people look at them with an *accusing eye*; and they wish to put as fair a face as they can upon the state of things. If you talk to them, they will *never acknowledge, that there is any misery in the country*; because they well know how large a share they have had in the *cause of it*. They were always *haughty and insolent*; but, the *anti-jacobin* times made them ten thousand times more so than ever. The cry of **ATHEISM**, as of the French, gave these fellows of ours a fine time of it: they became identified with loyalty, and, what was more, with *property*; and, at one time, to say, or hint, a word against a parson, *do what he would*, was to be an enemy of *God and of all property*! I verily believe, that, if **PERCY JOCELYN**; that Right Reverend Father in God, Bishop of Clogher, and uncle of the Earl of Roden, and Commissioner of Education; I verily believe, that, if he and **JOHN MOVELLY**, the soldier of the Guards, had committed their horrid crime in the time of Pitt or Perceval, or *before low prices came*, no man would have dared to say a word about it; and that, if any man had dared to do it, he would have been *hunted down* as an *Atheist and Jacobin*!—Those were the glorious times for them. They *urged on the war*: they were the loudest of all the trumpeters. They saw their *tithes* in danger. If they did not get the Bourbons restored, there was no chance of re-establishing tithes in France; and, then, the *example* might be fatal. But, they forgot, that, to restore the Bourbons, **A DEBT** must be contracted; and that,

when the nation could not pay the interest of that debt, it would, *as it now does*, begin to *look hard at the tithes*! In short, they overreached themselves; and those of them who have common sense, now see it: each hopes that the thing will *last out his time*; but, they have, unless they be half-idiot, a constant dread upon their minds: this makes them a great deal *less brazen* than they used to be; and, I dare say, that, if the parliamentary return had to be made out again, the parson of **SHARNCUT** would not state, that the church "*can contain eight persons*."

From **SHARNCUT** I came through a very long and straggling village, called **SOMERFORD**, another called **OCKSEY**, and another called **CRUDWELL**. Between **Somerford** and **Ocksey**, I saw, on the side of the road, more *goldfinches* than I had ever seen together; I think fifty times as many as I had ever seen at one time in my life. The favourite food of the goldfinch is the seed of the *thistle*. This seed is just now dead ripe. The thistles are all cut and carried away from the *fields* by the harvest; but, they grow alongside the roads; and, in this place, in great quantities. So that the goldfinches were got here in flocks, and, as they continued to fly along before me, for nearly half a mile, and still sticking to the road and the banks, I do believe I had, at last, a flock of ten thousand flying before me. *Birds* of every kind, including *partridges* and *pheasants* and all sorts of *poultry*, are most abundant this year. The fine, long summer has been singularly favourable to them; and you see the effect of it in the

great broods of chickens and ducks and geese and turkeys in and about every farm-yard. The churches of the last-mentioned villages are all large, particularly the latter, which is capable of containing, very conveniently, 3 or 4,000 people. It is a *very large church*; it has a *triple roof*, and is nearly 100 feet long; and master parson says, in his return, that it "*can*" contain *three hundred people*!" At OCKSEY the people were in church as I came by. I heard the singers singing; and, as the church-yard was close by the road-side, I got off my horse and went in; giving my horse to a boy to hold. The fellow says, that his church "*can*" contain *two hundred people*." I counted *pews* for about 450; the singing gallery would hold 40 or 50; two thirds of the area of the church have no pews in them. On benches these two thirds would hold 2,000 persons, taking one with another! But, this is nothing rare; the same sort of statement has been made, the same kind of falsehoods, relative to the whole of the parishes, throughout the country, with here and there an exception. Every where you see the indubitable marks of *decay* in mansions, in parsonage-houses and in people. Nothing can so strongly depict the great decay of the villages as the *state of the parsonage-houses*, which are so many parcels of *public property*, and to prevent the dilapidation of which *there are laws so strict*. Since I left Devizes, I have passed close by, or very near to, *thirty-two parish churches*; and, in *fifteen*, out of these thirty-two parishes, the parsonage-houses are stated, in the parliamentary return, either

as being *unfit for a person to live in*, or, as being *wholly tumbled down and gone*! What, then, are there Scotch vagabonds; are there CHALMERSES and COLQUHOUNDS, to swear, "*mon*," that Pitt and Jubilee George *begat* all us Englishmen; and, that there were only a few stragglers of us in the world before! And that our dark and ignorant fathers, who built Winchester and Salisbury Cathedrals, had neither hands nor money!

When I got in here yesterday, I went, at first, to an inn; but I very soon changed my quarters for the house of a friend, who and whose family, though I had never seen them before, and had never heard of them until I was at Highworth, gave me a hearty reception, and precisely in the style that I like. This town, though it has nothing particularly engaging in itself, stands upon one of the prettiest spots that can be imagined. Besides the *river Avon*, which I went down in the South-East part of the county, here is *another river Avon*, which runs down to Bath, and two branches, or sources, of which meet here. There is a *pretty ridge of ground*, the base of which is a mile, or a mile and a half wide. On each side of this ridge a branch of the river runs down, through a flat of very fine meadows. The town and the beautiful remains of the famous old Abbey, stand on the rounded spot, which terminates this ridge; and, just below, nearly close to the town, the two branches of the river meet; and then they begin to be called the *Avon*. The land round about is excellent, and of a great variety of forms. The trees are lofty and fine: so that

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what with the water, the meadows, the fine cattle and sheep, and, as I hear, the absence of *hard-pinching* poverty, this is a very pleasant place.—There remains more of the *Abbey* than, I believe, of any of our monastic buildings, except that of Westminster, and those that have become *Cathedrals*. The church-service is performed in the part of the Abbey that is left standing. The parish church has fallen down and is gone; but the *tower remains*, which is made use of for the *bells*; but the Abbey is used as the church, though the church-tower is at a considerable distance from it. It was once a most magnificent building; and there is now a *door-way*, which is the most beautiful thing I ever saw, and which was, nevertheless, built in SAXON times, in “the *dark ages*,” and was built by men, who were not begotten by Pitt nor by Jubilee - George.—What *fools*, as well as ungrateful creatures, we have been and are! There is a broken arch, standing off from the sound part of the building, at which one cannot look up without feeling shame at the thought of ever having abused the men who made it. No one need *tell* any man of sense; he *feels* our inferiority to our fathers, upon merely beholding the remains of their efforts to ornament their country and elevate the minds of the people. We talk of our *skill* and *learning*, indeed! How do we know how skilful, how learned, *they* were? If, *in all that they have left us*, we see that they surpassed us, why are we to conclude, that they did not surpass us in *all other things* worthy of admiration?—

This famous Abbey was founded, in about the year 600, by MAIDULF, a Scotch Monk, who upon the suppression of a Nunnery here at that time selected the spot for this great establishment. For the great magnificence, however, to which it was soon after brought, it was indebted to ALDHELM, a Monk educated within its first walls, by the founder himself; and to ST. ALDHELM, who by his great virtues became very famous, the Church was dedicated in the time of King Edgar. This Monastery continued flourishing during those *dark ages*, until it was sacked by the great enlightener, at which time it was found to be endowed to the amount of *sixteen thousand and seventy-seven pounds eleven shillings and eight-pence*, of the money of the present day! Amongst other, many other, great men produced by this Abbey of Malmesbury, was that famous scholar and historian, WILLIAM DE MALMSBURY.

There is a *market-cross*, in this town, the sight of which is worth a journey of hundreds of miles. TIME with his scythe, and “*enlightened* Protestant piety,” with its pick-axes and crow-bars; these united have done much to efface the beauties of this monument of ancient skill and taste, and proof of ancient wealth; but, in spite of all their destructive efforts, this Cross still remains a most beautiful thing, though possibly, and even probably, nearly, or quite, a thousand years old. There is a *market-cross* lately erected at DEVIZES, and, intended, to imitate the ancient ones. Compare that with this, and, then you have, pretty fairly, a view of the

difference between US and our FOREFATHERS of the "dark ages."

To-morrow I start for Bollitree, near Ross, Herefordshire, my road being across the county, and through the city of Gloucester.

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TO THE  
RADICALS  
OF STOCKPORT.

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Malmesbury, Wills; 11 Sept. 1836.

MY GOOD FRIENDS,

I HAVE read, with great delight, the account of the manner in which you defeated the schemes of the "addressers," on the 5th instant. I shall here insert the account, as published in that reptile paper, the "STOCKPORT ADVERTISER." When I have inserted it, I shall make a remark or two upon it, though, thanks to your sense and spirit, it speaks for itself pretty plainly. Here you have shown the government and the country, that, if they do not understand *what is what*, you do.

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This Meeting was called for the purpose of forwarding an address to His Majesty's Ministers, expressive of their gratitude for the late important measure relative to the introduction of grain, &c., but that

malignant spirit, which we are sorry to say, reigns in the hearts of too many of our townsmen, prevented the intentions of the well-disposed part of the meeting from being carried into effect. Cobbett's radical opinions are too strongly imprinted on their minds ever to allow of any hopes of amendment from them.—Nothing but Radical Reform and No Taxation will satisfy their inordinate desires; nevertheless we are glad to have it in our power to state a better spirit pervades a portion of the labouring classes.

About eight o'clock, Mr. Thomas Worsley, jun., was unanimously voted into the Chair, which having taken, he proceeded to read the following placard convening the meeting, and an article in the Trades' Paper, eulogising the conduct of Ministers on this occasion; he then requested that every attention would be paid to those who should address them, and that no one would be interrupted in the expression of their sentiments.

"PUBLIC MEETING.—The Inhabitants of Stockport are respectfully solicited to attend a Public Meeting, on Tuesday evening, September 5th, at the Britannia Inn, Church-gate, for the purpose of considering the propriety of giving a Public Vote of Thanks to His Majesty's Ministers, for the humane, the just, and resolute measure now determined upon by them; which measure is, decidedly, the most important and salutary that could have been devised under present circumstances. The measure alluded to is that of admitting Oats, Oatmeal, Rye, Pease, and Beans, on a bond for the payment of the following duties:—Oats, at 2s. per quarter; Oatmeal, 2s. 2d. per boll; and Rye, Pease, and Beans, at 3s. 6d. per quarter. There cannot be a doubt, that peals of unmerited reprobation will be thundered forth against His Majesty's Ministers, by the landed interest, from one end of the kingdom to another, for thus determining, in defiance of a ruinous law, to save the people from famine,

B 2

"rather than starve them with its forms. It is therefore requested, that the Inhabitants of this town do immediately seize the opportunity of offering the first impulse of that gratitude, which suffering millions are sure to feel from these prompt and wise measures. Such manifestations of approbation and gratitude from the people are necessary to encourage His Majesty's Ministers to persevere, until they have annihilated the destructive monopoly of the Corn Laws.—The Chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock."

Mr. Glegg then rose to propose the first resolution, and addressed them to the following effect:—

The object of this meeting has been publicly and explicitly avowed; it is to call for a public expression of thanks to His Majesty's Ministers for the recent bold and decisive step which they have taken, with regard to the importation of certain descriptions of Foreign grain. This important event was first brought to my knowledge, through the medium of the Trades' Newspaper of last Saturday. I certainly acquiesce with the Editor of that valuable paper, when he describes the measure as one likely to be productive of the most extensive, salutary, and beneficial consequences to the labouring population of this country. When I cast my eyes on the countenances around me, my own pleasurable sensations are increased, and my anticipation of perfect unanimity of opinion on the primary objects of consideration to-night strengthened. According to my view of the subject, I think it scarcely possible to overrate the great and glorious consequences with which this measure must be attended. From its operation I picture to myself an immediate, and perhaps, permanent relief to the trade of this district. Will it not empty the overloaded warehouses of the merchant and manufacturer? and in another point of view—Who shall describe its

incalculable benefits arising from the introduction of a timely supply of the principal necessities of life? What effects will it have upon the advanced prices of provisions; will it not prevent them attaining that enormous price to which, in all probability, they would have advanced previous to the adoption of this step by Government? Every mind of common feeling might reasonably have indulged in the most gloomy apprehensions; it required but little aid of the imagination to have pictured those grim and ghastly monsters—Famine, Despair, and Death, as ready to commence their winter's tour, of desolation through the heart of the British Empire. Let us here draw a veil over the frightful picture. His Majesty's Ministers have countermanded the march of the destroyers, and in effect, have said to them—avaunt, and spare a patient, unoffending, and suffering population. There is still another point of view in which important consequence must arise from this measure; ultimately it must have the effect of diminishing that drain on the purses of the rich, which has arisen from the peculiar exigencies of the last six or eight months. I need not point out to you the exertions of the opulent part of this great empire, in favour of the distressed manufacturers; the benevolent sympathy, and humane assistance of persons of rank in this town, has been exercised in a praiseworthy manner, for the purpose of arresting the progress of distress and misery; for such exertions, I think them entitled to the most grateful remembrances of the poor. In the hope that the measure now in consideration, may eventually heal the wounds of the country, I move the following resolution:

— "It being now made manifest that His Majesty's Ministers have opened the ports of the Realm, for the admission of certain kinds of Grain essential to the subsistence

"of the increased population of the country, by adopting a measure so decidedly wise and beneficent, they have entitled themselves to the profound esteem of the community in general, and to the gratitude of the working classes in particular."

The resolution was then proposed by the Chairman, when a person of the name of *Blackshaw* rose and said that he did not think the Ministers were entitled to their thanks—that he for one would never thank them for removing those obstacles, which they themselves had imposed, and that he should propose as an amendment—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that His Majesty's Ministers cannot be considered worthy of our thanks, until they have taken more efficient measures to alleviate our present unparalleled sufferings."

A person, whose name we did not learn, now addressed the meeting, in the most violent strain against the Ministers, who, he said, had only adopted the measure for the purpose of imposing an additional tax on the country—that if they had wished to afford relief, they should have allowed the grain to have come in duty free—but he supposed that some of the taxes had fallen off, and that they had adopted this measure to supply the deficiency. Besides it was not Beans, Pease, or Oats, that they wanted; it was Wheat. It appeared to him that the greater part of the grain allowed to come in, was for the support of the horses in the army. He was then proceeding to other subjects totally irrelevant to the object for which the meeting had been convened, when Mr. Barratt, the Deputy Constable, requested to speak with the Chairman, who withdrew for that purpose. On his return, he stated that Mr. Barratt would certainly feel called upon to dismiss the meeting, if they did not confine themselves to the im-

mediate object of it, and he therefore requested they would attend to the subject before them.

Mr. William Longson said, he thought this opposition had arisen from mistake, and he would endeavour to undeceive them, by again reading the article in the *Trades' Paper*; and they would then see that the plan they intended to pursue, was in exact accordance with the sentiments of the Editor, who he was sure they would all say was the poor man's friend. After having read the article in question, and made his comments upon various parts of it, he requested the meeting to be unanimous on this occasion; for it would be ungrateful in them not to step forward in the support of Ministers, who had taken upon themselves the burden of this measure, which was certain to meet with the most decided opposition from the landed proprietors. If the Ministers were only supported by the people, they would at length strike a decisive blow to the monopoly of the Corn Laws. He thought that great benefit to the country would arise from the measure in question, and although it might not go far enough, he was thankful for what had been done.

The Chairman then put the Amendment, which was carried by a considerable majority; thus rendering any further proceedings on the part of those who had called the meeting, nugatory; therefore after a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his impartial conduct throughout the evening, the meeting was dissolved.

We have since learned that the room, by a previously-concerted plan of the Cobbettites, had been taken possession of by those worthies, who had been actually canvassing their fellows for the purpose of opposing the well-meant endeavours of the friends to the meeting, and that great numbers were excluded who

would have supported the original resolution. In order to ascertain more correctly the feelings of their townsmen on the expediency of this measure, the original promoters of it are now getting up a requisition to the Mayor, numerously signed, to call an early meeting, with permission to use the New Court Room for the next occasion.

Thank you, Mr. BLACKSHAW; and I thank that other "*person*," whose name, the Stockport Slave, "*did not learn*;" but who most sensibly remarked, that *oats* and *beans* were *cavalry-horse* food; and that it was *wheat* that was wanted by *men*.—So! you have a "*DEPUTY CONSTABLE*" too, have you! And a "*BOROUGHREEVE*," I'll warrant it! And the Deputy Constable, when he found that the *trick had failed*, threatened to *dissolve the meeting*! Let them dissolve: let them do what they like: laugh at them, unless you should hear, that the *Debt is paid off*; for, my friends, unless that be paid off, *radical reform* we shall have, in spite of all the Deputy Constables upon earth! Laugh, therefore, at all the tricks of our *foes*; but, *defeat* their tricks too. It is rumoured, that CANNING ("*revered and ruptured Ogden*" CANNING) is gone to France to endeavour to get the Holy Allies to club their pennies to pay off

our *Debt with*, in order, thus, to destroy the best friend of us *radicals*, whose designs, if successful, would destroy all "*regular government*." Well; let them subscribe, then. If they do that, we, at any rate, shall not, any longer, be taxed to pay the interest! A little time will tell us, whether this envoy has succeeded. In the meanwhile, I most heartily congratulate you on the present state of things, and on the prospect before us. Be you *not impatient*. If Pitt had lived until now, he would have been 67 years of age. Mr. PAINE said, that, if he lived to be 70, *he would see the end of his system*. There are three years yet to come; and every thing seems to say, that the prediction will be verified.

I am, my friends,  
most faithfully yours,  
WM. COBBETT.

P. S. Pretty ruin and uproar amongst the farmers.

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## JOLTERHEADS DEFEATED.

Worcester, 26 Sept. 1836.

Upon arriving here this morning, I, by the kind attention of a gentleman, who happened to hear

that I was here, saw the **MORNING CHRONICLE** of yesterday, and had the inexpressible satisfaction to see, that Messrs. **MARSH** and **HUNT** defeated, and covered with disgrace, the **JOLTERHEADS** at **ANDOVER**, in **HAMPSHIRE**, who had called the farmers together to get them to *petition against a repeal of the Corn-Laws*; but who, by their vote, left the **JOLTERHEADS** in the lurch! I have no room, *at present*, for further remark; but, next week I will insert the whole of the account of this signal triumph of justice over greediness.

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TO WM. COBBETT, Esq.

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*On manuring Land for Forest-Trees.*

DEAR SIR,—In the month of September, 1824, I sent you a short article (which was published in the Register of the 18th of that month) on planting, in which I proved from my own experience the advantage of trenching or otherwise deeply moving the land, and afterwards keeping it in a clean state; and I promised to show, in a future letter, that in addition to these, it would answer to manure

land for forest-trees. I had in fact at that time begun an experiment on the subject, the result of which I am now about to communicate, and which, I am happy to say, has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

In the year 1823, I hired, of the Fishmongers' Company of London, sixty acres of *heath-land* opposite my house, upon a lease for forty years. I agreed to plant fifteen acres thereof with forest-trees, having the privilege of thinning and cutting down during the term, but leaving the Company one hundred trees per acre at the end thereof. As I had only a limited interest in the land, it occurred to me that the faster I could make the trees grow the better they would pay me: I therefore determined to manure it. I had observed the great effect produced by the spreading of mere flag-ashes upon land of the *same description*, which I had planted three years before: I had also noticed, that trees, which I planted at the same time upon spots of land where heaps of marl had been laid, had made much greater progress than those trees which had been planted without marl. From this I was convinced, that marl upon this kind of land was beneficial to trees. I therefore resolved to manure with marl as well as with muck. I caused the land to be double ploughed, first with two horses and then with four, following in the same furrow, by which means the soil was stirred to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. I fortunately found the remains of an old marl-pit in the piece, from which I barrowed and spread twenty cart-loads per acre. This I suffered to lie and pulverise

all winter, and in the following spring (viz., in April, 1824) I carried on and spread twenty loads per acre of good rotten muck, ploughed it in a fair pitch, and planted the trees, which consisted of oak, ash, elm, chesnut, and black Italian poplar, with a few of other sorts.

They took exceedingly well, and many of them made vigorous shoots the first summer; the second year they nearly covered the ground, but during this summer their growth has been prodigious; many of the ash trees have made already shoots upwards of five feet long, and upon an average, I think both they and the oaks have increased *this year* full three feet in height. The chesnuts have not done so well; but the poplars have made such progress, that they have actually the appearance of trees eight or nine years old. The severe drought, which has scorched up trees on land in a poor and foul state, has had the effect of adding considerably to the growth of these. They have never had the appearance of wanting moisture, although not a drop of rain fell upon them for a period of several weeks during the very hottest part of the summer; and they now exhibit a dark green, healthy colour, and promise to grow five or six weeks longer. This luxuriant growth I attribute to the deep ploughing, to the highly manured state of the land, and to its being constantly kept clean and loose upon the surface by means of the hoe; and I firmly believe, that when land is in this state, the weather in England can never be too hot for forest-trees.

It is necessary to say something about the expense, as I am aware

that an objection would be raised on that ground by almost every gentleman to whom this mode of planting might be recommended. With the view of exciting attention to the subject, I have put up a board in the plantation by the road-side, enumerating all the particulars, which I will here copy:—

*Experimental Plantation, showing the effect of manuring Land for Forest-Trees. Planted in April, 1824.*

COST PER ACRE.	
Twenty loads of marl, at 15d. . . . .	1 5 0
Twenty ditto of muck at 5s. . . . .	5 0 0
Ploughing the land . . . . .	1 0 0
Trees, carriage, and planting 7 . . . . .	10 0
Total cost per acre. . . . .	£14 15 0

The ploughing I think I have put ten shillings too low, and therefore the total cost per acre should be 15*l.* 5*s.*

This may, and will be thought by many to be a great sum; but a nurseryman will not plant with good trees, and fill up for three years, under 10*l.* an acre, *exclusive of ploughing*; and observe, that when you manure, you never want to fill up, for all the trees are sure to take, and instead of filling up, you may, after the third year, take up and *transplant* at least a tenth part of them. Look, too, at the rapid manner in which the trees grow, and how much quicker you get a plantation into a *paying state*, than you do when trees are planted without manure. I know hundreds of acres of land, which were planted from fifteen to twenty years ago at an expense of more than 10*l.* an acre, the trees on which would not now be valued

at the original cost of the planting ; whereas, had one-third more been expended in manuring and properly preparing the land, they would have been worth from 50% to 100% an acre.

A regard to economy in planting is sometimes carried to a great length. A gentleman about eight miles from me planted, in the same year I did (1824), forty acres of land upon a *cheap* plan. Some *Scotchmen* persuaded him, that neither trenching, ploughing, nor cleaning was necessary ; that just to raise a flag, by making a triangular incision and putting in a seedling plant, and then pressing it down with the foot, was quite sufficient to raise in quick time a flourishing and valuable plantation ; and that, as to the grass and weeds, they would keep the trees warm, and also keep out the drought—they would in fact be a source both of heat and moisture : and all this was to be done for 3*l.* 10*s.* an acre. Most gentlemen, you are aware, are disposed to listen to any proposal for doing work cheaply : accordingly these *Scotchmen* were employed, and planted the forty acres. I told the gentleman at the time that this cheap plan would not answer ; and that a very few years would prove that mine was much the cheaper mode of the two. He ridiculed my extravagance in planting at such a useless cost, and made a distant allusion to the old proverb,—“A fool and his money are soon parted.” It does not become me to do it, and I am far from intending to apply this proverb to the gentleman himself ; but those who have seen both plantations, will, I am confident, perceive that it is not justly appli-

cable to me. I have had no reason to alter my opinion ; whether he still adheres to his, I have had no means of ascertaining ; but this I will venture to assert, that any man of judgment would value one *half acre* of my plantation at more than his whole forty acres. His is, in fact, a *total failure*. His trees (that is, such of them as are alive) are almost entirely choked up with grass and weeds, and are literally *worth nothing*. The 3*l.* 10*s.* an acre, amounting, altogether, to 140*l.*, are therefore as completely thrown away, as if they had been put into the fire. Besides this, there is the loss of time (which cannot be recovered), the rent of the land, if it were worth any thing, and the mortification of having a favourite object defeated ; and to all this, gentlemen expose themselves, by attempting to effect improvements in a parsimonious manner.

Farmers of *poor* land generally fall into the same error : they do not perceive, or are unwilling to believe, that it is the trifling expense of a little *extra* manure, that occasions all the difference, upon this sort of land, between an abundant and a short crop ; but that such is the case, I have frequently observed in my own immediate neighbourhood. I have myself grown upon poor heath land, nine, ten, and, in one instance, eleven coombs two bushels an acre of wheat, while the adjoining lands, of the same description and quality, have never exceeded six ; and this has been effected merely by laying on an *additional* quantity of eight loads of muck per acre. My neighbour has put on twelve, and I twenty loads per acre : he has grown six



coombs and I have grown ten. It does not appear to be considered, that in high farming the muck is the *only* additional part of the expense; the tillage, seed-corn, rent, poor-rates, and labour, being the same, whether you grow six coombs or ten. The same observations will apply to planting; there is a *certain* expense which you *must* be subject to, whether you plant well or ill. If you incur that expense, and *no more*, your object in planting will, in many instances, be wholly defeated, and your expenditure be altogether unproductive: but if you lay out a sufficient sum to maintain and support, as well as to plant your trees, you are *certain* to succeed, and to be amply repaid for your labours: and this I hold to be real economy, it being in the end by far the cheapest method of planting.

It is rather surprising, that the experiment of manuring land for forest-trees should not have been tried before, the advantage of it being so obvious; but I believe that it never has. We all know, that trees will grow faster upon good than upon ordinary land: if, therefore, the land intended to be planted be of inferior quality, it seems so reasonable that it ought to be improved, that one wonders the idea should not instantly occur. Besides, it is constantly acted upon on other occasions: no one thinks of planting fruit-trees even in a garden without manure; and no good farmer attempts to raise a fence upon ordinary land without well mucking it at the time he plants the layer. Fences so raised will make greater progress in one year than they will in three without manure; and though there

is no reason why the same stimulus should not prove equally beneficial when applied to forest-trees, no one has ever manured land for them that I have heard of, except perhaps some small spots intended solely for ornament. I hope, however, that some gentleman, with better means than I possess, will give the experiment a fair trial upon a larger scale. It may be difficult in some situations to obtain sufficient muck, and it is therefore deserving of consideration, whether artificial manures will not answer the purpose. I am of opinion that they will; but I intend to try some experiments on the subject in the ensuing season, the result of which, with your leave, I will communicate to the public through the columns of the Register.

I remain, dear Sir,  
your faithful and  
obedient Servant,  
W. WITHERS, JUN.

Holt, August 21, 1826.

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## BOTANICAL BOOKS.

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A few months ago, I advertised in the Register, and sold immediately, two copies of what I deem a very fine work on this interesting subject. They were sent to me from Paris, and the author shortly after the sale of the two first-sent copies sent me some more, of which I have now to speak, first inserting here the

whole of the advertisement of the first two copies.

I have received, from the Author, two copies of a Work, entitled, "*PLANTES DE LA FRANCE, décrites et peintes d'après la nature.* Par M. JAUME SAINT-HILAIRE." The Work is in ten pretty thick Volumes, ROYAL OCTAVO. It contains upwards of *a thousand coloured plates*, beautifully representing the several plants, from the Oak tree down to the smallest herbaceous plant, all in their full bloom. Each plate is accompanied with a full botanical account of the plant represented in the plate; and the whole is preceded by a very fine Essay on the *Elements of the Science of Botany*. This is the finest Work of the kind that I ever saw. The Author has sent the two copies for me to sell for him; and I offer them for sale at *eighteen pounds a copy*, neatly bound in boards; which is only *three-pence* for each plate, and not much more than a *halfpenny a page for the print*, leaving the binding out of the question. The plates are coloured in the most correct and beautiful manner; and the whole of the delineation is surprisingly near to nature itself. If more copies than the two that I have should be wanted, I can get them, I suppose, at any time. It is the wish of a friend that I should introduce this Work to the English public, and I have here endeavoured to comply with that wish.

The difference, is, that I have now, besides two copies precisely the same as those above advertised, two copies of the same work on vellum paper and in a quarto form,

and handsomely half-bound and lettered.

The prices are, for	l.	s.	d.
those in octavo and			
in boards, each ..	18	0	0

For each of those in			
quarto, on vellum			
paper, and half-			
bound .....	23	0	0

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### THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

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JUST published, No. III., a little work under the above title. I intend it to contain about *six numbers*, at twopence a Number, to be published monthly. I intend it to be the *Companion of the Working Classes*, giving them useful information and advice, adapted to their present difficult situation; and especially I intend it as the means of teaching them how to AVOID SUFFERING FROM HUNGER! I intend clearly to explain to them their *rights* and their *duties*. Applications from the country should be made *without delay*. I shall give one copy of each Number to every working family in Preston, as a mark of my gratitude for their great kindness towards me, and also as a mark of my admiration of their sense and their public spirit.—The other Numbers will be published on the first of each succeeding month.—The price, to Gentlemen taking a quantity, will be, for one hundred, *twelve shillings*, for five hundred, *fifty-five shillings*, and, for a thousand, *five pounds*.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending September 15.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	55	11	Rye ....	41	5
Barley ..	34	11	Beans ...	46	5
Oats ....	28	1	Pease ...	52	2

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended September 15.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	43,010	Rye .....	624
Barley ..	15,594	Beans ...	1,842
Oats ...	12,365	Pease ...	1,107

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, September 23.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Average.	s.	d.
Wheat..	5,892	for 16,901	5	10	35	4	
Barley..	1,816	.. 3,202	0	9	35	3	
Oats..	4,802	.. 7,044	7	10	29	4	
Rye....	147	.. 291	3	0	39	7	
Beans ..	1,749	.. 3,907	17	6	44	8	
Pease ..	795	.. 2,010	9	1	50	6	

Friday, Sept. 22.—There are good arrivals of Wheat and Flour this week; very few English Oats, but abundance of Foreign. The Wheat trade on Wednesday was excessively dull, but to-day there is more freedom in the sale of good samples at last quotations. Barley, Beans, and Pease, fully maintain Monday's rates. The Oat trade remains dull at last quotations.

Monday, Sept. 25.—During the past week the supply of English Wheat and Flour was tolerably good, but of Barley and Oats it was incon-

siderable. The foreign vessels with Oats continue to arrive in considerable numbers. The fresh supply to this day's market consists chiefly of a fair quantity of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk.

On Friday last, there was some indication of improvement in the Wheat trade; but to-day the quality for sale is of so thin a description, that our Millers made few purchases, and prices for all but superfine have declined 1s. to 2s. per qr. from the terms of this day se'nnight, with the chief part of this morning's supply left on hand.

Barley for Malting has sold freely at 1s. per qr. advance. Beans sell steadily at last quotations, but Boiling and Grey Pease go off on rather better terms. Fine sweet Oats maintain the rates of last Monday; other sorts are rather cheaper. In the Flour trade no alteration.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack .....	50s. — 55s.
— Seconds .....	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 43s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

COAL MARKET, Sept. 22.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

25 Newcastle	21½ .. 26s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.
7 Sunderland	6 35s. 9d. — 38s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 18 to Sept. 23, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,544	Tares ....	261
Barley ..	2,670	Linseed ..	966
Malt.....	9,657	Rapeseed .	2,905
Oats ....	1,393	Brank ..	—
Beans ....	909	Mustard ..	10
Flour ....	7,640	Flax ....	—
Rye .....	75	Hemp ....	120
Pease ....	1,992	Seeds ...	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 3,568; Barley, 1,885; Oats, 38,413; and Beans, 2,282 quarters. Flour, 443 barrels.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sept. 25.—The supply of New Hops continues large, and the demand has at present kept pace. Currency, Sussex, 80s. to 88s.; Kent, 84s. to 95s.; choice higher. Duty, 260,000*l*.

Maidstone, Sept. 20.—Our Planters are all busy picking, which will last much longer than was expected, as the Hops certainly came down in quantity more than they were estimated at: the trade, we are sorry to add, is exceeding dull, and prices are daily getting lower.

Worcester, Sept. 20.—On Saturday 3324 New pockets were weighed; the last-quoted prices were fully maintained, the average prices being 75s. to 88s. About 1000 pockets remained unsold. The picking is not concluded; the produce will be much greater than was expected, and in

consequence our Duty has advanced to 40,000*l*. In what is called the Worcester Plantation, there are 14,387 acres under cultivation.

Monday, Sept. 25.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4,416 firkins of Butter, and 100 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 13,397 casks of Butter.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 25.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	8	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal .....	4	8	—	5 4
Pork .....	5	0	—	5 8
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts ...	2,560	Sheep ..	29,930	
Calves ...	158	Pigs ...	120	

### NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 4
Veal ....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork .....	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb .....	4	0	—	4 8

### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 4
Pork .....	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb .....	3	4	—	5 0

## POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware.....	3	0	to	4 0
Middlings.....	2	3	—	2 6
Chats.....	2	0	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

BOROUGH, per Ton.				
	l.	s.	l.	s.
Ware.....	3	0	to	4 0
Middlings.....	2	3	—	2 6
Chats.....	2	0	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—		Hay....	80s. to 105s.
		Straw...	30s. to 34s.
		Clover.	100s. to 130s.
St. James's.—		Hay....	74s. to 110s.
		Straw ..	28s. to 40s.
		Clover..	105s. to 125s.
Whitechapel.—		Hay....	80s. to 110s.
		Straw...	34s. to 38s.
		Clover..	90s. to 132s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury .....	52	60	0	34	38	0	32	34	0	52	54	0	64	0	0
Banbury .....	54	58	0	37	40	0	28	34	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke ....	50	60	0	30	36	0	25	30	0	50	55	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	52.	60	0	34	40	0	26	28	0	54	56	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	48	62	0	32	38	0	26	32	0	36	45	0	46	56	0
Derby.....	58	64	0	33	46	0	26	36	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	48	62	0	32	42	0	27	36	0	50	58	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	54	60	0	31	35	0	32	35	0	58	62	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	56	64	0	46	0	0	30	34	0	28	32	0	0	0	0
Eye .....	24	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley.....	52	66	0	30	36	0	24	32	0	53	58	0	52	56	0
Horncastle.....	50	56	0	35	40	0	24	28	0	45	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	52	62	0	29	35	0	23	35	0	53	58	0	0	0	0
Lewes.....	50	62	0	0	0	0	24	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	38	64	0	32	35	0	25	36	0	0	54	0	52	0	0
Northampton....	55	59	0	34	40	0	32	37	0	53	54	0	56	0	0
Nottingham ....	56	0	0	45	0	0	0	35	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Reading.....	50	67	0	33	38	0	24	35	0	50	54	0	50	56	0
Stamford.....	50	56	0	36	39	0	26	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket ....	24	29	0	28	34	0	24	28	0	42	0	0	44	0	0
Swansea.....	66	0	0	44	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	59	0	0	37	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	47	58	0	34	39	0	26	36	0	52	60	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	55	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith* .....	27	34	0	22	31	0	20	28	0	27	29	0	27	29	0
Haddington* .....	29	35	0	16	20	0	18	21	0	24	28	0	24	30	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

**Liverpool, Sept. 19.**—The arrivals of Wheat and Oats since Tuesday last were very moderate; as in the report contained in the import note annexed are included several cargoes which arrived yesterday week, and the demand for Wheat was steady at about the prices last quoted. Sales of Oats were increasing daily during the interval; but they experienced a check by the holders requiring an advance of 6d. per 45 lbs. upon the prices of this day se'nnight.—Sales of Barley, Beans, and Pease, were limited, as an advance of 3d. to 4d. per 60 lbs. was also demanded on the former, and on the two latter articles 5s. to 6s. per quarter; and Oatmeal was held at an advance of 3s. to 4s. per 240 lbs.—At this day's market sales of any article were very limited, and the advance previously noted on Oats and Oatmeal was barely obtainable.

Imported into Liverpool from the 12th to 18th September, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 9,052; Barley, 830; Oats, 4,815; Malt, 743; Pease, 66 qrs. Flour, 211 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 449 packs, per 240 lbs. Europe, 996 barrels of Flour.

**Guildford, Sept. 24.**—Wheat, old, 14l. to 16l. 10s.; ditto, new, for meal-ing, 15l. to 16l. 10s. per load. Rye, 40s. to 44s.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Oats, 26s. to 34s.; Beans, 52s. to 56s.; and Pease, grey, 54s. to 56s. per quarter. Tares, 13s. to 14s. 6d. per bushel.

**Norwich, Sept. 23.**—The supply of Wheat to this day's market was large. Red sold from 48s. to 55s.; White to 57s. A large quantity of Barley also was offered for sale, prices from 26s. to 35s.; Oats, from 22s. to 29s.; Beans, 38s. to 41s.; Pease, 38s. to 42s.; Boilers, to 52s. per quarter; and Flour, 43s. to 44s. per sack.

**Bristol, Sept. 23.**—The supplies of Corn, &c. here are very limited, and the prices now obtained are about as follow:—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 4½d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 7s. 4½d.; and Malt, 5s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 44s. per bag.

**Ipswich, Sept. 23.**—We had to-day rather a scanty supply of Corn, and prices were rather higher, as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 58s.; Barley, 32s. to 38s.; and Pease, 46s. to 48s. per quarter.

**Wakefield, Sept. 22.**—The supply of Wheat here to-day is large, and up to the close of the market very little business has been done, the sellers generally demanding last week's prices, and the buyers not being disposed to purchase freely except at lower rates, and to quit any quantity less money must be submitted to. Oats continue very scarce, and are ½d. per stone dearer. Shelling is also rather higher. There is a fair supply of new Barley at market, which has been taken off at 41s. to 42s. per quarter. Beans are full as dear.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 23.**—We had only a moderate supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, and there being several buyers for seed, the millers were obliged to give an advance of 2s. per quarter upon the prices of last week. Rye goes off rather freely at last week's prices for pig feeding. The Norfolk Barley which has arrived is all sold at 40s. per quarter, but so few maltsters are yet at work, the demand is very limited. Fine Malt is dull sale at last week's prices, and there is no demand for any other description. The farmers' supply of Oats was not large, and there being a demand from the coast, the sale was tolerably brisk at 1s. per qr. advance. Nothing done in Wheat under lock this week.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, Sept. 23.*—This day's market was very ill supplied with Cattle for slaughter, price 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking off. The show of Store Stock was large, but the quality of the Beasts was not fine. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat. Short Horns, 3s. 6d. to 4s. Cows and Calves, and Homebreds, a very inferior show, and but few sold. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large, and a great many of them remained unsold: Shearlings sold from 25s. to 30s., fat ones to 39s.; Lambs from 13s. to 20s. 6d. each.

*Horncastle, Sept. 23.*—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended September 15, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London* .....	69	7	35	1	29	1
Essex .....	58	6	35	9	30	8
Kent .....	57	9	33	8	27	1
Sussex .....	55	4	0	0	30	0
Suffolk .....	54	3	34	5	29	6
Cambridgeshire .....	54	3	28	1	27	3
Norfolk .....	53	3	34	1	27	11
Lincolnshire .....	54	7	38	9	24	2
Yorkshire .....	55	1	35	2	28	6
Durham .....	51	0	40	4	30	4
Northumberland .....	54	3	36	1	30	9
Cumberland .....	63	2	37	1	32	5
Westmoreland .....	63	6	43	0	36	10
Lancashire .....	62	0	0	0	35	10
Cheshire .....	59	3	0	0	29	7
Gloucestershire .....	57	6	40	4	36	2
Somersetshire .....	57	9	37	6	27	8
Monmouthshire .....	56	0	45	4	29	4
Devonshire .....	56	0	36	10	25	6
Cornwall .....	60	8	36	2	30	3
Dorsetshire .....	55	7	37	4	34	6
Hampshire .....	54	8	35	7	26	0
North Wales .....	62	6	43	9	29	9
South Wales .....	56	9	39	8	25	4

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 60.—No. 2.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1826. [Price 6d.

*Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.*



"That in the above-mentioned Bill, now before your Honourable House, your humble Petitioner sees a design to cause gold and silver to be the circulating money of England; that he knows, as well as he knows fire burns, that if gold and silver be the circulating money of England, that more than half the present nominal amount of the taxes cannot be levied, without producing ruin and wretchedness absolutely insupportable; and that, therefore, while he expresses his profound gratitude to your Honourable House, for your laudable design to restore to the people the security given by His Majesty's coin, he most humbly but most earnestly prays your Honourable House to reduce the taxes to an amount not exceeding that which was their amount before the small paper-money supplanted the coin of His Majesty."—*Mr. Cobbett's Petition to Parliament, presented in February, 1826. See Reg. Vol. 57. p. 529.*

**RURAL RIDE,  
FROM MALMSBURY, IN WILT-  
SHIRE, THROUGH GLOUCESTERSHIRE,  
HEREFORDSHIRE,  
AND WORCESTERSHIRE.**

STROUD (Gloucestershire),  
TUESDAY FORENOON, 12th SEPT.  
1826.—I set off from Malmsbury this morning at 6 o'clock, in as sweet and bright a morning as ever came out of the heavens, and leaving behind me as pleasant a house and as kind hosts as I ever met with in the whole course of my life, either in England or

America; and that is saying a great deal indeed. This circumstance was the more pleasant, as I had never before either seen, or heard of, these kind, unaffected, sensible, *sans-façons*, and most agreeable friends. From Malmsbury I first came, at the end of five miles, to TUTBURY, which is in Gloucestershire, there being here, a sort of dell, or ravine, which, in this place, is the boundary line of the two counties, and over which you go on a bridge, one-half of which belongs to each county. And, now, before I take my leave of Wiltshire, I must observe, that, in the whole course of my life (days of *courtship* ex-

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



cepted, of course), I never passed seventeen pleasanter days than those which I have just spent in *Wiltshire*. It is, especially in the Southern half, just the sort of country that I like; the weather has been pleasant; I have been in good houses and amongst good and beautiful gardens; and, in every case, I have not only been most kindly entertained, but my entertainers have been of just the stamp that I like.

I saw again, this morning, large flocks of *goldfinches*, feeding on the thistle-seed, on the roadside. The French call this bird by a name derived from the *thistle*, so notorious has it always been, that they live upon this seed. *Thistle* is, in French, *Chardon*; and the French call this beautiful little bird *Chardonnet*. I never could have supposed, that such flocks of these birds would ever be seen in England. But, it is a great year for all the feathered race, whether wild or tame: naturally so, indeed; for every one knows, that it is the wet and not the cold, that is injurious to the breeding of birds of all sorts, whether land-birds or water-birds. They say, that there are, this year, double the usual quantity of ducks and geese: and, really, they do seem to swarm in the farm-yards, wherever I go. It is a great mistake to suppose, that ducks and geese need water, except to drink. There is, perhaps, no spot in the world, in proportion to its size and population, where so many of these birds are reared and fattened, as in Long Island; and, it is not in one case out of ten, that they have any ponds to go to, or, that they ever see any water other than water that is drawn up out of a well.

A little way before I got to *Tisbury* I saw a woman, digging some potatoes, in a strip of ground, making part of a field, nearly an oblong square, and which field appeared to be laid out in strips. She told me, that the field was part of a farm (to the homestead of which she pointed); that it was, by the farmer, let out in strips to labouring people; that each strip contained a rood (or quarter of a statute acre); that each married labourer rented one strip; and, that the annual rent was a pound for the strip. Now, the taxes being all paid by the farmer; the fences being kept in repair by him; and, as appeared to me, the land being exceedingly good: all these things considered, the rent does not appear to be too high.—This fashion is certainly a growing one; it is a little step towards a coming back to the ancient small life and lease holds, and common-fields! This field of strips, was, in fact, a sort of common-field; and the "agriculturists," as the conceited asses of landlords call themselves, at their clubs and meetings, might, and they would if their skulls could admit any thoughts except such as relate to high prices and low wages; they might, and they would, begin to suspect, that the "dark-age" people were not so very foolish, when they had so many common-fields, and when almost every man that had a family had also a bit of land, either large or small. It is a very curious thing, that the enclosing of commons, that the shutting out of the labourers from all share in the land; that the prohibiting of them to look at a wild animal, almost at a lark or a frog; it is curious that

this hard-hearted system should have gone on, until, at last, it has produced effects, so injurious and so dangerous to the *grinders* themselves, that they have, of their own accord, and for their own safety, begun to make a step towards the ancient system, and have, in the manner I have observed, made the *labourers' charter*, in some degree, in the use, at any rate, of the soil.—The far greater part of these strips of land have *potatoes* growing in them; but, in some cases, they have borne *wheat*, and, in others, *barley*, this year; and these have now *turnips*; very young, most of them, but, in some places, very fine, and, in every instance, nicely hoed out.—The land that will bear 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, will bear 40 bushels of wheat; and, the *ten* bushels of wheat, to the quarter of an acre, would be a crop far more valuable than a hundred bushels of potatoes, as I have proved many times, in the Register.

Just before I got into TUTTURY, I was met by a good many people, in *two*, *three*, or *five*, some running, and some walking fast, one of the first of whom asked me, if I had met an "old man" some distance back. I asked, what sort of a man: "a poor man." "I don't recollect, indeed; but, what are you all pursuing him for?" "He has been *stealing*." "What has he been stealing?" "Cabbages." "Where?" "Out of Mr. Glover's, the hatter's garden." "What do you call that *stealing*; and would you punish a man, a poor man, and, therefore, in all likelihood, a *hungry* man too, and, moreover an old man; do you set up a hue-and-cry

after, and would you punish such a man for taking a few *cabbages*, when that Holy Bible, which, I dare say, you profess to believe in, and perhaps, assist to circulate, teaches you, that the hungry man may, without committing any offence at all, go into his neighbour's vineyard and eat his fill of grapes, one bunch of which is worth a sack-full of cabbages!" "Yes; but he is a very *bad* character." "Why, my friend, very poor and almost starved people are apt to be *bad* characters;" but the Bible, in both Testaments, commands us to be merciful to the poor, to feed the hungry, to have compassion on the aged; and it makes no exception as to the *character* of the parties. Another group or two of the pursuers had come up by this time; and I, bearing in mind the fate of Don Quixote, when he interfered in somewhat similar cases, gave my horse the hint, and soon got away; but, though, doubtless, I made no converts, I, upon looking back, perceived, that I had slackened the pursuit! The pursuers went more slowly; I could see that they got to talking; it was now the step of *deliberation* rather than that of *decision*; and, though I did not like to call upon Mr. Glover, I hope he was merciful.—It is impossible for me to witness scenes like this; to hear a man called a *thief* for such a cause; to see him thus eagerly and vindictively pursued for having taken some cabbages in a garden: it is impossible for me to behold such a scene, without calling to mind the practice in the United States of America, where, if a man were even to talk of pro-

secuting another (especially if that other were *poor*, or *old*) for taking from *the land*, or from *the trees*, any part of a growing crop, for his own personal and immediate use; if any man were even to talk of prosecuting another for such an act, such talker would be held in *universal abhorrence*: people would hate him; and, in short, if rich as Ricardo or Baring, he might live by himself; for no man would look upon him as a neighbour.

TUTBURY is a very pretty town, and has a beautiful ancient church. The country is high along here for a mile or two towards AVENING, which begins a long and deep and narrow valley, that comes all the way down to *Stroud*. When I got to the end of the high country, and the lower country opened to my view, I was at about three miles from TUTBURY, on the road to AVENING, leaving the Minchinghampton road to my right. Here I was upon the edge of the high land, looking right down upon the village of AVENING, and seeing, just close to it, a large and fine mansion-house, a beautiful park, and, making part of the park, one of the finest, most magnificent woods (of 200 acres, I dare say), lying facing me, going from a valley up a gently-rising hill. While I was sitting on my horse, admiring this spot, a man came along with some tools in his hand, as if going somewhere to work as plumber. "Whose beautiful place is that," said I. "One 'SQUIRE RICARDO, I think they call him, but....."—You might have "knocked me down with a feather," as the old women say, ..... "but" (continued the plumber) "the *Old Gentleman's*

dead, and"..... "God—the *old gentleman* and the *young gentleman* too!" said I; and, giving my horse a blow, instead of a word, on I went down the hill. Before I got to the bottom, my reflections on the present state of the "*market*" and on the *probable results* of "*watching the turn of it*," had made me better humour-ed; and, as one of the first objects that struck my eye, in the village, was the sign of the Cross, and of the *Red, or Bloody, Cross* too, asked the landlord some questions, which began a series of *joking* and *bantering* that I had with the people, from one end of the village to the other. I set them all a laughing; and, though they could not know my name, they will remember me for a long while.—This estate of GATCOMB belonged, I am told, to a Mr. SHEPHERD, and to his fathers before him. I asked, where this Shepperd was NOW. A tradesman-looking man told me, that he did not know where he was; but, that he had *heard*, that he was living *some where* near to *Bath*! Thus they go! Thus they are squeezed out of existence. The little ones are gone; and the *big ones* have nothing left for it, but to resort to the bands of *holy matrimony* with the *turn of the market watchers* and their breed. This the *big ones* are now doing apace; and there is this comfort at any rate; namely, that the connexion cannot make them baser than they are, a boroughmonger being, of all God's creatures, the very basest.

From AVENING I came on through NAILSWORTH, WOODCHESTER, and RODBOROUGH, to this place. These villages lie on

the sides of a narrow and deep valley, with a narrow stream of water running down the middle of it, and this stream turns the wheels of a great many mills and sets of machinery for the making of *woollen-cloth*. The factories begin at AVENING, and are scattered all the way down the valley. There are *steam-engines* as well as *water-powers*. The work and the trade is so flat, that, in, I should think, much more than a *hundred acres* of ground, which I have seen to-day, covered with *rails*, or *racks*, for the drying of cloth, I do not think that I have seen *one single acre* where the racks had cloth upon them. The workmen do not get half wages; great numbers are thrown on the parish; but, overseers and magistrates, in *this part of England*, do not presume, that they are to leave any body to *starve to death*; there is *law* here; this is in *England*, and not in "*the North*," where those who ought to see that the poor do not suffer, talk of their *dying with hunger*, as Irish Squires do; aye, and applaud them for their patient resignation! The Gloucestershire people have no notion of *dying with hunger*; and it is with great pleasure that I remark, that I have seen no woe-worn creature this day. The sub-soil here is a yellowish, ugly stone. The houses are all built with this; and, it being ugly, the stone is made *white* by a wash of some sort or other. The land, on both sides of the valley, and all down the bottom of it, has plenty of trees on it; it is chiefly pasture land; so that the *green* and the *white* colours, and the form and great variety of the ground, and the water, and all together

make this a very pretty ride.—Here are a series of spots, every one of which a lover of landscapes would like to have painted. Even the buildings of the factories are not ugly. The people seem to have been constantly well off. A pig in almost every cottage sty; and that is the infallible mark of a happy people. *At present*, indeed, this valley suffers; and, though *cloth* will always be wanted, there will yet be much suffering even here, while at ULY and other places, they say, that the suffering is great indeed.

HUNTLY, BETWEEN GLOUCESTER AND ROSS.—FROM STROUD I came up to PITCHCOMB, leaving PAINSWICK on my right. From the lofty hill at PITCHCOMB I looked down into that great flat and almost circular vale, of which the city of Gloucester is in the centre. To the left I saw the SEVERN, become a sort of arm of the sea; and before me I saw the hills that divide this county from Herefordshire and Worcester-shire.—The hill is a mile down. When down, you are amongst dairy-farms and orchards all the way to Gloucester, and, this year, the orchards, particularly those of *pears*, are greatly productive.—I intended to sleep at Gloucester, as I had, when there, already come twenty-five miles, and, as the fourteen, which remained for me to go, in order to reach BOLLITREE, in Herefordshire, would make about nine more than either I or my horse had a taste for. But, when I came to Gloucester, I found, that I should run a risk of *having no bed* if I did not bow very low and pay very high; for, what should there be

here, but one of these scandalous and beastly fruits of the system, called a "MUSCO-MEETING"! These who founded the CATHEDRALS never dreamed, I dare say, that they would have been put to such uses as this! They are, upon these occasions, made use of as *Opera-Houses*; and, I am told, that the money, which is collected, goes, in some shape or another, to the *Clergy of the Church*, or their widows, or children, or something. These assemblages of player-folks, half-wagons and half-fools, began with the small paper-money; and with it they will go. They are amongst the profligate pranks which idleness plays when fed by the sweat of a starving people.—From this scene of prostitution and of pocket-picking I moved off with all convenient speed, but not before the ostler made me pay 9d. for merely letting my horse stand about ten minutes, and not before he had begun to abuse me for declining, though in a very polite manner, to make him a present in addition to the 9d. How he ended I do not know; for, I soon set the noise of the shoes of my horse to answer him.—I got to this village, about eight miles from Gloucester, by five o'clock: it is now half-past seven, and I am going to bed with an intention of getting to BOLLITREE (six miles only) early enough in the morning to catch my sons in bed, if they play the sluggard.

BOLLITREE, WEDNESDAY, 13th SEPT.—This morning was most beautiful. There has been rain here now, and the grass begins (but only begins) to grow.—When I got within two hundred yards of Mr. PALMER's, I had the happi-

ness to meet my son RICHARD, who said that he had been up an hour.—As I came along I saw one of the prettiest sights in the flower way, that I ever saw in my life. It was a little orchard; the grass in it had just taken a start, and was beautifully fresh; and, very thickly growing amongst the grass, was the purple flowered *Colchicum*, in full bloom. They say, that the leaves of this plant, which come out in the spring and die away in the summer, are poisonous to cattle if they eat much of them in the spring. The flower, if standing by itself, would be no great beauty; but, contrasted thus, with the fresh grass, which was a little shorter than itself, it was very beautiful.

BOLLITREE, SATURDAY, 29d SEPT.—Upon my arrival here, which, as the reader has seen, was ten days ago, I had a parcel of letters to open, amongst which were a large lot from CORRESPONDENTS, who had been good enough to set me right with regard to that conceited and impudent plagiarist, or literary thief, "Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Baronet, of Netherby." One Correspondent says, that I have reversed the rule of the *Descalogue* by visiting the sins of the son upon the father. Another tells me anecdotes, about the "MAGNUS APOLLO." Another, about the plagiarist's marriage. I hereby do the father justice by saying, that, from what I have now heard of him, I am induced to believe, that he would have been ashamed to commit the flagrant acts of plagiarism, which the son has been guilty of. The whole of this plagiarist's pamphlet is bad enough. Every part of it is contemptible; but the passage,

in which he says, that there was "no man, of any authority, who did not under-rate the distress that would arise out of Peel's Bill;" *this passage merits a broom-stick, at the hands of any Englishman that chooses to lay it on, and particularly from me.*

As to crops in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, they have been *very bad*. Even the wheat here has been only a two-third part crop. The barley and oats really next to nothing. *Fed off* by cattle and sheep in many places, partly for want of grass and partly from their worthlessness. The cattle have been nearly starved in many places; and we hear the same from Worcestershire. In some places one of these beautiful calves (last spring calves) will be given for the wintering of another. Hay, at STROUD, was *six pounds a ton*: last year it was 3l. a ton; and yet *meat and cheese are lower in price than they were last year*. Mutton (I mean alive) was, last year at this time 7*d.* it is now 6*d.* There has been in North Wilts and in Gloucestershire *half quantity of CHEESE* made this year, and yet the *price is lower than it was last year*. Wool is half the last year's price. There has, within these three weeks, or a month, been a prodigious increase in the quantity of cattle food; the grass looks like the grass late in May; and the *late and stubble-turnips* (of which immense quantities have been sown) have grown very much, and promise large crops generally; yet lean sheep have, at the recent fairs, *fallen in price*; they have been lessening in price, while the facility of keeping them has been augmenting! Aye; but the *paper-money* has not been

augmenting, notwithstanding the *Branch-Bank at Gloucester*! This bank is quite ready, they say, to *take deposits*; that is to say, to keep people's *spare money* for them; but, to *lend them none*, without such security as would get money even from the claws of a miser. This trick is, then, what the French call a *coup-manqué*, or a *missing of the mark*. In spite of every thing, as to the season, calculated to cause lean sheep to rise in price, they fell, I hear, at WILTON fair (near Salisbury) on the 12th instant, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a head. And, yesterday, 22*nd* Sept., at NEWBURY fair, there was a fall since the last fair in this neighbourhood. Mr. PALMER sold, at this fair, sheep for *twenty-three shillings a head*, rather better than some which he sold at the same fair last year for *thirty-four shillings a head*: so, that here is a falling off of a *third*! Think of the dreadful ruin, then, which must fall upon the *renting farmers*, whether they rent the land, or rent the money which enables them to *call the land their own*! The recent Order in Council *has ruined many*. I was, a few days after that Order reached us, in Wiltshire, in a rick yard, looking at the ricks, amongst which were two of *beans*. I asked the farmer how much the Order would take out of his pocket; and he said it *had already taken out more than a hundred pounds*! This is a pretty state of things for a man to live in! The winds are less uncertain than this calling of a farmer is now become, though it is a calling the affairs of which have always been deemed as little liable to accident as any thing human.

The "best possible public in-

structor" tells us, that the Ministers are about to give the *Militia-Clothing* to the poor manufacturers! Coats, waistcoats, trousers, shoes and stockings! Oh, what a kind as well as wise "envy of surrounding nations" this is! Dear good souls! But, what are the *women* to do? No *smocks*, pretty gentlemen! No royal commission to be appointed to distribute *smocks* to the suffering "females" of the "*disturbed districts*"! How fine our "manufacturing population" will look all dressed in *red*! Then, indeed, will the farming fellows have to repent, that they did not follow the advice of Dr. BLACK, and fly to the "*happy manufacturing districts*," where employment, as the Doctor affirmed, was so abundant and so permanent, and where wages were so high! Out of evil comes good; and this state of things has blown the Scotch *politeecol eecoonoomy* to the devil, at any rate. In spite of all their plausibility and persevering brass, the Scotch writers are now generally looked upon as so many tricky humbugs. Mr. SEDGWICK's affair is enough, one would think, to open men's eyes to the character of this greedy band of *invaders*; for, *invaders* they are, and of the very worst sort: they come only to *live on the labour of others*; never to *work themselves*; and, while they do this, they are everlastingly publishing essays, the object of which is, **TO KEEP THE IRISH OUT OF ENGLAND!** Dr. BLACK has, within these four years, published *more than a hundred articles*, in which he has represented the *invasions of the Irish as being*

*ruinous to England!* What monstrous impudence! The Irish come to help *do the work*; the Scotch to help eat the taxes; or, to tramp "*about, mon*," with a *pack and licence*; or, in other words, to cheat upon a small scale, as their superiors do upon a large one.—This tricky and greedy set have, however, at last, over-reached themselves, after having so long over-reached all the rest of mankind that have had the misfortune to come in contact with them. They are now smarting under the scourge, the torments of which they have long made others feel. They have been the principal inventors and executors of all that has been damnable to England: They are NOW bothered; and I thank God for it. It may, and it must, finally deliver us from their baleful influence.

To return to the kind and pretty gentlemen of Whitehall, and their *Militia-Clothing*: if they refuse to supply the women with *smocks*, perhaps they would have no objection to hand them over some petticoats; or, at any rate, to give their husbands a *musket* a piece, and a little powder and ball, just to amuse themselves with, instead of the employment of "*digging holes one day and filling them up the next*," as suggested by "the great statesman, now no more," who was one of that "*noble, honourable and venerable body*," the Privy Council (to which *Sturges Bourne* belongs), and who cut his own throat at North Cray, in Kent, just about three years after he had brought in the bill, which compelled me to make the Register contain *two sheets and a quarter*, and to com-

pel printers to give, *before they began to print*, bail to pay any fines that might be inflicted on them for any thing that they might print.—Let me see: where was I? Oh! the muskets and powder and ball ought, certainly, to go with the red clothes; but, how strange it is, that the *real relief* never seems to occur, even for one single moment, to the minds of these pretty gentlemen; namely; *taking off the taxes*. What a thing it is to behold, poor people receiving rates, or alms, to *prevent them from starving*; and to behold one half, at least, of what they receive, taken from them in taxes! What a sight to behold, soldiers, horse and foot, employed to prevent a distressed people from committing acts of violence, when the *cost* of the horse and foot would, probably, if applied in the way of relief to the sufferers, prevent the existence of the distress! A cavalry horse has, I think, *ten pounds of oats a day and twenty pounds of hay*. These, at present prices, cost 16s. a week. Then there is stable-room, barracks, straw, saddle and all the trappings. Then there is the *wear* of the horse. Then the pay of them. So that one single horseman, with his horse, do not cost so little as 36s. a week; and that is more than the parish allowance to *five* labourers' or manufacturers' families, at five to a family: so that one horseman and his horse cost what would feed *twenty-five* of the distressed creatures. If there be *ten thousand* of these horsemen, they cost as much as would keep, at the parish rate, *two hundred and fifty thousand* of the distressed persons! Aye; it is even so, parson

HAY, stare at it as long as you like. But, suppose it to be only half as much: then it would maintain a *hundred and twenty-five thousand persons*. However, to get rid of all dispute, and to state one staring, undeniable fact, let me first observe, that it is notorious, that the poor-rates are looked upon as *enormous*; that they are deemed an insupportable burden; that SCARLETT and NOLAN have asserted, that they threaten to *swallow up the land*; that it is equally notorious that a large part of the poor-rates ought to be called *wages*: all this is undeniable, and now comes the *damning fact*; namely, that *the whole amount of these poor-rates falls far short of the cost of the standing army in time of peace*! So that, take away this army, which is to keep the distressed people from committing acts of violence, and you have, at once, ample means of removing all the distress and all the danger of acts of violence!—When will this be done? Do not say, “NEVER,” reader: if you do, you are not only a slave, but you ought to be one.

I cannot dismiss this *militia-clothing* affair, without remarking, that I do not agree with those, who *blame* the Ministers for having let in the foreign corn *out of fear*. Why not do it from that motive? “The fear of the Lord is the *beginning of wisdom*.” And, what is meant by “fear of the Lord,” but the *fear of doing wrong*, or of *persevering in doing wrong*? And, whence is this fear to arise? From thinking of the *consequences*, to be sure: and, therefore, if the Ministers did let in the foreign corn for fear of popular commotion,



they acted rightly, and their motive was as good and reasonable as the act was wise and just. It would have been lucky for them, if the same sort of motive had prevailed, when the Corn-Bill was passed; but, that game-cock statesman, who, at last, sent a spur into his own throat, was then in high feather, and he, *while soldiers were drawn up round the Honourable, Honourable; Honourable House*, said, that he did not, for his part, *care much about the Bill*; but, *since the mob had clamoured against it*, he was resolved to support it! Alas! that such a cock statesman should have come to such an end! All the towns and cities in England petitioned against that odious Bill. Their petitions were rejected, and that rejection is *amongst* the causes of the present embarrassments. Therefore, I am not for blaming the Ministers for acting from fear. They did the same in the case of the poor Queen. Fear taught them wisely, then also. What! would you never have people act from fear? What but fear of the law restrains many men from committing crimes? What but fear of exposure prevents thousands upon thousands of offences, moral as well as legal? Nonsense about "acting from fear." I always hear with great suspicion your eulogists of "vigorous government." I do not like your "vigorous" governments; your game-cock governments. We saw enough of these, and felt enough of them too, under Pitt, Dundas, Percival, Gibbs, Ellenborough, Sidmouth and Castlereagh. I prefer governments like those of EDWARD I. of England and St. Louis of France; Cocks as to-

wards their enemies and rivals, and CHICKENS as towards their own people: precisely the reverse of our modern "*country gentlemen*," as they call themselves; very lions as towards their poor, robbed, famishing labourers, but more than lambs as towards tax-eaters, and especially as towards the fierce and whiskered *dead-weight*, in the presence of any of whom they dare not say that their souls are their own. This base race of men, called "*country gentlemen*," must be speedily changed by almost a miracle; or they, big as well as little, must be swept away; and, if it should be desirable for posterity to have a just idea of them, let posterity take this one fact; that the tithes are now, in part, received by men, who are RAC- TORS and VICARS, and who, at the same time, receive *half-pay as naval or military officers*; and that not one English "*country gentleman*" has had the courage even to complain of this, though many gallant half-pay officers have been dismissed, and beggared, upon the ground, that the half-pay is *not a reward for past services, but a retaining fee for future services*; so that, put the two together, they amount to this: that the half-pay is given to *church parsons*, that they may be, when war comes, *ready to serve as officers in the army, or navy!* Let the world match that, if it can! And, yet there are scoundrels to say, that we do not want a *radical reform*! Why, there must be such a reform, in order to prevent us from becoming a mass of wretches too corrupt and profligate and base even to carry on the common transactions of life.

STALIA, near UXTON on SEVERN (Worcestershire), MONDAY, 25th SEPT.—I set off from Mr. PALMER's yesterday, after breakfast, having his son (about 13 years old) as my travelling companion. We came across the country, a distance of about 22 miles, and, having crossed the Severn at UXTON, arrived here, at Mr. JOHN PRICE's, about two o'clock. On our road we passed by the estate and park of another Ricardo! This is OSMOND; the other is DAVID. This one has ousted two families of Normans, the HONEYWOOD MATHES, and the SCUDDAMORES. They suppose him to have *ten thousand pounds a year in rent, here!* Famous "watching the turn of the market"! The BARRINGS are at work down in this country too. They are every where, indeed, depositing their eggs about; like cunning old guinea-hens, in sly places, besides the great, open, showy nests that they have. The "instructor" tells us, that the RICARDOS have received *sixty-four thousand pounds COMMISSION*, on the "Greek Loans," or, rather, "Loans to the Greeks." Oh, brave GREEKS! to have such patriots to aid you with their financial skill; such patriots as Mr. GALLOWAY to make engines of war for you, while his son is making them for the Turks; and such patriots as BURDETT and HOBHOUSE to talk of your political relations! Happy GREEKS! Happy MEXICANS, too, it seems; for the "best instructor" tells us, that the BARRINGS, whose progenitors came from DUTCHLAND about the same time as, and perhaps in company with, the RICARDOS; happy Mexicans too; for, the "instructor" as good

as swears, that the BARRINGS will see that *the dividends on your loans are paid in future!* Now, therefore, the riches, the loads, the ship-loads of silver and gold are now to pour in upon us! Never was there a nation so foolish as this! But, and this ought to be well understood, it is not mere foolishness; not mere harmless folly; it is foolishness, the offspring of *greediness* and of a *gambling*, which is little short of a *roguish* disposition; and this disposition prevails to an enormous extent; in the country, as I am told, more than in the monstrous WREN itself. Most delightfully, however, have the greedy, mercenary, selfish, unfeeling wretches, been bit by the *loans* and *shares!* The King of Spain gave the wretches a sharp bite, for which I always most cordially thank his Majesty. I dare say, that his sponging off of the *roguish BONDS*, has reduced to beggary, or caused to cut their throats, many thousands of the greedy, fund-loving, stock-jobbing devils, who, if they regarded it likely to raise their "*securities*" one percent., would applaud the murder of half the human race. These vermin all, without a single exception, approved of, and rejoiced at, *SIDMOUTH's Power-of-Imprisonment Bill*, and they applauded his *Letter of Thanks to the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry*. No matter what it is that puts an end to a system which engenders and breeds up vermin like these.

Mr. HANFORD of this county, and Mr. CANNING of Gloucestershire, having dined at Mr. PRICE's yesterday, I went, to-day, with Mr. PRICE to see

Mr. HANFORD at his house and estate at BREDON HILL, which is, I believe; one of the highest in England. The ridge, or, rather, the edge of it, divides, in this part, Worcestershire from Gloucestershire. At the very highest part of it there are the remains of an encampment, or rather, I should think, *citadel*. In many instances; in Wiltshire, these marks of fortifications are called *castles* still; and, doubtless, there were once castles on these spots. From Bredon Hill you see into nine or ten counties; and those curious bubblings-up, the Malvern Hills, are right before you, and only at about ten miles' distance, in a straight line. As this hill looks over the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford and part of Warwick and the rich part of Stafford; and, as it looks over the vales of Esham, Worcester, and Gloucester, having the AVON and the SEVERN, winding down them, you certainly see from this Bredon Hill one of the very richest spots of England, and I am fully convinced, a *richer* spot than is to be seen in any other country in the world; I mean *Scotland excepted*, of course, for fear Sawney should cut my throat, or, which is much the same thing, *squeeze me by the hand*, from which last I pray thee to deliver me, O Lord!—The AVON (this is the *third* AVON that I have crossed in this Ride) falls into the SEVERN just below TEWKSBURY, through which town we went in our way to Mr. HANFORD'S. These rivers, particularly the Severn, goes through, and sometimes overflows, the finest meadows of which it is possible to

form an idea. Some of them contain more than a *hundred acres each*; and the number of cattle and sheep, feeding in them, is prodigious. Nine-tenths of the land, in these extensive vales, appears to me to be pasture, and it is pasture of the richest kind. The sheep are chiefly of the Leicester breed, and the cattle of the Hereford, white face and dark red body, certainly the finest and most beautiful of all horn-cattle. The grass, after the fine rains that we have had, is in its finest possible dress; but, here, as in the parts of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire that I have seen, there are no turnips, except those which have been *recently* sown; and, though amidst all these thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest meadows and grass land in the world, hay is, I hear, *seven pounds a ton* at Worcester. However, unless we should have very early and even hard frosts, the grass will be so abundant, that the cattle and sheep will do better than people are apt to think. But, be this as it may, this summer has taught us, that our climate is the *best for produce*, after all; and that we cannot have Italian sun and English meat and cheese. We complain of the *drip*; but, it is the drip that makes the beef and the mutton.—Mr. HANFORD'S house is on the *side* of Bredon Hill; about a third part up it, and is a very delightful place. The house is of ancient date, and it appears to have been *always* inhabited by and the property of *Roman Catholics*; for there is, in one corner of the very top of the building; up in the very roof of it, a Catholic chapel, as ancient as the roof

itself. It is about twenty-five feet long and ten wide. It has arch-work, to imitate the roof of a church. At the back of the altar there is a little room, which you enter through a door going out of the chapel; and, adjoining this little room, there is a closet, in which is a *trap-door* made to let the *priest* down into one of those hiding places, which were contrived for the purpose of evading the grasp of those greedy Scotch minions, to whom that pious and tolerant Protestant, JAMES I., delivered over those English gentlemen, who remained faithful to the religion of their fathers, and, to set his country free from which greedy and cruel grasp, that honest Englishman, GUY FAWKES, wished, as he bravely told the King and his Scotch council, "*to blow the Scotch beggars back to their mountains again.*" Even this King has, in his works (for JAMES was an author), had the justice to call him "the English SCÆVOLA"; and we Englishmen, fools set on by knaves, have the folly, or the baseness, to burn him in effigy on the 5th of November, the anniversary of his intended exploit!—In the hall of this house there is the portrait of SIR THOMAS WINTER, who was one of the accomplices of FAWKES, and who was killed in the fight with the sheriff and his party. There is also the portrait of his lady, who must have spent half her life-time in the working of some very curious sacerdotal vestments, which are preserved here with great care, and are as fresh and as beautiful as they were the day they were finished.—A parson said to me, once, by letter: "your religion, Mr. Cob-

"bett, seems to me to be altogether *political.*" "Very much so, indeed," answered I, "and well it may, since I have been furnished with a *creed which makes part of an Act of Parliament.*" And, the fact is, I am no Doctor of Divinity, and like a religion, *any religion*, that tends to make men innocent and benevolent and happy, by taking the best possible means of furnishing them with plenty to eat and drink and wear. I am a Protestant of the Church of England, and, as such, blush to see, that *more than half* the parsonage-houses are *wholly gone*, or are become *mere hovels.* What I have written on the "*PROTESTANT REFORMATION,*" has proceeded entirely from a sense of justice towards our calumniated Catholic forefathers, to whom we owe *all* those of our institutions that are worthy of our admiration and gratitude. I have not written as a Catholic; but as an Englishman; yet, a sincere Catholic must feel some little gratitude towards me; and, if there was an ungrateful reptile in the neighbourhood of Preston, to give, as a toast, "*Success to Stanley and Wood,*" the conduct of those Catholics that I have seen here have, as far as I am concerned, amply compensated for his baseness.

This neighbourhood has witnessed some pretty thumping transfers from the Normans. HOLLAND, one of Baring's partners, or clerks, has recently bought an estate of LORD SOMERS, called DUMBLETON, for, it is said, about *eighty thousand pounds.* Another estate of the same Lord, called STRENSHAM, has been bought by a *Brummigham Banker* of

the name of TAYLOR, for, it is said, *seventy thousand pounds*. "EASTNOR CASTLE," just over the Malvern Hills, is still *building*, and LORD EASTNOR lives at that pretty little warm and snug place, the Priory of BARGATE, in Surrey, and close by the not less *snug little borough* of the same name! MEMORANDUM. When we were petitioning for reform, in 1817, my LORD SOMERS wrote and published a pamphlet, under his own name, condemning our conduct and our principles, and insisting, that we, if let alone, should produce "*a revolution*," and *endanger all property*!—The BARINGS are adding field to field and tract to tract in Herefordshire; and, as to the RICARDOS, they seem to be animated with the same laudable spirit. This OSMOND RICARDO has a *park* at one of his estates, called BROOMSBOROUGH, and that park has a *new porter's lodge*, upon which there is A SPAN NEW CROSS as large as life! Aye, big enough and long enough to *enslave* a man upon! I had never seen such an one before; and I know not what sort of thought it was that seized me at the moment; but, though my horse is but a clumsy goer, I wondrously believe I got away from it at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. My companion, who is always upon the look-out for cross-ditches, or pieces of timber, on the road-side, to fill up the time of which my jog-trot gives him so wearisome a surplus, seemed delighted at this my new pace; and, I dare say he has wondered ever since what should have given me wings just for that occasion that once only.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, 20th SEPT.—Mr. Price rode with us to this city, which is one of the cleanest, neatest, and handsomest towns I ever saw: indeed I do not recollect to have seen any one equal to it. The *cathedral* is, indeed, a poor thing, compared with any of the others, except that of Hereford; and I have seen them all but those of Carlisle, Durham, York, Lincoln, Chester, and Peterborough; but the town is, I think, the very best I ever saw; and which is, indeed, the greatest of all recommendations, the *people* are, upon the whole, the most suitably dressed and most decent looking people. The town is precisely in character with the beautiful and rich country, in the midst of which it lies. Every thing you see gives you the idea of real, solid wealth; aye! and thus it was, too, before, long before Pitt, and even long before "good Queen Bess" and her military law and her Protestant racks, were ever heard or dreamed of.

At Worcester, as every where else, I find a group of cordial and sensible friends, at the house of one of whom, Mr. GEORGE BROOKE, I have just spent a most pleasant evening, in company with several gentlemen, whom he had had the goodness to invite to meet me. I here learned a fact, which I must put upon record before it escape my memory. Some few years ago (about seven, perhaps), at the public sale by auction of the goods of a then recently deceased Attorney of the name of HYNE, in this city, there were, amongst the goods to be sold, the portraits of Pitt, Burdett, and Paine, all framed and glazed. PITT,

with hard driving and very lofty praises, fetched *fifteen shillings*; BURDETT fetched *twenty-seven shillings*. PAINE, was, in *great haste*, knocked down at *five pounds*; and my informant was convinced, that the lucky purchaser might have had *fifteen pounds* for it.—I hear COLONEL DAVIES spoken of here with great approbation: he will soon have an opportunity of showing us whether he deserve it.—The hop-picking and bagging is over here. The crop, as in the other hop-countries, has been very great, and the quality as good as ever was known. The average price appears to be about 75s. the hundred weight. The reader (if he do not belong to a hop-country) should be told, that hop-planters, and even all their neighbours, are, as hop-ward, *mad*, though the most sane and reasonable people as to all other matters.—They are ten times more jealous upon this score than men ever are of their wives; ay, and than they are of their *mistresses*, which is going a great deal farther. I, who am a *Farnham* man, was well aware of this foible; and, therefore, when a gentleman told me, that he would not brew with Farnham hops, *if he could have them as a gift*, I took special care not to ask him, how it *came to pass*, that the Farnham hops always sold at about *double the price* of the Worcester; but, if he had said the same thing to any other Farnham man that I ever saw, I should have preferred being absent from the spot: the hops are bitter, but nothing is their bitterness compared to the language that my townsmen would have put forth.

This city, or this neighbourhood, at least, being the birth-place of what I have called, the "LITTLE - SHILLING PROJECT," and MEZERS. ATWOOD and SPOONER being the originators of the project, and the project having been adopted by Mr. WEARE, and having been by him now again recently urged upon the Ministers, in a Letter to Lord Liverpool, and it being possible that some worthy persons may be misled, and even ruined, by the confident assertions and the pertinacity of the projectors; this being the case, and I having half an hour to spare, will here endeavour to show, in as few words as I can, that this project, if put into execution, would produce injustice the most crying that the world ever heard of, and would, in the present state of things, infallibly lead to a violent revolution.—The project is to "*lower the standard*," as they call it; that is to say, to make a *sovereign pass for more than 20s.* In what degree they would reduce the standard, they do not say; but, a vile pamphlet writer, whose name is CRUTWELL, and who is a *beneficed parson*, and who has most foully abused me, because I laugh at the project, says that he would reduce it *one half*; that is to say, that he would make a *sovereign pass for two pounds*. Well, then, let us, for plainness sake, suppose that the *present sovereign* is, all at once, to pass for *two pounds*. What will the consequences be? Why, here is a *parson*, who receives his tithes in kind, and whose tithes are, we will suppose, a thousand bushels of wheat in a year, on an average; and he owes a thousand pounds to some-

body. He will pay his debt with 500 sovereigns, and he will still receive his thousand bushels of wheat a year!—I let a farm for 100*l.* a year, by the year; and I have a mortgage of 2,000*l.* upon it, the interest just taking away the rent. Pass the project, and then I, of course, raise my rent to 200*l.* a year, and I still pay the mortgagee 100*l.* a year!—What can be plainer than this?—But, the Banker's is the fine case. I deposit with a banker a thousand whole sovereigns to-day. Pass the project to-morrow; and the banker pays me my deposit with a thousand half sovereigns!—If, indeed, you could double the quantity of corn and meat and all goods by the same act of parliament; then, all would be right; but, that quantity will remain what it was before you passed the project; and, of course, the money being doubled in nominal amount, the price of the goods would be doubled.—There needs not another word upon the subject; and, whatever may be the national inference respecting the intellects of Messrs. ATWOOD and SPOONER, I must say, that I do most sincerely believe, that there is not one of my readers, who will not feel astonishment, that any men, having the reputation of men of sound mind, should not clearly see, that such a project must almost instantly produce a revolution of the most dreadful character.

STANFORD PARK, WEDNESDAY, 27. Sept. MORNING.—In a letter which I received from SIR THOMAS WINNINGTON (one of the Members for this county), last year, he was good enough to request that I would call upon

him, if I ever came into *Worcestershire*, which I told him I would do; and accordingly here we are in his house, situated, certainly, in one of the finest spots in all England. We left *Worcester* yesterday about ten o'clock, crossed the *Severn*, which runs close by the town, and came on to this place, which lies in a north-western direction from *Worcester*, at 14 miles distance from that city, and at about six from the borders of *Shropshire*. About four miles back we passed by the park and through the estate of LORD FOLEY, to whom is due the praise of being a most indefatigable and successful planter of trees. He seems to have taken uncommon pains in the execution of this work; and he has the merit of *disinterestedness*, the trees being chiefly oaks, which he is sure he can never see grow to timber.—We crossed the *TEME RIVER* just before we got here. SIR THOMAS was out shooting; but he soon came home, and gave us a very polite reception.—I had time yesterday, to see the place, to look at trees, and the like, and I wished to get away early this morning; but, being prevailed on to stay to breakfast, here I am, at six o'clock in the morning, in one of the best and best-stocked private libraries that I ever saw; and, what is more, the owner, from what passed yesterday, when he brought me hither, convinced me, that he was acquainted with the insides of the books. I asked, and shall ask, no questions about who got these books together; but the collection is such as, I am sure, I never saw before in a private house.

The house and stables and

courts are such as they ought to be for the great estate that surrounds them; and the park is every thing that is beautiful. On one side of the house, looking over a fine piece of water, you see a distant valley, opening between lofty hills; on another side the ground descends a little at first, then goes gently rising for a while, and then rapidly, to the distance of a mile perhaps, where it is crowned with trees in irregular patches, or groups, single and most magnificent trees being scattered all over the whole of the park; on another side, there rise up, beautiful little hills, some in the form of barrows on the downs, only forty or a hundred times as large, one or two with no trees on them, and others topped with trees; but, on one of these little hills, and some yards higher than the lofty trees which are on this little hill, you see rising up the tower of the parish church, which hill is, I think, taken all together, amongst the most delightful objects that I ever beheld.

"Well, then," says the devil of laziness, "and could you not be contented to live here all the rest of your life; and never again pester yourself with the cursed politics?"—"Why, I think I have laboured enough. Let others work now. And such a pretty place for coursing and for hare-hunting and woodcock shooting, I dare say; and then those pretty wild-ducks in the water, and the flowers and the grass and the trees and all the birds in spring and the fresh air, and never, never again to be stifled with the smoke that from the infernal WEN ascendeth for ever more and that

"every easterly wind brings to choke me at *Kensington*!" The last word of this soliloquy carried me back, slap, to my own study (very much unlike that which I am in), and bade me think of the GRIDIRON; bade me think of the complete triumph that I have yet to enjoy; promised me the pleasure of seeing a *million of trees of my own, and sown by my own hands this very year*. Ah! but the hares and the pheasants and the wild-ducks! Yes, but the delight of seeing PROSPERITY ROBINSON hang his head for shame; the delight of beholding the tormenting embarrassments of those who have so long retained crowds of base miscreants to revile me; the delight of ousting *spitten-upon* STANLEY and *bound-over* WOOD! Yes, but, then, the flowers and the birds and the sweet air! What, then, shall CANNING never again hear of the "revered and ruptured Ogden"? Shall he go into his grave without being again reminded of "driving at the whole herd, in order to get at the ignoble animal"? Shall he never again be told of Six-Acts and of his wish "to extinguish that *accursed torch of discord for ever*"! Oh! God forbid! farewell hares and dogs and birds! What! shall SIDMOUTH, then, never again hear of his *Power-of-Inprisonment Bill*, of his *Circular*, of his *Letter of Thanks to the Manchester Yeomanry*!—I really jumped up when this thought came athwart my mind, and, without thinking of the breakfast, said to GEORGE, who was sitting by me, "Go, George, and tell them to saddle the horses"; for, it seemed to me, that I had been meditating

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'some crime. Upon George asking me, Whether I would not *stop to breakfast*? I bade him not order the horses out yet; and here we are, waiting for breakfast.

RYALL, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 27th SEPT.—After breakfast we took our leave of Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, and of STANFORD, very much pleased with our visit. We wished to reach Ryall as early as possible in the day, and we did not, therefore, stop at Worcester. We got here about three o'clock, and we intend to set off, in another direction, early in the morning.

### ANDOVER MEETING.

THOUGH this affair appears trifling, in itself considered, it is, as to that which it is an indication of, a matter of great consequence; for, the fact, which it has discovered, is this; that renting farmers begin to see, that *Corn Bills* are no good TO THEM. To be sure they are not, seeing that the landlord will always, and justly too, demand and obtain a rent proportioned to the price of the produce of the land. What good, then, can high prices do to the renting farmer? This seems to have been seen by the renting farmers at ANDOVER, who also seem to have perceived, that the thing wanted is, a *taking off of the taxes*.—I, agreeably to my promise, now insert the Report of the proceedings of the Meeting, as I find that Report in the Morning Chronicle.—This SIR JOHN POLLEN is the son of the old one of the same name, whom I once saw, with twenty-three others, (a lord being one of the

number), following, at the heels of OLD GEORGE ROSE, down the street of Winchester, from the Castle to the White Hart Inn. They were the *Grand Jury*; and, there was *George*, there was this late purser of the navy, marching in front like a *Serjeant at the head of his guard of common soldiers*, and there were these lords and baronets coming along, rank and file, at his heels. When George came opposite a saddler's shop, he went into it; and there stood his followers out in the street, waiting till he came back and put himself at their head again; and, then, on the crew marched at his heels to the Inn! Nay, at this assizes, the Grand Jury, and even the Court, waited for *George's arrival from London*, before proceeding to swear in the Grand Jury! Here were all the gentlemen of an English county dancing attendance on a Scotch purser of the navy! "The end of these things is death;" that is, *political death*. Such things cannot be without there being the principle of *political destruction* at work. The ancient laws and usages of England must be totally rooted out; or, such things as these must be effectually put an end to.—How completely the base spaniels are now matched! They looked upon GEORGE ROSE as a great protector and patron. They thought, that he would secure them against the people, and, at the same time, get them sinecures and salaries and pensions out of the sweat of the people. What glorious success had George, for many years! But, the Old Purser slipped off, just as the time was come for the spaniels to call on him for aid! This was hardly fair

in George, who had had so much to do in bringing the poor spaniels into the mess.—This Sir JOHN POLLEN says, that it is *impossible to reduce the interest of the Debt*. I say so too; *unless there be a reform of the parliament*. I say, that, without such reform, you *shall not* reduce it, Sir John. You think, most likely, that such reform would put an end to your functions as a *lawgiver*. I think you are right; but, *unless the interest of the Debt be reduced*, the land must all speedily pass away from the present owners, or, at least, all the *rents* must; and, as it is not being much of a *landlord* without rents, it seems to me, that your choice lies between ceasing to be *landlord* and ceasing to be *law-giver*. Alas! Sir JOHN, of what avail is the indulgence in *twattle*, even before the worshipful and venerable corporation of Andover! Give it up, Sir John; let us have a reform, and keep you your rents.—As to the pretence, that *dear corn is good for the labourers*; and that it is out of *pure compassion FOR THEM* that the landlords want dear corn, it is, surely, a pretence too barefaced, a lie too base, to have been resorted to by any things in human shape, except those who have shown their love for the labourers by applauding the *transportation* of them for poaching; by inventing *tread-mills* for them; by procuring a *select vestry law*, intended expressly to *lessen the power of a humane Magistrate to give relief to the poor*, and which select-vestry law (brought in by a Hampshire parson's son) was hatched in Hampshire, and had never been thought of any where else.—However, the bare-

faced pretence, the base lie, will be of no avail. They will deceive nobody, and especially the labourers, who hate and detest and abhor their oppressors. I wish the *Ministers* could hear, a little, what the labourers say as to these matters. They would then have a pretty clear view of what the END will probably be. But, let them despise this advice, and resort to that of STURGES and the HAMPSHIRE PARSONS; and let them enjoy the consequences.

#### MEETING IN HAMPSHIRE TO PETITION PARLIAMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE CORN LAWS.

(From the Morning Chronicle of the 25th of September.)

On Friday last a Meeting of the Great Landholders and Farmers of Andover and its vicinity took place at the George Inn, in that town, in pursuance of the following Advertisement:—

“At a Meeting at Andover, in the County of Southampton, this day, of the Owners and Occupiers of Land in its vicinity, convened for the purpose of Considering the Present Situation of the Corn Laws, it was Resolved that a further Meeting should take place on Friday, the 22d of September, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the George Inn, and that this Resolution be inserted in ‘The Salisbury Journal’ and ‘The Hampshire Chronicle;’ when all Persons interested in the above Question are requested to attend.

“By Order of the Meeting,

“R. B. Cox, Chairman.

“Andover, August 26, 1826.”

It was suspected, from the obscure manner in which this advertisement was worded, as well as from the infrequency of the notice, that the Meeting was intended to be a *saug* one, in order that the Landowners might have everything in their own way; and it was determined that,

notwithstanding the known arbitrary exercise of the power of this sort of gentry, in this part of the country, the farmers should oppose them in any measure that did not appear to be as good for the occupiers as for them. The following notice was sent round on the morning the Meeting took place, and had the effect of crowding to excess the great room of the George Inn at the hour appointed:—

*"To the Farmers, Householders, and Inhabitants of Andover and its vicinity.*

"As a Public Meeting is advertised to be held at the George Inn, at Andover, on Friday, the 22d instant, (signed B. Cox, Chairman,) it behoves every man in that district interested in the PRICE OF BREAD and the WELFARE of his COUNTRY, to give his personal attendance at the said Meeting.

"A SMALL LANDHOLDER,  
"AND AN OLD FARMER."

Richard Bethel Cox, Esq., the old acquaintance and associate of his Majesty, was called to the Chair.

Amongst those who sat at the head of the room, were Sir John Pollen, one of the Members for Andover, Colonel Ironmonger, the Rev. Mr. Halton, the Rev. Mr. Hurd, Mr. Tredgold, Mr. Marsh, &c.

The business was just about to commence, when, to the surprise and annoyance of several of the leading persons, in walked Mr. Hunt. The farmers had gathered together in a thick crowd at the end of the room, where they remained standing at a respectful distance from their Landlords and Magistrates. It is necessary to observe here, that those farmers who were out of sight of the formidable body arrayed at the top of the room, displayed a great deal more of the spirit of contradiction and resistance, than was manifested by those who were full in their view.

The *Chairman* having read the Advertisement, said, Gentlemen, I have here a string of Resolutions, to which it will give us great satisfaction to have your approval.

Without any further preliminary, he then read the Resolutions. The following is a *verbatim* copy of them, as they were drawn up by Mr. Cox himself, who, it will be seen, was so sure of carrying them *nem. con.* that he mentioned that event as having taken place before the Meeting assembled.

### RESOLUTIONS.

The Meeting having taken place agreeably to the Advertisement in the several Papers, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Sir J. Pollen—seconded by Colonel Ironmonger—

"1. That this Meeting is deeply impressed with the expediency of petitioning the Legislature against any alteration in the Corn Laws relative to the importation of grain, of such a nature as may affect or injure the British growers of corn; or in any manner prevent their receiving that fair remuneration which is so justly due to them for the employment and risk of their capital, as well as for their skill and industry; and viewing with great concern the distress which has so generally assailed the country, more particularly that portion of the community which is dependent on the soil, they fearfully anticipate the augmentation of those evils which would arise, if the measures that appear to be in contemplation, with regard to a free trade in corn and wool, should be persevered in, by which the agriculturists would be deprived of that protection so necessary to their success.

"2. That this Meeting cannot omit the occasion of observing, that from the number of labourers now out of employ, for whom no work adequate to their sustenance can be found at the present reduced price of produce, their expenses must naturally increase, unless some relief be afforded to the occupiers of land; and it is but justice to the labouring class to say, that they have hitherto borne their privations with a becoming submission, and conduct themselves in the most orderly manner.

"3. That this Meeting begs leave to differ widely from the sentiments of those persons who have imagined that any branch of the lower class of people, and particularly the suffering ma-

manufacturers, have any reason to attribute their distresses to the present existing Corn Laws; on the contrary, it is their opinion, that any plan for the introduction of foreign corn would so depreciate the home market, that whilst it injured the general agricultural interest, it would by no means afford to the manufacturers that relief which they have been induced to believe would accrue to them by the adoption of such a measure.

"4. That this Meeting contemplates with sincere regret the present situation of the Wool-market, the depressed state of which is such that it actually ceases to relieve any proportional part of the expenses incident to agriculture, and on which the growers of wool have in a great measure depended; and they cannot help observing, that they feel themselves grievously injured by the freedom allowed to the introduction of foreign wool, and the decided preference given to it over that of their own country, for the improvement of which they have been encouraged from the highest authorities; and thus were led into great and unforeseen expenses, for which they have never been requited; and this Meeting feels itself warranted in this observation, by the notorious fact, that the average import of ten years, from 1800 to 1810, under the old duties, was 4,740,584 lbs., whilst the import of one year, namely, 1825, under the new regulations, was 43,700,558 lbs., the home Market being thereby utterly destroyed.

"That this Meeting, relying on the wisdom of Parliament, humbly hopes and prays, that in the consideration of this momentous question they will not lose sight of the general Agricultural interest of the kingdom, the support of which, as forming a material feature in its constitution, is so absolutely necessary to its welfare and happiness.

"In conformity to these Resolutions, this Meeting recommends that petitions be prepared to both Houses of Parliament; and remain

; and when signed, one part to be sent to the Earl of Malmesbury, requesting him to have the goodness to present the same to the House of Lords; and that the Members of this Borough be also requested to present a duplicate of the same to the Honourable the Commons House of Parliament."

Upon the motion of *Mr. Henry Marsh*, the Petition, founded upon those Resolutions, was read. It was the echo of them.

No person having arisen to propose that the Resolutions should be adopted, *Mr. Marsh* expressed his surprise at the delay—somebody, said he, surely will move.

*Sir John Pollen*, after some little hesitation: "I move, *Mr. Chairman*, that those Resolutions be adopted." *Sir John* then sat down. Here there was another pause.

*Mr. Hunt*: As we are unenlightened, many of us, *Mr. Chairman*, upon the subject on which you have called us together, I am sure the Mover and Seconder cannot refuse to give us their opinions on the question for our edification.

*Colonel Ironmonger*: I second the Resolutions; but I don't think that I am bound, if I do not wish it, to make a speech upon the subject.

*Mr. Hunt*: No, you certainly are not obliged to make a speech, but it is the general practice of persons, situated as you and the Hon. Baronet are, to deliver their sentiments, in order, if it was for no other purpose, to show us that they understand what they are about. [A laugh.]

*Colonel Ironmonger*: I do not think it at all necessary to make any observations upon the Resolutions, which, in my opinion, speak sufficiently for themselves.

*Mr. Hunt*: You don't seem, *Colonel*, to be aware, that by refusing to speak now, you exclude yourself from the privilege of speaking in reply, should any one choose to object to your Resolutions. I feel an inclination to object to them myself, and I think it but fair to give you due notice of that circumstance.

*Colonel Ironmonger* made no further observation.

*Sir John Pollen*: I have no objection to deliver my sentiments, *Sir*, although I know it is open to me to object to say any thing more than I have said. Gentlemen, we are met here for the purpose of adopting

measures for the protection of the agricultural interests. We are apprehensive that Ministers are going to adopt, with respect to the importation of corn and wool, certain regulations, calculated to prejudice those interested in an extensive degree. It must strike you all, that with our corn under 60s. we cannot go on, unless, indeed, Ministers choose to adopt, what I think is very improbable, a reduction in the National Debt. I consider that event, indeed, wholly impossible. If, therefore, they continue to suspend the operation of the existing Corn Laws, or make further regulations for the purpose of encouraging a free trade, there can be no hope for the poor, who are already suffering great privations. With respect to wool, the competition of foreign markets has been so injuriously encouraged, that no one ever asks for it here. The only chance we have is to be afforded by the full operation of the Corn Laws. The farmer gives now to the labourers as much as he can afford; and it is melancholy to see the poor devils with scarcely a rag to their backs. By any alteration of the nature I have alluded to, their situation must become infinitely worse. I really believe that they now suffer more than the manufacturing labourer:—[Cries of “they do—they do.”]—For these reasons, Gentlemen, I propose the resolutions which you have just heard read. [Applause from the Landowners, and two or three of the Farmers; but murmuring amongst the great majority of the persons in the room.]

Mr. *Marsh* said that he fully agreed with the Honourable Baronet, and with the Resolutions upon the subject of the great distress existing among the agricultural labourers. The misery was, indeed, extreme, and would be worse if not at once interfered with. But he differed from them essentially as to the means of remedying the evil. He by no means thought that the mode proposed would have the desired effect,

and he was convinced, that at the same time that that mode would not benefit the agricultural, it would do great mischief to the manufacturing interests. In adopting Resolutions for the supposed benefit of some classes, the condition of other classes ought surely to be looked to; but here was a measure proposed which would tend to aggravate the general calamity. One practical proof was worth a thousand deductions from argument. The country had those Corn Laws for several years, and every one of those years was a year of agricultural distress. [Hear, hear, hear! amongst the farmers.] What was the cause of all this? Was it the competition of foreign markets? No. Was it the work of adverse seasons? No. Ministers themselves said, that the seasons had been so extremely prosperous, that the country was overstocked; that we had too much of every thing, and therefore were approaching to starvation. [Laughter.] A Corn Bill was to be the remedy for all those horrors, from whatever source they arose; and how had it succeeded? The real cause was far different from that which a Corn Bill could remove. The real situation of the country was this:—an enormous mortgage had been contracted in the shape of interest upon the National Debt. The currency of the realm had been tampered with—the Government had tried to pay off the interest of the vast debt by various expedients. A great proportion of it had been contracted in a depreciated medium, and rents, tithes, mortgages, and nearly all contracts were regulated by that depreciation. Government afterwards attempted again to interfere with the currency; but never allowed the interest of the Debt to be interfered with, nor caused any reduction to be made in its own establishments to meet the change. He regretted to see that a difference existed between the agricultural and manufacturing interests. It was dreadful to see them contending,

like two hands petitioning the body to paralyse each other. Why would they not unite, and call upon the Government to enable them to sell at a rate commensurate with the present system of taxation, or reduce the taxes to their present capabilities? [Cheers.] Evil must arise from a division between those great and mutually dependent interests, and they were to be relieved by the same means, but not by a Corn Bill. The distress had arisen, not from famine, nor from any cause over which man had no control, but from certain acts of the Legislature, and was to be removed by the adoption of measures, which a Petition he had prepared would point out. [Hear, hear!] Mr. M. then read the Petition, which was as follows:—

*“To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:—*

*“The humble Petition of the undersigned Owners and Occupiers of Land, and those interested in the present situation of the Corn Laws, residing in Andover and its vicinity—*

*“Sheweth—That your Petitioners, in common with the rest of His Majesty’s loyal subjects, have beheld with unfeigned regret the unparalleled state of distress and destitution to which a very large proportion of the productive and industrious classes of society have been lately reduced: and though your Petitioners have not as yet experienced to the full that distress which has of late fallen so heavily on the trading and manufacturing classes; yet, from existing circumstances, your Petitioners humbly conceive they have every reason to apprehend, that ere long they shall be reduced to a state of equal embarrassment, distress, and ruin, unless some effectual means are adopted to prevent the same. That your Petitioners feel conscious, that the distressing situation to which they are hastening, does not arise from any previous mismanagement or neglect in the method of conducting their own concerns, but altogether from causes*

*over which they have no control. Your Petitioners humbly conceive that the principal cause of the present state of embarrassment and distress arises chiefly from certain Acts passed by your Honourable House, in conjunction with the other branches of the Legislature: first, that the Legislature did suspend cash-payments at the Bank of England, and by so doing, produced a manifest change in the value of the circulating medium of the country; secondly, that the Legislature did contract an immense debt, commonly called the National Debt, and that a very large proportion of the said debt, was contracted in a depreciated medium; thirdly, that the establishments of Government were raised in consequence of the said depreciation; that rents, tithes, rates, mortgages, and almost all agreements and contracts, were made in, and regulated by, the altered currency; fourthly, that the Legislature did, at a subsequent period, again tamper with and essentially change the currency, without, at the same time, lowering the interest of the afore-mentioned debt, or reducing the establishments of Government, or by making any equitable arrangement between creditor and debtor, by which means nearly the whole of the productive and industrious classes of society were involved in great distress and difficulties, and very many consigned to absolute ruin. Your Petitioners humbly conceive, that, under the existing state of taxation, rents, tithes, poor-rates, and other out-goings from the lands, it is utterly impossible for your Petitioners to bring to market the products of the soil at the same prices that many nations on the continent of Europe and America are enabled to do; at the same time that your Petitioners feel how utterly impossible it is for them to compete with foreigners under the present pressure and burdens they have to sustain; still your Petitioners are by no means desirous that any measures should be adopted with a view to protect their interests, at the expense or to the injury of any of the other industrious classes of the community; but that your Honourable House will speedily adopt such energetic measures as may enable not only your Petitioners, but also the other productive classes, to exercise their various callings and avocations, with*

a fair probability of success; and with a view to accomplish so desirable an end, your Petitioners humbly conceive that a *very large reduction of the burdens under which we at present labour can alone enable us to compete with foreign countries*, and restore the nation to that state of prosperity and happiness, to which, by the capital, the skill, and the industry of its inhabitants, it is so justly entitled; and your Petitioners will ever pray, &c."

Mr. Marsh said, one of the objects of this Petition was to show that those who should agree to it did not mean to put the burden from off their own backs upon the backs of the manufacturers. The plan of Government was nothing more nor less than a compromise with the public creditor. Twenty shillings were paid in such a manner as to go no further than ten shillings. It was like the conduct of the tradesman who owed 100*l.* but who could not pay it, except in goods which he had in his shop. He repeated, that Government ought to be asked by the Meeting, either to find a market for the produce of their land, or to reduce the burdens to their circumstances. He then, amidst applauses, moved his Petition as an Amendment to the Petition and Resolutions of Sir John Pollen.

Mr. Hunt rose to second Mr. Marsh's Petition. I congratulate you, said he, and the town of Andover, upon the extraordinary event that is now occurring. You are met, Gentlemen, for the first time within the memory of man, for the purpose of expressing your sentiments [a laugh]. I came here without knowing what on earth was the object of those gentlemen who called us together, but I cannot help expressing my astonishment at the fact, that in the year 1826, Resolutions should be brought forward, and a Petition moved to the Legislature for such a purpose as that which has been just professed:—that a set of landholders should, at this time of day, ask the farmers to do—what? why to join them in supporting the

principle of high rents [hear, hear, from the farmers who were not within view]. I'll ask every one of those farmers, whether he is not convinced, that when the Corn Bill was in full force, ruin was going on rapidly? [Cries of "Yes, yes," and applause.] You have all seen its operation, and there is not a man amongst you who is not perfectly convinced that not one atom of good will it ever do for you or your posterity. It is a tax to support the landlord upon the vitals of the tenant, who is in turn compelled to take the sweat of the poor labourer for little or nothing. It has been well called a tax upon bread. Sir John Pollen says, it is terrible to see the poor devils suffering. Indeed it is terrible; they are devils in suffering, at any rate. The honest, hard-working peasant is tortured by want and nakedness, and so far the comparison is just; but does not Sir John Pollen know how to take him out of the abyss of evil into which he has sunk? Let him and his brother landholders reduce their rents one-half, and he will see what a powerful effect that will have in a short time [cries of "he can't do that; it is impossible," and murmuring amongst the landholders]. Call upon the Government to reduce the taxes two thirds ["aye, that would be something," from the landholders]. If you but join the public in one universal demand, the object must be accomplished. Sir John Pollen has told us, that he feared Ministers intended to adopt further regulations, in contravention of the Corn Laws. Where had he got this information? Nowhere. Sir John knew well what must be done. He anticipated the measures of Ministers, because he was aware that they could not help keeping open the ports. No doubt it would not be done without a protecting duty, and if they abolish the Corn Laws, and adopt the principles of free trade, without at the same time absolving the farmer from his leases, they will

deserve to be impeached as traitors to their country [cheers]. Why is there any surprise expressed at the distress which every where stares us in the face? What could the people expect to see but distress, after the mad war in which England has been engaged for so many years, and which has swallowed up our means and destroyed the character of the labouring classes—that mad war, against which, some time ago, if a man spoke a word, he was liable to be imprisoned as I have been, or even put to death as others have been [cheers.] Do the people think to get over their difficulties without feeling some of the effects of that frantic system? It would be ridiculous to suppose so. The manufacturers suffer one day, we another. Why then not join and prevent Government from knocking one head against the other; from making the fear of injuring the one an excuse for doing no good to either? [a laugh and applause.] I approve of Mr. Marsh's Petition. To be sure, it does not go exactly as far as I am inclined to go, but it is altogether unobjectionable. Indeed it may be considered as useless to endeavour to influence Ministers upon this question; if they choose, they will do the thing in spite of this respectable meeting [laughter]. But it is at the same time pleasant to send to the legislature a Petition which we know will, in some measure, be adapted to the taste of those whom we address. Depend upon it, there will be thousands of Petitions sent in praying destruction to this Landlord's Bill. What! the Landholder says, do you want to ruin the Farmer? This is all nonsense. The cry was raised in order to excite the Farmer to support that system, which has been degrading the great population of this country. He is made to perform the odious task of screwing up the poor devils, as Sir John calls them, by the exorbitant demands made upon himself [applause]. I should be glad to have an instance of the

condition of the agricultural labourer in Sir John Pollen's father's time, and in his own. What was the amount of wages at the former period—say, forty years ago?

*Sir John Pollen:* This has nothing to do with the present subject. [Cries of "it has—it has!"]

*Mr. Hunt:* It may be very unpleasant to you, Sir John; but I do not wish to particularise. I will take a common case; What was the state of wages at that time—say, in Wiltshire—and what is it now that the value of the estates is trebled?—Why, it was six shillings then, and now it is seven. [Several of the Landowners exclaimed, "No, no! our workmen make a great deal more."] I say that the average amongst those who have any wages at all, is seven shillings.

*A Landowner—*Because they are lazy.

*Mr. Hunt—*Aye, Aye; call them lazy now. Well, you may call them "poor devils," as they were called a little while ago. But call upon Government to remove those dreadful burdens called Taxes, and lower the rents yourselves, and the poor industrious peasant will no longer be a poor devil, but a happy fellow, with, as was formerly the case, a pig in his sty.

*Mr. Wickham—*I have not a labourer who has not a pig in his sty.

*Mr. Hunt—*There may be here and there an instance; but can any one say that the picture I have drawn is overcharged? Will any one deny that the condition of the labourers, even of those who are in employment, is not most wretched? Why should this be so? Within the last forty years land has risen threefold, and still the landlord says the farmer cannot give higher wages to the labourer [cries of "No, he cannot!"] And why can he not? Because the landlord will not enable him; but compels him, by keeping up his rent, to perform the execrable office of starving the poor, who work for him morning, noon, and night. His Majesty's salary was raised from



800,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* a year on account of the high price of provisions. The price of the loaf was the excuse for that; but when the price fell, where was the man who stood up for the reduction of the enormous addition [cheers]? You see the principle pervades all ranks of society; but it operates with tenfold bitterness upon the poor. The people are satisfied of the truth of what I say. Depend upon it, no Corn Bill will be advocated again in this country. The people are now satisfied of the folly of approving of what they have been suffering by for years. Mr. Hunt threw much blame upon the farmers themselves; who, he said, whenever they heard that a farm was to let, ran off helter skelter, and took it at an enormous price, and therefore could not contrive to live without screwing the poor. Was such a system to be carried on without expostulation? No. There would be found, in every part of England where attempts might be made to recommend it, somebody or other to expose it. [Cheers.] He could not help calling upon the Meeting to look at the case of the Prince of Saxe Coburg, at the salary which that gentleman enjoyed, who determined to spend his 50,000*l.* a year, which was paid out of the pockets of the people of England, amongst the people of Germany.

One of the Landowners: Why, Mr. Hunt, if you wish to discuss subjects of this kind, do you not call a Meeting for that purpose?

Mr. Hunt said, the reduction of this enormous tax upon the people was to the purpose. He would also say, "Abolish the Game Laws."

Here several of the Landowners requested that he would not touch the subject of the Game Laws.

Mr. Hunt said, they had assembled together to devise means for relieving the agricultural distresses. It therefore became him to speak of the Game Laws. On those lands where there were great game preserves, the destruction of human food by hares was dreadful. He

would mention one instance. At Netheravon, where there was a great game preserve, the property of Michael Hickbeach, it was the practice, when a farmer went to take land, to abide by the calculation made by a surveyor, and agreed to by the landowner, which calculation proved, that out of every eight sacks of wheat, the hares destroyed two, so that it was ascertained, that in one year those vermin destroyed more wheat than the whole population of the parish could consume in three. [Hear, hear! from the farmers.] He would assert, without fear of contradiction, that in those places where there were extensive preserves, the hares certainly destroyed as much corn as would support all the population, exclusive of large cities and towns. He described the necessity of at least modifying those laws; of giving the farmer and his friends leave to shoot upon the ground which he tilled, and thus preventing him from setting his foot, as was now his practice, upon the partridges' nests, wherever he found them. [Applause, and some cries of "No, no; the farmers do no such thing."] Mr. Hunt concluded by calling on the Meeting to unite in the endeavours to relieve themselves and the 'poor devils' who had been so accurately described by the Honourable Baronet, by supporting the Amendment.

Sir John Pollen: When I made use of the epithet, "poor devils," God knows I meant nothing unkind. [Cries of "No, no."] You have been rather hard on us landholders, Mr. Hunt.

Mr. Hunt: I by no means charge you with an unkind thought. I know, Sir John, that you have spoken figuratively of their condition, not of their deserts.

Several Farmers: We want no Corn Laws: we have had enough of them.

The Reverend Mr. Halton said, with whatever approbation he might view certain parts of the Amendment, he certainly thought it would be ad-

visible to set it aside for the present. All who were assembled were friends; they were all interested in the question, but they had different views with respect to it.

*Mr. Marsh* : Yes, indeed, it is evident that we have.

The *Chairman* was then called upon to put the question, and a difficulty arose as to who were entitled to vote.

*Sir John Pollen* : None can vote except the owners and occupiers of land. If all here are allowed to vote, we shall certainly lose our Petition.

*Mr. Hunt* : All here are interested. Look to your advertisement. There is not a man here who does not either eat bread or wish to eat it. [A laugh.] Every man here has a house over his head, and is entitled to vote according to the terms.

*Sir John Pollen*, upon looking at the Requisition, admitted, that though it was not meant that any should be present except landowners and occupiers, the introduction of the unfortunate word "interested" left them no alternative. If the Amendment, were carried, however, he should never sign it.

*Mr. Hunt* : No; you need not do so at all. It signifies nothing whether it is signed or not. You can sign your own if you choose, and present it to the House, and perhaps you can get the House to attend to it.—[A laugh.]

A *Landowner* : Can we sign our own Petition, and present it?

*Mr. Hunt* : To be sure you can. It is but a Petition after all, and will have no effect one way or the other there. [Laughter.]

The *Rev. Mr. Hulton* insisted that the terms of the Requisition certainly meant "owners and occupiers."—Eaters of bread, merely as eaters of bread, had no business amongst them.

*Mr. Hunt* : "Upon my word I am afraid not." [Loud laughter.]

The *Rev. Mr. Hulton* did not mean to cast any imputation upon those who had no right to vote; but he did

not see how the mere eaters of bread could be said to be interested in what concerned owners and occupiers of land. He hoped to see all eaters of bread with plenty of bread to eat.

A *Farmer* at the end of the room—"That can't be while the empty gut system goes on."

*Sir John Pollen*, upon looking over the Requisition again, said that he was of *Mr. Halton's* opinion, that the word "interested" meant growers of corn. [A laugh.]

*Mr. Hunt* : Settle it some way, for God's sake. I dare say some London newspaper will have an account of what is going on here.—[The landowners looked about inquisitively, and then looked at each other.] Don't let it be said that you wanted to sneak out of the business. I hope, whoever is reporting here, will have mercy upon us all.—[Laughter amongst the farmers.]

The *Chairman* : Who is to decide the question, as to who are interested?

The *Farmers* : We are all interested. There is not a man amongst us who is not an occupier of land.

The *Rev. Mr. Hulton* : The Requisition was worded by *Mr. Cox*, and he meant that it should apply to none but the owners and occupiers of land.

*Mr. Hunt* : Perhaps it is the best way to wrangle, and get rid of the thing altogether. At Warminster, we had a Meeting; and the *Chairman*, who did not like to see his snug plans overturned, took it into his head that he could destroy the effect of our opposition by leaving the Chair. He did so; but we soon elected another, and we passed our Resolutions comfortably enough.—There is always a remedy at hand for the exalted indignation of a *Chairman*. [A laugh.]

A *Landholder* : You are clashing together the Agriculturist and the Manufacturer.

The *Rev. Mr. Noice* : None should be allowed to vote at this Meeting: but owners and occupiers. Is there

any instance in which the Manufacturers permit the Agriculturists to be present at their Meetings?—None.

**Mr. Marsh:** It is, indeed, ridiculous to see the two interests clash so greatly.

**Mr. Hunt,** in answer to Mr. Noice's question: I never in my life heard of the exclusion of an Agriculturist from a Meeting of Manufacturers, and I have attended hundreds of Manufacturers' Meetings. [Cheers.] Never did such a thing occur.

**The Rev. Dr. Hurd**—I object, Mr. Chairman, to the Amendment, upon the ground that it is not couched in *respectable* language. Here is the word "tamper" used. That is a very improper word to use in a Petition to the House of Commons. "Tamper" is not at all a *respectable* word to use, in addressing that Honourable House. I have another objection, Sir, to the Petition. The Petitioners prescribe a remedy, instead of leaving it to Parliament to do what in their wisdom they may think fit. This is dictating to the Legislature.

**Mr. Marsh**—I appeal to the facts which have taken place to the knowledge of every body, to bear me out in saying, that the House of Commons "tampered" with the Currency.—He then repeated the well-known instances which are alluded to in the Petition, and said, that if such conduct was not "tampering," he knew nothing at all of the English language [cheers].

**The Rev. Dr. Hurd** persisted in saying, that the language objected to was not sufficiently *respectable* to appear before the House of Commons.

**Mr. Hunt** said, he could answer for the respectability of the language, and he thought it quite respectful enough, too. It was not necessary that they should be very fastidious in speaking of the late House of Commons, as it was dead and gone; and for aught he knew or cared, something else might have happened to it [loud laughter], as the Rev. Doctor might be perhaps aware,

from his knowledge of the after state of being. [More laughter.]

**Sir John Pollen,** after due consideration, stated, that he considered the word "tamper" was not an improper word.

**Mr. Hunt:** You must admit, Sir John, that it is a Parliamentary phrase?

**Sir John Pollen:** I believe it is not unparliamentary. [Laughter.]

**Sir John Pollen:**—If this Petition of Mr. Marsh's is adopted by the meeting, I shall certainly protest against it as the petition of persons who had nothing to do with the question, and as having done away with the Petition of those who had.

**Mr. Hunt:** Very well, Sir John; you can protest, if you please. If we carry our Petition, the eaters of corn will excuse the protest. [Laughter.]

At length the *Chairman*, after a great number of ineffectual attempts, put the question; and Mr. Marsh's Amendment was carried by a great majority, amidst the cheers of the multitude. We saw no more than one poor solitary old farmer hold up his hand against it, and he was in view of the landlords, and scarcely raised his shrivelled fingers as high as his head. "Ah," said some of his neighbours, "if he was out of sight, he'd be as independent as any of us." It had been suggested that the "Ayes" should go to one side of the room, and the "Noes" to the other; but to this proposition Mr. Hunt would not for a moment listen, as it would clearly mark out many a victim.

**Mr. Hunt:** Gentlemen, before you go, I shall propose what I am sure you will heartily agree to, "A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and those other Gentlemen who have called us together." It is a vulgar saying, that the Devil raises a storm, but another power gives it a direction [laughter]. Those Gentlemen have called us together, but we, under the blessing of the Lord, have given the business a different direction [loud laughter].

**Mr. Marsh** seconded the motion

in the warmest manner. No paltry idea of opposition had influenced him in proposing his Petition. "If," as Mr. Hunt said, "the Devil had raised a storm, nothing could be more completely reduced to tranquillity than that storm now was." And if he (Mr. Marsh) had raised a little Devil, the worthy Doctor (Hurd) was ready at hand to lay it [loud laughter, in which the Landowners joined]. He was glad to find that the language he had used was Parliamentary, notwithstanding the terrible condition in which Mr. Hunt had broadly insinuated the spirit of the late House of Commons was plunged [loud laughter]. He hoped to see the time when the poor people would be dependent for support upon their own honest, industrious exertions, and not upon charity [cheers].—The Meeting then separated.

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### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending September 22.

Per Quarter.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat ..	55 0	Rye ....	39 0
Barley ..	34 2	Beans ...	44 5
Oats ....	27 5	Pease ...	49 5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended September 22.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat ..	43,886	Rye .....	566
Barley ..	24,585	Beans ...	2,574
Oats ...	12,232	Pease ...	1,012

### Corn, Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, September 30.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	6,874 for 20,032	12	9	Average,	68	3
Barley..	2,333 ..	4,013	9	3.....	35	11
Oats...	5,355 ..	7,844	7	4.....	39	3
Rye....	85 ..	166	10	5.....	39	2
Beans ..	1,030 ..	2,310	11	11.....	44	10
Pease ..	612 ..	1,440	19	7.....	50	4

Friday, Sept. 29.—The supplies of this week are considerably less than the preceding. Wheat continues in the same dull state as reported on Monday. Barley appears to be improving. Beans are unaltered. Pease of both kinds are scarce and dear. Good Oats have found buyers, and the prices rather exceed those of Monday. The Flour trade is extremely dull.

Monday, Oct. 2.—The supplies of all sorts of English Grain last week were inconsiderable, and the quantity of Foreign Oats was not so large as previous weeks. To this morning's market there is not much Corn fresh up of any description. There are many parcels of thin Wheat still remaining in the market, which were left over from last week's supply, and such are neglected by our Millers to-day, while the best samples are taken off at the terms last quoted. The trade is, however, heavy.

Prime parcels of Barley for Malt- ing alone command attention, and select samples have reached 40s. per qr. but middling qualities are nearly unsaleable. Beans have again improved in value. Boiling and Grey Pease are scarce, and have each advanced 2s. per qr. There have been some extensive sales of Oats this morning, and such parcels as are sweet and in good condition, have rather exceeded the terms last quoted. Rapeseed is very dull in sale, and is 11. per last lower than last week's quotations. Flour is unaltered.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 25 to Sept. 30, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,048	Tares ....	489
Barley ..	1,621	Linseed ..	4,453
Malt....	904	Rapeseed .	1,434
Oats ....	688	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	583	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	4,666	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	615	Hemp ....	—
Pease ....	967	Seeds ....	123

Foreign. — Wheat, 3,679; Oats, 18,443; and Beans, 612 quarters.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 2.—Owing to very large arrivals from Kent and Sussex, during last week, and the demand not being equal to the supply, prices have given way, and remain steady this morning at the following currency:—Kent pockets, 72s. to 100s.; Bags, 65s. to 90s.; Sussex, 60s. to 72s. Duty, 260,000l.

Maidstone, Sept. 28.—Our Planters are still very busy in picking, and will not finish for some time, in consequence of the quantity so far exceeding what was expected; and the prices, we are sorry to add, are so much depressed to those who are necessitated to sell at present, that, with such an abundant crop of good quality, their expenses will scarcely be reimbursed; indeed we have so few sales that we hardly know what to say about them.

Worcester, Sept. 27.—On Saturday last, 3226 New pockets were weigh-

ed; the prices given at the fair were not maintained, there being some reduction in good qualities, and still more on inferior; the average may be stated at 75s. to 85s. The picking is drawing to a conclusion: 10,855 New pockets have been already weighed in our market.

Monday, Oct. 2.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 12,327 firkins of Butter, and 185 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 4,254 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 2.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	8	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal .....	4	6	—	5 0
Pork .....	4	8	—	5 4

Beasts ...	2,802	Sheep ..	24,350
Calves ...	148	Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal ....	4	0	—	5 8
Pork .....	4	0	—	6 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal .....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	2	4	—	5 4

**Liverpool, Sept. 26.**—The importation of Grain, owing to a prevalence of easterly winds, has been very small since this day week, during which interval sales were very trivial, in the expectation of large arrivals on a steady change of wind, particularly of Foreign Corn now on its passage hither.—The attendance at this day's market was inconsiderable, and sales of any kind of Grain but few, although a decline of 1*d.* per bushel was submitted to on every description of Wheat and Oats.—In other articles the depression was equally experienced.

Imported into Liverpool from the 19th to 25th September, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,212; Barley, 890; Oats, 808; Rye, 58; Malt, 1,607; and Beans, 154 quarters. Flour, 865 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 375 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,000 barrels.

**Norwich, Sept. 30.**—We had only a middling supply of Wheat at market this day, prices of Red from 48*s.* to 53*s.*; White to 57*s.* The supply of Barley was extremely short, prices from 29*s.* to 37*s.*; Oats, from 22*s.* to 28*s.*; Beans, from 33*s.* to 42*s.*; Pease, 39*s.* to 43*s.*; Boilers, to 54*s.* per quarter; and Flour, from 42*s.* to 43*s.* per sack.

**Bristol, Sept. 30.**—The Corn markets here are very dull; supplies moderate; and the sales effected may be considered about as follow:—Wheat, from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Barley, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*; Oats, 2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; Beans, 4*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*; and Malt, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 32*s.* to 44*s.* per bag.

**Ipswich, Sept. 30.**—We had a good supply of Barley and Wheat to-day; the former sold on much the same terms as last week, but the latter was rather lower. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52*s.* to 57*s.*; and Barley, 32*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter. Pease and Beans scarcely a sample.

**Wakefield, Sept. 29.**—Wheat is again a large supply here to-day; the very finest samples obtain last Friday's prices, but there is no life in the trade, and all other descriptions meet very dull sale, and at rather lower prices. The supply of Oats is good, and fine English are rather dearer. Shelling is scarce, and fully maintains the rates of last week. New Barley is in good demand, and 1*s.* per quarter dearer. Beans are without variation. Rapeseed is flat, and not much doing in it.

**Manchester, Sept. 30.**—Our supplies of most articles in the trade are become more liberal than of late, and prices have consequently given way in proportion as per our currency. Throughout the week there has been very little doing; and at this day's market, which was thinly attended, the business on the whole was limited. Wheats, both Irish and English, are lower, from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per bushel. There have been a few speculations in Oats, at a reduction also of 2*d.* to 3*d.* per 45 lbs. Beans, Barley, and Malt remain without alteration. Pease are the turn cheaper, and there are rather more offering. Flour is heavy sale, at a decline of 1*s.* per sack. Oatmeal is in good request, at our quoted rates.—Wheat, English, 57*s.* 8*d.* to 62*s.* 10*d.*; Irish, 54*s.* 10*d.* to 62*s.* 10*d.*; Canadian, (duty paid,) 59*s.* 5*d.* to 62*s.* 10*d.*; Foreign, ditto, 56*s.* to 59*s.* 5*d.*; Barley, 36*s.* 1*d.* to 40*s.*; Oats, Irish, 32*s.* to 33*s.* 9*d.*; Pease, (boilers), 66*s.* to 68*s.* per qr., Winchester; Beans, English, 53*s.* to 55*s.*; Irish and Foreign, 49*s.* to 54*s.* per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel. Malt, 38*s.* to 50*s.* per load of six Imperial bushels. Flour, 47*s.* to 49*s.*; Irish, 48*s.* to 50*s.* per bag of 280 lbs.; Barrel Flour, 30*s.* to 31*s.*; Oatmeal, 28*s.* to 46*s.* per load of 240 lbs. Bran, (broad), 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per 20 lbs.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, Sept. 30.*—Again this day we had a very short supply of fat Cattle, prices 7s. 6d. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal; but of Store Stock the supply was abundant. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat. Short Horns, 3s. to 4s. Cows and Calves only a few of inferior kind offered for sale, and those quite flat. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large, Shearlings sold from 24s. to 29s., fat ones to 40s.; Lambs from 13s. to 19s. 6d. each.

*Horncastle, Sept. 30.*—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended September 22, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London* .....	57	4	35	3	29	1
Essex .....	55	10	35	4	30	6
Kent .....	57	5	36	6	27	8
Sussex .....	55	3	37	10	26	5
Suffolk .....	52	7	33	1	26	6
Cambridgeshire .....	52	5	32	4	24	5
Norfolk .....	52	3	34	0	24	1
Lincolnshire .....	54	4	38	0	23	0
Yorkshire .....	54	4	38	4	26	7
Durham .....	50	6	40	0	28	10
Northumberland .....	53	2	36	4	29	6
Cumberland .....	62	3	36	7	32	9
Westmoreland .....	63	3	42	0	34	10
Lancashire .....	60	11	0	0	31	7
Cheshire .....	58	11	0	0	27	0
Gloucestershire .....	57	3	40	5	33	8
Somersetshire .....	55	9	36	3	25	8
Monmouthshire .....	56	6	52	2	29	4
Devonshire .....	56	6	37	0	29	1
Cornwall .....	59	4	36	11	29	7
Dorsetshire .....	55	0	36	2	31	1
Hampshire .....	54	5	36	0	28	0
North Wales .....	61	11	44	10	33	0
South Wales .....	57	6	40	0	22	6

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.



"Alas, the country! How shall tongue, or pen,  
"Bewail her now uncountrv-gentlemen!  
"The last to bid the cry of warfare cease,  
"The first to make a malady of peace!  
"For what were all these country patriots born?  
"To hunt and vote and raise the price of corn.  
"But, Corn, like ev'ry mortal thing, must fall:  
"Kings, conquerors, and, *markets most of all.*"

LORD BYRON.

## RURAL RIDE.

FROM RYALL, IN WORCESTER-  
SHIRE, TO BURGHCLERE, IN  
HAMPSHIRE.

RYALL, FRIDAY MORNING, 29th  
SEPTEMBER.—I have observed,  
in this country, and especially  
near Worcester, that the working  
people seem to be better off than  
in many other parts; one cause of

which, is, I dare say, that *glove-*  
*manufacturing*, which cannot be  
carried on by *fire* or by *wind* or  
by *water*, and which is, therefore,  
carried on by the *hands* of human  
beings. It gives work to women  
and children as well as to men;  
and that work is, by a great part  
of the women and children, done  
in *their cottages*, and amidst the  
fields and hop-gardens, where the  
husbands and sons must live, in  
order to raise the food and the

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



drink and the wool. This is a great thing *for the land*. If this glove-making were to *cease*, many of these women and children, now *not* upon the parish, must instantly be upon the parish. The glove-trade is, like all others, *slack* from this last change in the value of money; but, there is no *horrible misery* here, as at Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Paisley, and other Hell-Holes of 84 degrees of heat. There misery walks abroad in skin, bone and nakedness. There are no *subscriptions* wanted for Worcester; no *militia-clothing*. The working people *suffer*, *trades-people suffer*, and, who is to escape, except the *monopolizers*, the *Jews*, and the *tax-eaters*, when the Government chooses to raise the value of money, and lower the price of goods? The whole of the industrious part of the country *must suffer* in such a case; but, where manufacturing is *mixed with agriculture*, where the wife and daughters are at the needle, or the wheel, while the man and the boys are at plough, and where the ma-

nufacturing, of which one or two towns are the centers, is spread over the whole country round about, and particularly where it is, in very *great* part, performed by *females* at their *own homes*, and where the earnings come in *aid of the man's wages*; in such case the misery cannot be so great; and, accordingly, while there is an absolute destruction of life going on in the Hell-Holes, there is no *visible misery* at, or near, Worcester; and I cannot take my leave of this county without observing, that I do not recollect to have seen one miserable object in it. The *working people* all seem to have good *large gardens*, and *pigs* in their *stys*; and this last, say the *feelosofers* what they will about their "*antalletal* enjoyment," is the *only security* for happiness in a labourer's family.—Then, this glove-manufacturing is not, like that of *cottons*, a mere *gambling* concern, making *Baronets* to-day and *Bankrupts* to-morrow, and making those, who do the work, *slaves*. Here are no *masses* of

people, called together by a bell, and "kept to it" by a driver; here are no "*patriots*," who, while they keep Englishmen to it by *fines*, and almost by the *scurge*, in a heat of 84-degrees, are petitioning the Parliament to give freedom to the SOUTH AMERICANS, who, as these "*patriots*" have been informed, use a great quantity of *cottons*!

The dilapidation of parsonage-houses and the depopulation of villages appears not to have been so great, just round about Worcester, as in some other parts; but, they have made great progress even here. No man appears to fat an Ox, or hardly a SHEEP, except with a view of sending it to London, or to some other infernal resort of monopolizers and tax-eaters. Here, as in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, you find plenty of large churches without scarcely any people. I dare say, that, even in this county, more than one half of the parishes have either no parsonage-houses at all; or, have not

one that a Parson thinks fit for him to live in; and, I venture to assert, that one or the other of these is the case in four parishes out of every five in Herefordshire! Is not this a monstrous shame? Is this "*a church*?" Is this "*law*"? The Parsons get the *tithes* and the *rent of the glebe-lands*, and the parsonage-houses are left to tumble down, and nettles and brambles to hide the spot where they stood. But, the fact is, the Jew-system has swept all the little gentry, the small farmers, and the domestic manufacturers away. The land is now used to raise food and drink for the monopolizers and the tax-eaters and their purveyors and lackeys and harlots; and they get together in WENS.—Of all the mean, all the cowardly, reptiles, that ever crawled on the face of the earth, the English landowners are the most mean and the most cowardly: for, while they support the churches in their several parishes, while they see the population drawn

away from their parishes to the WENS, while they are taxed to keep the people in the WENS, and while they see their own Parsons pocket the tithes and the glebe-rents, and suffer the parsonage-houses to fall down; while they see all this, they, without uttering a word in the way of complaint, suffer themselves and their neighbours to be taxed, to build *new churches* for the monopolizers and tax-eaters in those WENS! Never was there in this world a set of reptiles so base as this. Stupid as many of them are, they must clearly see the flagrant injustice of making the depopulated parishes pay for the aggrandizement of those who have caused the depopulation, aye, actually pay taxes to *add to* the WENS, and, of course, to cause a further depopulation of the taxed villages; stupid beasts as many of them are, they must see the flagrant injustice of this, and mean and cowardly as many of them are, some of them would remonstrate against it; but, alas! the far greater part of them are, themselves, getting, or expecting, *loaves and fishes*, either in their own persons, or in those of their family. They smouch, or want to smouch, some of the taxes; and, therefore, they must not

complain. And, thus the thing goes on. These landowners see, too, the churches falling down and the parsonage-houses either tumbled down or dilapidated. But, then, mind, they have, *amongst them*, the giving away of the *benefices*! Of course, all they want is the *income*, and, the less the parsonage-house costs, the larger the spending income. But, in the meanwhile, here is a destruction of *public property*; and also, from a diversion of the income of the livings, a great injury, great injustice, to the middle and the working classes.—Is this, then, is this “*church*,” a thing to remain *untouched*? Shall the widow and the orphan, whose money has been borrowed *by the land-owners* (including the Parsons) to *purchase “victories” with*; shall they be stripped of their interest, of their very bread, and shall the Parsons, who have let half the parsonage-houses fall down or become unfit to live in, still keep all the tithes and the glebe-lands and the immense landed estates, called Church-Lands? Oh, no! Sir JAMES GRAHAM “of Netherby,” though you are a descendant of the Earls of Monteith, of John of the bright sword, and of the Seventh Earl of Galloway, K. T. (taking care, for God’s

sake, not to omit the K. T.); though you may be the *Magnus Apollo*; and, in short, be you what you may, you shall never execute your project of sponging the fundholders and of *leaving Messieurs the Parsons untouched!*—In many parishes, where the *livings* are good too, there is neither parsonage - house *nor church!* This is the case at DRAYCOT FOLIOT, in Wiltshire. The living is a RECTORY; the Parson has, of course, both great and small tithes; these tithes and the glebe land are worth, I am told, *more than three hundred pounds a year*; and yet there is *neither church nor parsonage-house*; both have been suffered to fall down and disappear: and, when a new Parson comes to take possession of the living, there is, I am told, *a temporary tent, or booth*, erected, upon the spot where the church ought to be, for the performance of *the ceremony of induction!* What, then!—Ought not this church to be *re-pealed?* An Act of parliament made this church; an Act of parliament can *unmake* it; and, is there any but a monster who would suffer this Parson to retain this income, while that of the widow and the orphan was taken away? Oh, no! Sir JAMES GRA-

HAM of Netherby, who, with the *gridiron before you*, say, that there was “no man, OF ANY AUTHORITY, who foresaw the effects of Peel’s Bill;” Oh, no! thou stupid, thou empty-headed, thou insolent aristocratic pamphleteer, the widow and the orphan *shall not* be robbed of their bread, while this Parson of DRAYCOT FOLIOT keeps the income of his living!

On my return from Worcester to this place, yesterday, I noticed, at a village called SEVERN STOKES, a very curiously-constructed *grape-house*; that is to say, a *hot-house* for the raising of grapes. Upon inquiry, I found, that it belonged to a PARSON of the name of ST. JOHN, whose parsonage-house is very near to it, and who, being *sure* of having the benefice *when the then Rector SHOULD DIE*, bought a piece of land, and erected his grapery on it, just facing, and only about 50 yards from, the windows, out of which the *old parson* had to look until the day of his death, with a view, doubtless, of piously furnishing his aged brother with a *memento mori* (remember death), quite as significant as a *death’s head and cross-bones*, and yet done in a manner expressive of that fellow-feeling, that delicacy, that abstinence from self-gratifi-

cation, which are well known to be characteristics almost peculiar to "*the cloth*"! To those, if there be such, who may be disposed to suspect, that the graperies arose, upon the spot where it stands, merely from the desire to have the vines in bearing state, against the time that the old Parson *should die*, or, as I heard the Botley Parson once call it, "*kick the bucket*;" to such persons I would just put this one question: did they ever, either from Scripture or tradition, learn that any of the Apostles, or their disciples, erected graperies from motives such as this? They may, indeed, say, that they never heard of the Apostles erecting *any graperies at all*, much less of their having erected them from such a motive. Nor, to say the truth, did I ever hear of any such erections on the part of those Apostles and those whom they commissioned to preach the word of God; and, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT (now a *lord* of some sort) never convinced me, by his parson-praising speech of 1802, that to give the church-clergy a *due degree of influence over the minds of the people*, to make the people *revere them*, it was necessary that the Parsons and their wives should shine at balls and in pump-rooms. On the contrary,

these and the like have taken away almost the whole of their spiritual influence. They *never had much*; but, lately, and especially since 1793, they have had hardly any at all; and, wherever I go, I find them much better known as *Justices of the Peace* than as Clergymen. What they would come to, if this system could go on for only a few years longer, I know not: but go on, *as it is now going*, it cannot much longer: there must be a *settlement of some sort*: and that settlement never can leave that mass, that immense mass, of public property, called "*church property*," to be used as it now is.

I have seen, in this county, and in Herefordshire, several pieces of MANGEL WURZEL; and, I hear, that it has nowhere failed, as the turnips have. Even the *Lucerne* has, in some places, failed to a certain extent; but, Mr. WALTER PALMER, at PENCÖYD, in Herefordshire, has cut a piece of *Lucerne four times* this last summer, and, when I saw it, on the 17th Sept. (12 days ago), it was *got a foot high* towards another cut. But, with one exception (too trifling to mention), Mr. WALTER PALMER's *Lucerne* is on the TURKISH plan; that is, it is in rows at *four feet distance from each*

other; so that you plough between as often as you please, and thus, together with a little hand weeding between the plants, keep the ground, at all times, clear of weeds and grass. Mr. PALMER says, that his *acre* (he has no more) has *kept two horses* all the summer; and he seems to complain, that it has *done no more*. Indeed! A stout horse will eat much more than a fatting ox. This grass will fat any ox, or sheep; and would not Mr. PALMER like to have *ten acres of land* that would fat *a score of oxen*? They would do this, if they were managed well. But, is it *nothing* to keep a team of four horses, for five months in the year, on the produce of two acres of land? If a man say that, he must, of course, be eagerly looking forward to another world; for nothing will satisfy him in this. A good crop of early cabbages may be had between the rows of Lucerne.

*Cabbages* have, generally, wholly failed. Those that I see are almost all too backward to make much of heads; though it is surprising how fast they will grow and come to perfection as soon as there is *twelve hours of night*. I am here, however, speaking of the *large* sorts of cabbage; for, the smaller sorts will have in sum-

mer, Mr. WALTER PALMER has now a piece of these, of which I think there are from 17 to 20 *tons* to the acre; and this, too, observe, after a season, which, on the same farm, has not suffered *a turnip of any sort to come*. If he had had 20 acres of these, he might have almost laughed at the failure of his turnips, and at the short crop of hay. And, this is a crop of which a man may always be sure, if he take proper pains. These cabbages (Early Yorks or some such sort) should, if you want them in *June or July*, be sown early in the previous August. If you want them in *winter*, sown in *April*, and treated as pointed out in my *COTTAGE-ECONOMY*. These small sorts stand the winter better than the large; they are more nutritious; and they occupy the ground little more than half the time. *Dwarf Savoy*s are the finest and richest and most nutritious of cabbages. Sown early in April, and planted out early in July, they will, at 18 inches apart each way, yield a crop of 30 to 40 tons by Christmas. But, all this supposes land very good, or, very well manured, and plants of a good sort, and well raised and planted, and the ground well tilled after planting; and a crop of 30 tons is worth all these and

all the care and all the pains that a man can possibly take.

I am here amongst the finest of cattle, and the finest sheep of the *Leicester* kind, that I ever saw. My host, Mr. PRICE, is famed as a breeder of cattle and sheep. The cattle are of the Hereford kind, and the sheep surpassing any animals of the kind that I ever saw. The animals seem to be made for the soil, and the soil for them.—In taking leave of this county, I repeat, with great satisfaction, what I before said about the apparent comparatively happy state of the labouring people; and I have been very much pleased with the tone and manner in which they are spoken to and spoken of by their superiors. I hear of no hard treatment of them here, such as I have but too often heard of in some counties, and too often witnessed in others; and I quit Worcestershire, and particularly the house in which I am, with all those feelings which are naturally produced by the kindest of receptions from frank and sensible people.

FAIRFORD (Gloucestershire), SATURDAY MORNING, 30th SEPT.—Though we came about 45 miles yesterday, we are up by day-light, and just about to set off to sleep

at HAYDEN, near SWINDON, in Wiltshire.

HAYDEN, SATURDAY NIGHT, 30th SEPT.—From RYALL, in Worcestershire, we came, yesterday (Friday) morning, first to TEWKSBURY in Gloucestershire. This is a good, substantial town, which, for many years, sent to Parliament that sensible and honest and constant hater of PITT and his infernal politics, JAMES MARTIN, and which now sends to the same place, his son, Mr. JOHN MARTIN, who, when the memorable *Kentish Petition* was presented, in June 1822, proposed that it *should not be received*, or that, if it were received, “*the House should not separate, until it had RESOLVED, that the interest of the Debt should never be reduced*”! CASTLEREAGH abused the petition; but was for receiving it, in order to fix on it a mark of the House’s reprobation. I said, in the next Register, that this fellow was mad; and, in six or seven weeks from that day, he cut his own throat, and was declared to have been mad at the time when this petition was presented! The mess that “*the House*” will be in will be bad enough as it is; but, what would have been its mess, if it had, in its strong fit of “*good faith*,” been

furious enough to adopt MR. MARTIN'S "resolution"!—The Warwickshire AVON falls into the Severn here, and on the sides of both; for many miles back, there are the finest meadows that ever were seen. In looking over them, and beholding the endless flocks and herds, one wonders *what can become of all the meat!* By riding on about eight or nine miles farther, however, this wonder is a little diminished; for here we come to one of the devouring WENS; namely, CHELTENHAM, which is what they call a "*watering place*"; that is to say, a place, to which East India plunderers, West India floggers, English tax-gorgers, together with gluttons, drunkards, and debauchees of all descriptions, *female* as well as *male*, resort, at the suggestion of silently laughing quacks, in the hope of getting rid of the bodily consequences of their manifold sins and iniquities. When I enter a place like this, I always feel disposed to squeeze up my nose with my fingers. It is nonsense, to be sure; but I conceive that every two-legged creature, that I see coming near me, is about to cover me with the poisonous proceeds of its impurities. To places like this come all that is knavish and all that is foplish and all that

is base; gamesters, pickpockets, and harlots; young wife-hunters in search of rich and ugly and old women, and young husband-hunters in search of rich and wrinkled or half-rotten men, the formerly resolutely bent, be the means what they may, to give the latter heirs to their lands and tenements. These things are notorious; and, SIR WILLIAM SCOTT, in his speech of 1802, *in favour of the non-residence of the Clergy*, expressly said, that they and their families ought to appear at *watering places*, and that this was amongst the means of *making them respected by their flocks!* Memorandum: he was a member for Oxford when he said this!

Before we got into CHELTENHAM, I learned from a coal-carter which way we had to go, in order to see "*The New Buildings*," which are now nearly at a stand. We rode up the main street of the town, for some distance, and then turned off to the left, which soon brought us to the "*desolation of abomination*." I have seldom seen any thing with more heart-felt satisfaction. "Oh!" said I to myself, "*the accursed THING*" has certainly got a *blow*, then, "*in every part of its corrupt and*" "*corrupting carcass!*"—The whole town (and it was now ten o'clock)



looked delightfully dull. I did not see more than four or five carriages, and, perhaps, twenty people on horse-back; and these seemed, by their hook-noses and round eyes, and by the long and sooty necks of the women, to be, for the greater part *Jews and Jewesses*. The place really appears to be sinking very fast; and I have been told, and believe the fact, that houses, in Cheltenham, will now sell for only just about **ONE-THIRD** as much as the same would have sold for only in last October.—It is curious to see the names, which the vermin owners have put upon the houses here. There is a new row of most gandy and fantastical dwelling places, called “*COLOMBIA PLACE*,” given it, doubtless, by some dealer in *Bonds*. There is what a boy told us was the “*NEW SPA*,” there is *Waterloo-house*! Oh! how I rejoice at the ruin of the base creatures! There is “*Liverpool-Cottage, Canning-Cottage, Peel-Cottage*,” and, the good of it is, that the ridiculous beasts have put this word *cottage* upon scores of houses, and some very mean and shabby houses, standing along, and making part of, an unbroken street!—What a figure this place will cut in another year or two! I should

not wonder to see it nearly wholly deserted. It is situated in a nasty, flat, stupid spot, without any thing pleasant near it. A putting down of the one pound notes will soon take away its *spa-people*. Those of the notes, that have already been cut off, have, it seems, lessened the quantity of ailments very considerably: another brush will cure all the complaints!—They have had some rains in the summer not far from this place; for we saw in the streets, very fine turnips, for sale as vegetables, and *broccoli* with heads six or eight inches over! But, as to the meat, it was nothing to be compared with that of *Warminster*, in Wiltshire; that is to say, the *veal* and *lamb*. I have paid particular attention to this matter, at Worcester and Tewksbury as well as at Cheltenham; and I have seen no *veal* and no *lamb* to be compared with those of *Warminster*. I have been thinking, but cannot imagine how it is, that the *WEN-DEVILS*, either at Bath or London, do not get this meat away from *Warminster*. I hope that my observations on it will not set them to work; for, if it do, the people of *Warminster* will never have a bit of good meat again.

After *CHELTEENHAM* we had to reach this pretty little town of

FAIRFORD, the regular turnpike road to which lay through CIRENCESTER; but I had, from a fine map at Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON'S, traced out a line for us along through a chain of villages, leaving CIRENCESTER away to our right, and never coming nearer than seven or eight miles to it. We came through Dodeswell, Withington, Chedworth, Winston, and the two Colnes. At Dodeswell we came up a long and steep hill, which brought us out of the great vale of Gloucester and up upon the COTSWOLD HILLS, which name is tautological, I believe; for I think that *wold* meant *high lands of great extent*. Such is the Cotswold, at any rate, for, it is a tract of country stretching across, in a south-easterly direction from Dodeswell to near Fairford, and in a north-easterly direction, from PITCHCOMB HILL, in Gloucestershire (which, remember, I descended on 12th September) to near WITNEY in Oxfordshire. Here we were, then, when we got fairly up upon the Wold, with the vale of Gloucester at our back, Oxford and its vale to our left, the vale of Wiltshire to our right, and the vale of Berkshire in our front; and from one particular point, I could see a part of each of them. — This Wold is, in itself, an ugly

country. The soil is what is called a *stone brash* below, with a reddish earth mixed with little bits of this brash at top, and, for the greater part of the Wold, even this soil is very shallow; and, as fields are divided by walls made of this brash, and, as there are, for a mile or two together, no trees to be seen, and, as the surface is not smooth and green like the downs, this is a sort of country, having less to please the eye than any other that I have ever seen, always save and except the *heaths* like those of Bagshot and Hindhead. — Yet, even this Wold has many fertile dells in it, and sends out, from its highest parts, several streams, each of which has its pretty valley and its meadows. — And here has come down to us, from a distance of many centuries, a *particular race of sheep*, called the *Cotswold breed*, which are, of course, the best suited to the country. They are short and stocky, and appear to me to be about half way, in point of size, between the RYLANDS and the SOUTH DOWNS. When crossed with the LEICESTER, as they are pretty generally in the North of Wiltshire, they make very beautiful and even large sheep; quite large enough, and, people say, very profitable.

A *route*, when it lies through *villages*, is one thing on a *map*, and quite another thing on the ground. Our line of villages, from Cheltenham to Fairford, was very nearly straight upon the map; but, upon the ground, it took us round about a great many miles, besides now and then a *little going back*, to get into the right road; and, which was a great inconvenience, not a public-house was there on our road, until we got within eight miles of Fairford. Resolved that not one single farthing of my money should be spent in the *WEN* of Cheltenham, we came through that place, expecting to find a public-house in the first or second of the villages; but not one was there, over the whole of the Wold; and though I had, by pocketting some slices of meat and bread at Ryall, provided against this contingency, as far as related to ourselves, I could make no such provision for our horses, and they went a great deal too far without baiting. Plenty of *farm-houses*, and, if they had been in *America*, we need have looked for no other. Very likely (I hope it at any rate) almost any farmer on the Cotswold would have given us what we wanted, if we had asked for it; but the *fashion*, the good old

*fashion*, was, by the hellish system of funding and taxing and monopolizing, driven across the Atlantic. And is England *never* to see it return! Is the hellish system to last *for ever*!

DOCTOR BLACK, in remarking upon my *RIDE* down the vale of the SALISBURY AVON, says, that there has, doubtless, been a falling off in the population of the villages, "*lying amongst the chalk-hills*;" aye, and lying *everywhere else too*; or, how comes it, that **FOUR-FIFTHS** of the parishes of Herefordshire, abounding in rich land, in meadows, orchards, and pastures, have either *no parsonage-houses at all*, or have none that a *Parson* thinks fit for him to live in? I vouch for the fact; I will, whether in parliament or not, prove the fact to the parliament: and, if the fact be such, the conclusion is inevitable. — But how melancholy is the sight of these decayed and still decaying villages in the dells of the Cotswold, where, the building materials being *stone*, the ruins do not *totally disappear* for ages! The village of WITHINGTON (mentioned above) has a church like a small cathedral, and the whole of the population is now only 603 persons, men, women, and children! So

that, according to, the Scotch fellows, this immense and fine church, which is as sound as it was 7 or 800 years ago, was built by and for a population, containing, at most, only about 120 grown up and able-bodied men! But here, in this once populous village, or I think town, you see *all* the indubitable marks of most melancholy decay. There are several lanes, crossing each other, which *must* have been *streets* formerly. There is a large *open space* where the principal streets meet. There are, against this open place, two large, old, roomy houses, with gateways into back parts of them, and with large stone *upping-blocks* against the walls of them in the street. These were manifestly considerable *inns*, and in this open place, markets, or fairs, or both used to be held. I asked two men, who were threshing in a barn, how long it was since their public-house was put down, or dropped. They told me, about sixteen years. One of these men, who was about fifty years of age, could remember *three public-houses*, one of which was what was called an *inn*! The place stands by the side of a little brook, which here rises, or rather issues, from a high hill, and which, when it has winded down for some

miles, and through several villages, begins to be called the RIVER COLNE, and continues on, under this name, through Fairford, and along, I suppose, till it falls into the *Thames*. Withington is very prettily situated; it was, and not very long ago, a gay and happy place; but it now presents a picture of dilapidation and shabbiness scarcely to be equalled. Here are the yet visible remains of two gentlemen's houses. Great farmers have supplied their place, as to inhabiting; and, I dare say, that some tax-eater, or some blaspheming Jew, or some still more base and wicked loan-mongering robber, is now the owner of the land; aye, and all these people are his *slaves* as completely, and more to their wrong, than the blacks are the slaves of the planters in Jamaica, the *farmers* here, acting, in fact, in a capacity corresponding with that of the *negro-drivers* there.

A part, and, perhaps, a considerable part, of the decay and misery of this place, is owing to the use of *machinery*, and to the *monopolizing*, in the manufacture of *Blankets*, of which fabric the town of WITNEY (above mentioned) was the centre, and from which town the wool used to be sent round to, and the yarn, or

warp, come back from, all these Cotswold villages, and quite into a part of Wiltshire. This work is all now gone, and so the women and the girls are a "surplus population, men," and are, of course, to be dealt with by the "Emigration Committee" of the "Collective Wisdom"! There were, only a few years ago, above thirty blanket-manufacturers at WITNEY: twenty-five of these have been swallowed up by the five that now have all the manufacture in their hands! And all this has been done by that system of gambling and of fictitious money, which has conveyed property from the hands of the many into the hands of the few. But, wise Burdett likes this! He wants the land to be cultivated by few hands, and he wants machinery, and all these things, which draw money into large masses; that make a nation consist of a few of very rich and of millions of very poor! Burdett must look sharp; or this system will play him a trick before it come to an end.

The crops on the Cotswold have been pretty good; and I was very much surprised to see a scattering of early turnips, and, in some places, decent crops. Upon this Wold I saw more early turnips in a mile or two, than I saw in all

Herefordshire and Worcester-shire and in all the rich and low part of Gloucestershire. The high lands always, during the year, and especially during the summer, receive much more of rain than the low lands. The clouds hang about the hills, and the dews, when they rise, go, most frequently, and cap the hills. — Wheat-sowing is yet going on on the Wold; but, the greater part of it is sown, and not only sown but up, and, in some places, high enough to "hide a hare." What a difference! In some parts of England, no man thinks of sowing wheat till November, and it is often done in March. If the latter were done on this Wold there would not be a bushel on an acre. The ploughing, and other work, on the Wold, is done, in great part, by oxen, and here are some of the finest ox-teams that I ever saw.

All the villages down to Fairford are pretty much in the same dismal condition as that of Wotton-under-Edge. Fairford, which is quite on the border of Gloucestershire, is a very pretty little market-town, and has one of the prettiest churches in the kingdom. It was, they say, built in the reign of Henry VII; and one is naturally surprised to see, that its windows

of beautiful stained glass had the luck to escape, not only the fangs of the ferocious "good Queen Bess;" not only the unsparring plundering minions of James I; but, even the devastating ruffians of Cromwell. We got in here about four o'clock, and, at the house of Mr. ILES, where we slept, passed, amongst several friends, a very pleasant evening. This morning, Mr. ILES was so good as to ride with us as far as the house of another friend at KEMPSTON, which is the last Gloucestershire parish in our route. At this friend's, Mr. ARKALL, we saw a fine dairy of about 60 or 80 cows, and a cheese loft with, perhaps, more than two thousand cheeses in it; at least, there were many hundreds. This village contains what are said to be the remnants and ruins of a mansion of JOHN OF GAUNT. The church is very ancient and very capacious. What tales these churches do tell upon us! What fools, what lazy dogs, what presumptuous asses, what lying braggarts, they make us appear! No people here, "*mon, teel the Scots cam to civilize*" us! Impudent, lying beggars! Their stinking "*kelts*" ought to be taken up, and the brazen and insolent vagabonds whipped back to their heaths and their rocks.

Let them go and thrive by their "*cash - credits*," and let their "*paper - money poet*," WALTER SCOTT, immortalize their deeds. That conceited, danderheaded fellow, GEORGE CHALMERS, estimated the whole of the population of England and Wales at a few persons more than *two millions*, when England was just at the highest point of her power and glory, and when all these churches had long been built and were resounding with the voice of priests, who *resided in their parishes, and who relieved all the poor out of their tithes!* But, this same CHALMERS, SIGNED his *solemn conviction*, that VOYAGEUR and the other Ireland - manuscripts, which were written by a lad of sixteen, *were written by SHAKESPEARE!*

In coming to KEMPSTON we got wet, and nearly to the skin. But, our friends gave us coats to put on, while ours were dried, and while we ate our breakfast. In our way to this house, where we now are, Mr. TACKETT's, at HEYDON, we called at Mr. JAMES CROWDY's, at MICHAMPTON, where I was from the 4th to the 6th of September inclusive; but, it looked rainy, and, therefore, we did not alight. We got wet again before we reached this place; but,

our journey being short, we soon got our clothes dry again.

BURGHCLERE (Hampshire),  
 MONDAY, 2d October.—Yesterday was a really *unfortunate day*. The morning promised fair; but, its promises were like those of *Burdett*! There was a little snivelling, wet, treacherous frost. We had to come through SWINDON, and Mr. TUCKY had the kindness to come with us, until we got three or four miles on this side (the Hungerford side) of that very neat and plain and solid and respectable market town. SWINDON is in Wiltshire, and is in the real fat of the land, all being wheat, beans, cheese, or fat meat. In our way to SWINDON Mr. TUCKY's farm exhibited to me what I never saw before, *four score oxen, all grazing upon one farm, and all nearly fat!* They were, some *Devonshire* and some *Herefordshire*. They were *fatting on the grass only*; and, I should suppose, that they are worth, or shortly will be, thirty pounds each. But, the great pleasure, with which the contemplation of this fine sight was naturally calculated to inspire me, was more than counterbalanced by the thought, that these fine oxen, this primest of human food, was, aye, *every mouthful of it,*

destined to be devoured in the WEN, and that, too, for the far greater part, by the Jews, loan-jobbers, tax-eaters, and their base and prostituted followers, dependents, purveyors, parasites and pimps, literary as well as other wretches, who, *if suffered to live at all*, ought to partake of nothing but the offal, and ought to come but one cut before the dogs and cats!

Mind you, there is, in my opinion, no land in England that *surpasses* this. There is, I suppose, as good in the three last counties that I have come through; but, *better* than this is, I should think, impossible. There is a pasture-field, of about a hundred acres, close to SWINDON, belonging to a Mr. GODDARD, which, with its cattle and sheep, was a most beautiful sight. But, every thing is full of riches; and, as fast as skill and care and industry can extract these riches from the land, the unseen grasp of taxation, loan-jobbing and monopolizing takes them away, leaving the labourers not half a bellyful, compelling the farmer to pinch them or to be ruined himself, and making even the landowner little better than a steward, or bailiff, for the tax-eaters, Jews and jobbers!

Just before we got to SWINDON, we crossed a canal at a place where there is a wharf and a coal-yard, and close by these a gentleman's house, with coach-house, stables, walled-in garden, paddock *orné*, and the rest of those things, which, all together, make up a villa, surpassing the second and approaching towards the first class. Seeing a man in the coal-yard, I asked him to what gentleman the house belonged: "to the head un o' the canal," said he. And, when, upon further inquiry of him, I found that it was the villa of the chief manager, I could not help congratulating the proprietors of this aquatic concern; for, though I did not ask the name of the canal, I could readily suppose, that the profits must be prodigious, when the residence of the manager would imply no disparagement of dignity, if occupied by a Secretary of State for the Home, or even for the Foreign, department. I mean an *English* Secretary of State; for, as to an *American* one, his salary would be wholly inadequate to a residence in a mansion like this.

From SWINDON we came up into the *down-country*; and these downs rise *higher* even than the Cotswold. We left Marlborough away to our right, and came along

the turnpike road towards HUNGERFORD, but with a view of leaving that town to our left, further on, and going away, through RAMSBURY, towards the northernmost Hampshire hills, under which BURGHCLERE (where we now are) lies. We passed some fine farms upon these downs, the houses and homesteads of which were near the road. My companion, though he had been to London, and even to France, had never seen *downs* before; and it was amusing to me to witness his surprise at seeing the immense flocks of sheep, which were now (ten o'clock) just going out from their several folds to the downs for the day, each having its shepherd, and each shepherd his dog. We passed the homestead of a farmer WOODMAN, with *sixteen* banging wheat-ricks in the rick-yard, two of which were old ones; and, rick-yard, farm-yard, waste-yard, horse-paddock, and all round about, seemed to be swarming with fowls, ducks, and turkeys, and on the whole of them *not one feather but what was white!* Turning our eyes from this sight, we saw, just going out from the folds of this same farm, three separate and numerous flocks of sheep, one of which (the *lamb-flock*) we passed close by the side

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of. The shepherd told us, that his flock consisted of *thirteen score and five*; but, apparently, he could not, if it had been to save his soul, tell us how many *hundreds* he had: and, if you reflect a little, you will find, that his way of counting is much the easiest and best. This was a most beautiful flock of lambs; short legged, and, in every respect, what they ought to be. George, though born and bred amongst sheep-farms, had never before seen sheep with dark-coloured faces and legs; but, his surprise, at this sight, was not nearly so great as the surprise of both of us, at seeing numerous and very large pieces (sometimes 50 acres together) of very good early turnips, *Swedish* as well as *White*! All the three counties of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester (except on the Cotswold) do not, I am convinced, contain as great a weight of turnip bulbs, as we here saw in one single *piece*; for here there are, for miles and miles, no hedges, and no fences of any sort.

Doubtless they must have had *rain* here in the months of June and July; but, as I once before observed (though I forget *when*), a *chalk bottom* does not suffer the surface to *burn*, however shallow

the top soil may be. It seems to me to absorb and to *retain* the water, and to keep it ready to be drawn up by the heat of the sun. At any rate the fact is, that the surface above it *does not burn*; for, there never yet was a summer; not even this last, when the downs did not *retain their greenness to a certain degree*, while the rich pastures, and even the meadows (except actually watered) were burnt so as to be *as brown as the bare earth*.—This is a most pleasing circumstance attending the *down-countries*; and, there are no downs, without a chalk bottom.—Along here, the country is rather *too bare*: here, until you come to AUBURN, or ALDBOURNE, there are *no meadows* in the valleys, and *no trees*, even round the homesteads. This, therefore, is too naked to please me; but I love the *downs* so much, that, if I had to choose, I would live even here, and especially I would *farm* here, rather than on the banks of the WYE in Herefordshire, in the vale of Gloucester, of Worcester; or of Evesham, or, even in what the Kentish men call their "*garden of Eden*." I have now seen (for I have, years back, seen the vales of Taunton, Glastonbury, Honiton, Dorchester and Sherburne) what are deemed the

richest and most beautiful parts of England; and, if called upon to name the spot, which I deem the brightest and most beautiful and, of its extent, best of all, I should say, the villages of *North Boveant* and *Bishopscotton*, between *Heitersbury* and *Warminster* in *Wiltshire*; for there is, as appertaining to rural objects, every thing that I delight in. Smooth and verdant downs in hills and valleys of endless variety as to height and depth and shape; rich corn-land, unencumbered by fences; meadows in due proportion, and those watered at pleasure; and, lastly, the homesteads, and villages, sheltered in winter and shaded in summer, by lofty and beautiful trees; to which may be added, roads never dirty and a stream never dry.

When we came to *AUBURN*, we got amongst trees again. This is a town, and was, manifestly, once a large town. Its church is as big as three of that of *Kensington*. It has a market now, I believe; but, I suppose, it is, like many others, become merely nominal, the produce being nearly all carried to *Hungerford*, in order to be forwarded to the jew-devils and the tax-eaters and monopolizers in the *Wax*; and in small *Wax* on the way. It is a decay-

ing place; and, I dare say, that it would be nearly depopulated, in twenty years' time, if this hellish jobbing system were to last so long.—A little after we came through *AUBURN*, we turned off to our right to go through *Ramsbury* to *Shaloburn*, where *Tule*, the father of the drill-husbandry, began and practised that husbandry at a farm called "*Prosperous*." Our object was to reach this place (*Burghelere*) to sleep, and to stay for a day or two; and, as I knew *Mr. BLAND* of *Prosperous*, I determined upon this route, which, besides, took us out of the turnpike-road. We stopped at *Ramsbury* to bait our horses. It is a large, and apparently, miserable village, or "town" as the people call it. It was in remote times a *Bishop's See*. Its church is very large and very ancient. Parts of it were evidently built long and long before the Norman Conquest. *Burdett* owns a great many of the houses in the village (which contains nearly two thousand people), and will, if he live many years, own nearly the whole; for, as his eulogist, *WILLIAM FRIEND*, the Actuary, told the public, in a pamphlet, in 1817, he has resolved, that his numerous *life-holds shall run out*, and that those who

were life-holders under his AUNT, from whom he got the estate, shall become *rack-renters to him*, or quit the occupations. Besides this, he is continually purchasing lands and houses round about and in this place. He has now let his *house* to a Mr. ACRES; and, as the MORNING HERALD says, is *safe landed at BORDEAUX*, with his family, *for the winter*! When here, he did *not occupy a square inch of his land*! He let it all, park and all; and only reserved "*a right of road*" from the highway to his door. "He had and has a *right* to do all this." A *right*? Who denies that? But, is this giving us a *specimen* of that "*liberality and generosity and hospitality*" of those "*English Country Gentlemen*," whose praises he so loudly sang last winter?—His name is Francis Burdett Jones, which last name he was obliged to take by his AUNT's will; and he *actually used it for some time after the estate came to him*! "JONES" was too common a name for him, I suppose! Sounded too much of the *vulgar*!—However, what I have principally to do with, is, his *absence from the country* at a time like this, and, if the newspapers be correct, his intended absence during the whole of *next winter*;

and *such a winter*, too, as it is likely to be! He, for many years, complained, and justly, of the *sinecure placemen*; and, are we to suffer him to be, thus, a *sinecure Member of Parliament*! This is, in my opinion, a great deal worse than a *sinecure placeman*; for this is shutting an active Member out. It is a dog-in-manger offence; and, to the people of a place such as Westminster, it is not only an injury, but a most outrageous insult. If it be true, that he intends to *stay away*, during the coming session of Parliament, I trust, not only that he never will be elected again; but, that the people of Westminster will call upon him to *resign*; and this, I am sure they will do too. The next session of Parliament *must* be a most important one, and that he knows well. Every Member will be put to the *test* in the next session of Parliament. On the question of *Corn-Bills* every man must declare *for*, or *against*, the people. He would declare *against*, if he *dared*; and, therefore, he gets out of the way! Or, this is what we shall have a clear right to presume, if he be absent from the next session of Parliament. He knows, that there must be something like a struggle between the *landowners* and the *fundholders*. His interest

lies with the former; he wishes to support the *law-church* and *the army* and all sources of aristocratical profit; but, he knows, that the people of Westminster would be on the other side.—It is better, therefore, to hear, at BOURDEAUX, about this struggle, than to be engaged in it! He must know of the great embarrassment, distress, and of the great bodily suffering, now experienced by a large part of the people; and has he *a right*, after having got himself returned a member for such a place as Westminster, to go out of the country, at such a time, and leave his seat vacant? He must know that, during the ensuing winter, there *must* be great distress in Westminster itself; for there will be a greater mass of the working people out of employ than there ever was in any winter before; and this calamity will, too, be owing to that infernal system, which he has been supporting, to those paper-money Rooks, with whom he is closely connected, and the existence of whose destructive rags he expressed his wish to prolong: he knows all this very well: he knows that, in every quarter the distress and danger are great; and is it not, then, his duty to be here? Is he, who, at

his own request, has been intrusted with the representing of a great city, to *get out of the way* at a time like this, and under circumstances like these? If this *be so*, then is this great, and once public-spirited, city become more contemptible, and infinitely more mischievous, than the "*accursed hill*" of Wiltshire: but, this is *not so*: the *people* of Westminster are what they always were, full of good sense and public spirit: they have been *cheated* by a set of *bribed intriguers*; and *how* this has been done, I will explain to them, when I *punish* Sir Francis Burdett Jones for the sins, *committed for him*, by a hired Scotch writer.—I shall dismiss him, for the present, with observing, that, if I had in me a millionth part of that malignity and vindictiveness, which he so basely showed towards me, I have learned *anecdotes* sufficient to enable me to take **AMPLE VENGEANCE** on him for the stabs which he, in 1817, knew that he was sending to the hearts of the *defenceless part of my family*!

While our horses were baiting at RAMSBURY, it began to rain, and by the time that they had done, it rained pretty hard, with every appearance of continuing to rain for the day; and it was

now about eleven o'clock, we having 18 or 19 miles to go before we got to the intended end of our journey. Having, however, for several reasons, a very great desire to get to Barghore that night, we set off in the rain; and, as we carry *no great coats*, we were wet to the skin pretty soon.—Immediately upon quitting RAMSBURY, we crossed the River KENNET, and, mounting a highish hill, we looked back over friend Sir GLOBY's park, the sight of which brought into my mind the visit of THIMBLE and COWHIDE, as described in the "*intense comedy*," and, when I thought of the "*baker's being starved to death*," and of the "*heavy fall of snow*," I could not help bursting out a laughing, though it poured of rain and though I already felt the water on my skin.—MEM. To ask, when I get to London, what is become of the intense "*Counsellor Bric*"; and whether he have yet had the justice to put the K to the end of his name. I saw a lovely female SNOW-BOY, engaged in keeping the rooks from a newly-sown wheat-field on the Cotswold Hills, that would be a very *suitable match* for him; and, as his manners appear to be mended; as he now praises to the skies those 40s. freeholders, whom, in my hearing,

he asserted to be "*beneath brute beasts*;" as he does, in short, appear to be rather less offensive than he was, I should have no objection to promote the union; and, I am sure, *the farmer* would like it of all things; for, if *Miss Stuffed-o'-straw* can, when single, keep the devourers at a distance, say, you who know him, whether the sight of the *husband's head* would leave a rook in the country!

Turning from viewing the scene of THEMEL and COWHIDE's cruel disappointment, we pushed through coppices and across fields, to a little village, called FROXPFIELD, which we found to be on the great BATH-ROAD. Here, crossing the road and also a run of water, we, under the guidance of a man, who was good enough to go about a mile with us, and to whom we gave a shilling and the price of a pot of beer, mounted another hill, from which, after twisting about for awhile, I saw, and recognized the out-buildings of PROSPEROUS FARM, towards which we pushed on as fast as we could, in order to keep ourselves in motion so as to prevent our catching cold; for it rained and incessantly, every step of the way. I had been at Prosperous before; so that I knew Mr. Blandy, the owner, and his

family, who received us with great hospitality. They took care of our horses, gave us what we wanted in the eating and drinking way, and clothed us, shirts and all, while they dried all our clothes; for, not only the things on our bodies were soaked, but those also which we carried in little thin leather rolls, fastened on upon the saddles, before us. Notwithstanding all that could be done in the way of dispatch, it took more than *three hours* to get our clothes dry. At last, about three quarters of an hour before sun-set, we got on our clothes again and set off; for, as an instance of real bad luck, it ceased to rain the moment we got to Mr. BLANDY'S. Including the numerous angles and windings, we had nine or ten miles yet to go; but, I was so anxious to get to BURGHCLERE, that, contrary to my practice as well as my principle, I determined to encounter the darkness for once, though in cross-country roads, presenting us, at every mile, with ways crossing each other; or forming a Y; or kindly giving us the choice of three, forming the upper part of a Y and a half. Add to this, that we were in an enclosed country, the lanes very narrow, deep-worn, and banks and hedges high. There

was no moon; but, it was star-light, and, as I could see the Hampshire Hills all along to my right, and knew that I must not get above a mile or so from them, I had a guide that could not deceive me; for, as to *asking* the road, in a case like this, it is of little use, unless you meet some one at every half mile; for, the answer is, *keep right on*: aye, but in ten minutes, perhaps, you come to a Y, or to a T, or to a +. A fellow told me once, in my way from Chertsey to Guildford, "*keep right on*, you can't miss your way." I was in the perpendicular part of the T, and the top part was only a few yards from me. "*Right on*," said I, "what over *that bank* into the wheat?" "No no," said he, "I mean *that road*, to be sure," pointing to the road that went off to the left. In down-countries, the direction of shepherds and pig and bird boys is always in precisely the same words; namely, "*right* hover the down," laying great stress upon the word *right*. "But," said I, to a boy, at the edge of the down at KING'S WORTHY (near Winchester), who gave me this direction to STOKE CHARITY; "but, what do you mean by *right* over the down?" "Why," said he, "*right* on to Stoke, to be sure, Zur."

"Aye," said I, "but how am I, who was never here before, to know *what* is right, my boy?" That posed him. It set him to thinking; and, after a bit he proceeded to tell me, that, when I got up the hill, I should see *some trees*; that I should go along by them; that I should then see a *barn* right before me; that I should go down to that barn; and that I should then see a *wagon track* that would lead me all down to Stoke. "Aye!" said I, "*now* indeed you are a real clever fellow." And I gave him a shilling, being part of my savings of the morning. Whoever tries it will find, that the *less they eat and drink*, when travelling, the better they will be. I act accordingly. Many days I have no breakfast and no dinner. I went from Devizes to Highworth without breaking my fast, a distance, including my deviations, of more than *thirty miles*. I sometimes take, from a friend's house, a little bit of meat between two bits of bread, which I eat as I ride along; but, whatever I save from this fasting work, I think I have a clear right to give away; and, accordingly, I generally put the amount, in copper, into my waistcoat pocket, and dispose of it during the day. I know well, that *I am the better* for not

stuffing and blowing myself out, and with the savings I make many and many a happy boy; and, now-and-then, I give a whole family a good meal with the cost of a breakfast, or a dinner, that would have done me mischief. I do not do this, because I grudge innkeepers what they charge; for, my surprise is, how they can live without charging *more* than they do in general.

It was dark by the time that we got to a village, called EAST WOODHAY. Sunday evening is the time *for courting*, in the country. It is not convenient to carry this on before faces, and, at farm-houses and cottages, there are no spare apartments; so that the pairs turn out, and pitch up, to carry on their negotiations, by the side of a stile or a gate. The evening was auspicious; it was *pretty dark*, the *weather mild*, and *Old Michaelmas* (when yearly services end) was fast approaching; and, accordingly, I do not recollect ever having before seen so many negotiations going on, within so short a distance. At WEST WOODHAY my horse *cast a shoe*, and, as the road was abominably flinty, we were compelled to go at a snail's pace; and I should have gone crazy with impatience, had it not been for these ambassa-

dors and ambassadresses of Cupid, to every pair of whom I said something or other. I began by asking the fellow *my road*; and, from the tone and manner of his answer, I could tell pretty nearly what prospect he had of success, and knew what to say to draw something from him. I had some famous sport with them, saying to them more than I should have said by day-light, and a great deal less than I should have said, if my horse had been in a condition to carry me away as swiftly as he did from OSMOND RICARDO'S TERRIFIC CROSS!—"There!" exclaims Mrs. SCRIP, the stock-jobber's young wife, to her old hobbling wittol of a sponse, "You see, my love, that this mischievous man could not let even these poor peasants alone."—"Peasants! you dirty-necked devil; and where got you that word! You, who, but a few years ago, came, perhaps, up from the country in a wagon; who made the bed you now sleep in; and who got the husband by helping him to get his wife out of the world, as some young party-coloured blade is to get you and the old rogue's money by a similar process!"

We got to BURGHLERE about

eight o'clock, after a very disagreeable day; but we found ample compensation in the house, and all within it, that we were now arrived at.

BURGHLERE, SUNDAY, 8th SEPT.—It rained steadily this morning, or else, at the end of these six days of hunting for GEORGE and two for me, we should have set off. The rain gives me time to give an account of Mr. BUDD's crop of TULLIAN WHEAT. It was sown in rows and on ridges, with very wide intervals, ploughed all summer. If he reckon that ground only which the wheat grew upon, he had *one hundred and thirty bushels to the acre*; and even if he reckoned *the whole of the ground*, he had 28 bushels all but two gallons to the acre! But, the best wheat he grew this year, was dibbled in between rows of Swedish Turnips, in November, four rows upon a ridge, with an eighteen inch interval between each two rows, and a *five feet* interval between the outside rows on each ridge.—It is the *white cone* that Mr. Budd sows. He had ears with 130 grains in each.—This would be the farming for labourers in their little plots. They might grow *thirty* bushels of wheat to the acre, and have



crops of cabbages, in the intervals, at the same time; or, of potatoes, if they liked them better.

Before my arrival here, Mr. RUDD had seen my description of the state of the labourers in Wiltshire, and had, in consequence, written to my son James (not knowing where I was) as follows: "In order to see how the labourers are now *screwed down*, look at the following facts: ARTHUR YOUNG, in 1771 (55 years ago) allowed, for a man, his wife and three children 13s. 1d. a week, according to present money-prices. — By the Berkshire Magistrate's table, made in 1795, the allowance was, for such family, according to the present money-prices, 11s. 4d. — NOW it is, according to the same standard, 8s. According to your father's proposal, the sum would be (supposing there to be no malt tax) 18s. a week; and little enough too." — Is not that enough to convince any one of the hellishness of this system! Yet Sir GLORY applauds it. Is it not horrible to contemplate millions in this half-starving state; and, is it not *the duty* of "*England's Glory*," who has said that "his estate is a *retaining fee*" for defending the rights of the

"people;" is it not his duty to *stay in England*, and endeavour to restore the people, the millions, to what their fathers were, instead of *going abroad; selling off his carriage horses, and going abroad*, there to spend some part, at least, of the fruits of English labour? I do not say, that he has *no right*, generally speaking, to go and spend his money abroad; but, I do say, that, *having got himself elected* for such a city as Westminster, he had *no right*, at a time like this, to be absent from *Parliament*. However, what cares he? His "*retaining fee*" indeed! He takes special care to augment that "*FEE*"; but, I challenge all his shoe-lickers, all the base worshippers of twenty thousand acres, to show me one single thing that he has ever done, or, within the last twelve years, attempted to do, for his CLIENTS. — In short, this is a man that must now be brought to book: he must not be suffered to *insult Westminster any longer*: he must *turn-to*, or *turn out*: he is a sore to Westminster; a set-fast on its back; a cholic in its belly; a cramp in its limbs; a gag in its mouth: he is a nuisance, a monstrous nuisance, in Westminster, and he must be abated.

WM. COBBETT.

THE

## POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Just published, No. III., a little work under the above title. I intend it to contain about *six numbers*, at twopence a Number, to be published monthly. I intend it to be the *Companion of the Working Classes*, giving them useful information and advice, adapted to their present difficult situation; and especially I intend it as the means of teaching them how to AVOID SUFFERING FROM

HUNGER! I intend clearly to explain to them their *rights* and their *duties*. Applications from the country should be made *without delay*. I shall give one copy of each Number to every working family in Preston, as a mark of my gratitude for their great kindness towards me, and also as a mark of my admiration of their sense and their public spirit.—The other Numbers will be published on the first of each succeeding month.—The price, to Gentlemen taking a quantity, will be, for one hundred, *twelve shillings*, for five hundred, *fifty-five shillings*, and, for a thousand, *five pounds*.

## MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending September 29.**

*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	11	Rye ....	38	10
Barley ..	34	0	Beans ...	44	4
Oats ....	27	8	Pease ...	48	9

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended September 29.**

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	45,138	Rye .....	453
Barley ..	32,600	Beans ...	1,806
Oats ...	13,283	Pease.....	943

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

**Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, September 30.**

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,969	for 14,137	1	8	Average,	66	11
Barley..	2,691	.. 4,942	11	0	.....	36	8
Oats..	2,869	.. 3,902	13	8	.....	27	2
Rye.....	77	.. 147	4	4	.....	38	2
Beans ..	770	.. 2,119	6	4	.....	55	0
Pease ..	443	.. 1,258	18	10	.....	56	10

*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack .....	50s. — 55s.
— Seconds .....	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 43s.

Friday, Oct. 6.—The arrivals of all sorts of Corn this week are considerable, with a very large quantity of Flour. The Wheat trade is very heavy, and hardly maintains Monday's rates. Barley and Pease are rather dearer. A large supply of

foreign Beans has made the sale of this article very dull. Oats are here in abundance, and meet a very slow sale, at rather less prices. Flour looks downwards.

Monday, Oct. 9.—The favourable state of the wind last week, brought in a considerable number of vessels, both English and Foreign, with nearly all descriptions of Grain. This morning's market is composed of large remains of former parcels, and moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. The demand for Wheat is confined chiefly to the best samples, which have sold slowly at last week's quotations; other descriptions may be again quoted 1s. per quarter lower, with no sale for inferior.

Barley has met a free demand, and has obtained 1s. more than last quoted. Boiling Pease are further advanced 3s. and Grey Pease 2s. per quarter, both being scarce. Beans are unaltered. Good sweet stout parcels of Oats fully maintain last quotations, but the thin and unsweet samples are dull and rather lower. The Flour trade is heavy, but the top price is not reduced.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

### COAL MARKET, Oct. 6.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
124½ Newcastle	91½	.. 27s. 0d. to 36s. 6d.
43 Sunderland	27	.. 33s. 0d. — 38s. 6d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 7, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,450	Tares ....	298
Barley ..	6,216	Linseed ..	7,948
Malt....	3,967	Rapeseed. 2,316	
Oats ....	8,705	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	1,609	Mustard..	8
Flour ....	16,399	Flax ....	—
Rye.....	335	Hemp ....	—
Pease....	2,401	Seeds ....	60

Foreign. — Wheat, 3,835; Barley, 800; Oats, 31,055; and Beans, 1,852 quarters.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 9. — During the latter part of last week, there was, in consequence of fewer arrivals, a little more life in the Trade, at the following currency:—Kent pockets, from 70s. to 100s.; ditto Bags, 60s. to 90s.; Sussex pockets, 60s. to 70s. Duty called 285,000*l*.

Maidstone, Oct. 5. — Our Hop picking is not finished, but although rather late, the Hops keep their quality well, and will produce a good strong article for the manufacturer. The trade, we are happy to say, is getting better, as several sales of some large lots have been made this day, we wish we could add also at higher prices, but we think that must take place soon, the present not being adequate to remunerate the planter. Bags, 63s. to 72s. to 80s. Pockets, 70s. to 80s. to 90s. per cwt.

Worcester, Oct. 4.—On Saturday last, 2277 pockets were weighed; the prices gave way to 6s. on low qualities, and 3s. to 4s. on fine; the average was 70s. to 80s. About 1200 to 1400 pockets remained unsold.

Up to the 27th ult. 1413 pockets were weighed at Stourport market; prices nearly the same as at Worcester.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 9.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	5	2
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 8
Veal .....	4	6	—	5 2
Pork .....	4	6	—	5 4

Beasts ...	2,521	Sheep ..	24,420
Calves ...	182	Pigs ...	160

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to 4	6
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal ....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . .	3	4	to 4	4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal : . . .	4	4	—	5 8
Pork .....	4	0	—	6 0

Monday, Oct. 9.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 3,367 firkins of Butter, and no Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 6,975 casks of Butter.

## POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware .....	2	6	to	4 0
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	9	—	0 0
Common Red. &	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

BONDUEN, per Ton.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware .....	3	0	to	4 0
Middlings.....	1	9	—	2 0
Chats .....	2	0	—	0 0
Common Red. 0	0	0	—	0 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....		80s. to 105s.
Straw...		32s. to 36s.
Clover...		100s. to 126s.
St. James's.—Hay....		70s. to 110s.
Straw...		30s. to 36s.
Clover...		100s. to 130s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....		84s. to 130s.
Straw...		34s. to 38s.
Clover...		84s. to 130s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aylesbury .....	50	60 0	36	38 0	32	34 0	54	58 0	0	0 0
Banbury .....	54	56 0	38	41 0	34	40 0	52	60 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke .....	48	60 0	33	37 0	26	32 0	50	55 0	0	0 0
Bridport.....	48	56 0	34	40 0	28	32 0	54	56 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	62 0	0	0 0	28	34 0	42	48 0	50	68 0
Derby .....	58	64 0	34	46 0	27	36 0	50	56 0	0	0 0
Devizes .....	40	62 0	34	40 0	24	36 0	50	60 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	48	60 0	32	36 0	33	37 0	52	60 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	48	62 0	40	44 0	28	32 0	56	60 0	0	0 0
Eye .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Henley .....	60	68 0	28	38 0	24	32 0	60	66 0	59	66 0
Horncastle.....	52	56 0	37	40 0	26	32 0	48	50 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	50	62 0	28	36 0	25	37 0	53	59 0	0	0 0
Lewes .....	52	62 0	0	0 0	26	28 0	43	48 0	0	0 0
Newbury .....	46	64 0	32	38 0	25	36 0	50	58 0	54	0 0
Northampton.....	52	58 0	36	39 0	34	36 0	53	55 0	0	0 0
Nottingham .....	57	0 0	45	0 0	0	35 0	58	0 0	0	0 0
Reading .....	48	67 0	36	40 0	24	35 0	50	55 0	50	56 0
Stamford .....	50	57 0	36	41 0	27	33 0	51	55 0	0	0 0
Stowmarket .....	46	58 0	28	39 0	24	30 0	46	0 0	46	0 0
Swansea.....	66	0 0	44	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro .....	61	0 0	36	0 0	33	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Warminster.....	47	57 0	33	40 0	26	35 0	54	60 0	0	0 0
Winchester.....	0	55 0	0	36 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Dalketh.....	28	34 0	25	31 0	20	30 0	26	28 0	25	28 0
Haddington.....	28	34 0	17	21 0	17	22 0	23	30 0	23	30 0

\* Dalketh and Haddington are given by the *doll.*—The Scotch *doll* for Wheat, Beans, and Peas, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *doll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

**Liverpool, Oct. 9.**—The importations of Grain since Tuesday last have been pretty considerable, but still less than were expected, from the winds having been partially favourable for arrivals. The demand, however, during the week was languid, at a reduction on Wheat of 2d. per 20 lbs., and on Oats 1d. per 45 lbs.—With an improved demand on Saturday last, at the Manchester market, considerable sales of Oats, from hence, were effected at about the decline noted. The market of this day was well attended, but sales were very limited, although offers were made by importers at the above noted decline, in consequence of additional supplies coming up our river this day. The business done was, therefore, very trivial, as a similar depression to the one already noted was obvious in every article of the trade.

Imported into Liverpool from the 26th September, to the 2d October, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 14,599; Barley, 1,687; Oats, 21,326; Rye, 432; Malt, 3,520; Beans, 1,732; and Pease, 374 quarters. Flour, 1,758 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,336 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 2,353 barrels.

**Norwich, Oct. 7.**—We had only a moderate supply of Wheat to this day's market. Red sold from 49s. to 56s.; White to 58s. The supply of Barley was very short, prices from 29s. to 38s.; Oats, from 22s. to 28s.; Beans, from 38s. to 42s.; Pease, from 46s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 53s. per quarter; and Flour, from 43s. to 44s. per sack.

**Bristol, Oct. 7.**—Nearly the same dullness prevails in the Corn markets at this place, as was experienced last week. The following prices may be considered nearly correct at present. Supplies still moderate:—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel; Imperial Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 43s. per bag.

**Ipswich, Oct. 7.**—We had a good supply of Barley and Wheat to-day; the former was 1s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 57s.; Barley, 33s. to 38s.; and Beans, 46s. to 48s. per quarter.

**Wakefield, Oct. 6.**—We have a short supply of Wheat here this morning, and the sellers generally held for an advance of 1s. per quarter, which has not been obtained, but there has been a fair demand for the best samples at the rates of last Friday, and in some instances rather more money has been given, and there is a little more doing in the inferior sorts.—Oats are scarce and rather dearer.—In Shelling no variation.—New Barley comes to hand very sparingly, and is ready sale at an advance of 1s. per quarter; fine Norfolk has obtained 44s.—Beans are rather higher.—Rapeseed is unaltered in value, and not much doing in it.

**Manchester, Oct. 7.**—During this week there has been nothing of moment passing in the trade, and prices remain without any material alteration. There was a large show of samples at this day's market, which was tolerably well attended; but the business transacted was extremely trifling, and the value of most articles may be considered a shade lower.—Wheat, English, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 8d.; Irish, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 2d.; Canada, 9s. to 9s. 4d.; Foreign, 8s. to 9s. 4d. per bush. of 70 lbs.; Barley for grinding, 5s. 8d. to 6s. per bush. of 60 lbs.; Oats, English and Scotch, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; Pease, (boilers), 66s. to 68s.; Beans, English, 53s. to 55s. 6d.; Irish and Foreign, 49s. to 54s. per Imp. qr.; Malt, 38s. to 50s. per load of six Imperial bushels. Flour, 46s. to 49s.; Irish, 46s. to 49s. per sack of 280 lbs.; Barrel Flour, 30s. to 32s. per 196 lbs.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 7.*—We had a very short supply of fat Cattle to this day's market (the quality not being good), sold at about 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal. The supply of Store Stock was exceedingly large: Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per stone, when fat. Short Horns from 3s. to 4s. Cows and Calves selling lower, and Homebreds, unless very good ones, not unsaleable. Sheep and Lambs a large supply. Shearlings sold from 24s. to 29s., fat ones to 40s.; Lambs from 12s. 6d. to 18s. each; Down Stock Ewes, 26s. to 30s.

*Horncastle, Oct. 7.*—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended September 29, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	68	3	35	11	29	3
Essex .....	55	6	34	7	27	0
Kent .....	57	7	35	10	28	2
Sussex .....	55	1	38	0	25	1
Suffolk .....	52	2	32	6	27	8
Cambridgeshire.....	51	7	32	8	24	8
Norfolk .....	52	0	32	6	27	0
Lincolnshire .....	53	8	37	9	24	2
Yorkshire .....	53	7	38	9	26	6
Durham .....	52	6	40	0	28	10
Northumberland .....	54	0	35	7	29	10
Cumberland .....	62	2	38	3	31	2
Westmoreland .....	62	8	45	0	35	2
Lancashire .....	62	0	0	0	34	4
Cheshire .....	60	0	0	0	33	4
Gloucestershire.....	57	1	39	8	32	1
Somersetshire .....	55	1	38	0	27	10
Monmouthshire.....	55	1	50	8	36	4
Devonshire.....	56	1	37	2	29	10
Cornwall.....	59	8	37	3	30	0
Dorsetshire .....	55	1	35	0	31	6
Hampshire .....	54	1	35	6	27	9
North Wales .....	62	7	44	8	28	4
South Wales .....	56	5	38	8	22	4

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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*Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.*

"You, and men like you, can hardly be made to believe, that any such change will ever take place. It is now *five and twenty years* since there was any real freedom of the press. During that long period Corruption has had all the channels of thought in her power. So many thousands have fallen under her grasp, she has inflicted such and so many terrible blows, that men like you worship her as the American savages are said to worship the devil. But, a change is at hand. The Reformers have yet many and powerful foes; we have to contend against a host, such as never existed before in the world. Nine-tenths of the press; all the channels of speedy communication of sentiment; all the pulpits; all the associations of rich people; all the taxing people; all the military and naval establishments; all the yeomanry cavalry tribes. Your allies are endless in number and mighty in influence. But, we have *one ally* worth the whole of them put together; namely, the DEBT! This is an ally, whom no honours or rewards can seduce from us. She is a steady, unrelaxing, persevering, incorruptible ally. An ally that is proof against all blandishments, all intrigues, all temptations, and all open attacks. She sets at defiance all "*military*," all "*yeomanry cavalry*." They may as well fire at a ghost. She cares no more for the sabres of the yeomanry or the life guards than Milton's angels did for the swords of Satan's myrmidons. This ally cares not a straw about *spies* and *informers*. She laughs at the employment of *secret-service money*. She is always erect, day and night, and is always firmly moving on in our cause, in spite of all the terrors of gaols, dungeons, halters and axes. Therefore, Mr. JABET, be not so pert. The combat is not so unequal as you seem to imagine; and, confident and insolent as you now are, the day of your humiliation may not be far distant.—Already do many of your friends, seeing the strength of our ally and the tendency of her march, begin to propose measures for *weakening* her; for diminishing her power by *degrees*; for drawing off detachments from her under the name of *reduction*. Oh, no! She is not to be taken from our cause in this way! She is one and indivisible. She is as stanch as she is strong. She is to be beaten only by *blowing up*; and the explosion is *sure* to bury her and our assailants in her ruins!"—LETTER TO MR. JABET, OF BIRMINGHAM. *Register*, Vol. 31. No. 19, page 477; Nov. 9th, 1816.

## RURAL RIDE.

FROM BURGHCLERE TO LYNCHURST, IN THE NEW FOREST.

HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, (commonly called UPHUSBAND,) WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER.—When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but, really it was

so wet, that we could not get away from BURGHCLERE till Monday evening. Being here, there were many reasons for our going to the *great fair at Weyhill*, which began yesterday, and, indeed, the day before, at APPLESHAW. These two days are allotted for the selling of *sheep only*, though the horse-fair begins on the 10th. To Ap

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



pleshaw they bring nothing but those fine curled-horned and long-tailed ewes, which bring the house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs; and these, which, to my taste, are the finest and most beautiful animals of the sheep kind, come exclusively out of Dorsetshire and out of the part of Somersetshire bordering on that county.—To Weyhill, which is a village of half a dozen houses on a down, just above Appleshaw, they bring from the down-farms in Wiltshire and Hampshire, where they are bred, the South-Down sheep: ewes to go away into the pasture and turnip countries to have lambs, wethers to be fattened and killed, and lambs (9 months old) to be kept to be sheep.—At both fairs there is supposed to be about two hundred thousand sheep. It was of some consequence to ascertain how the price of these had been affected by “late panic,” which ended the “respite” of 1822; or by the “plethora of money,” as loan-man, BARING, called it. I can assure this political Doctor, that there was no such “plethora” at Weyhill, yesterday, where, while I viewed the long faces of the farmers, while I saw consciousness of ruin painted on their countenances, I could not help saying to myself, “the loan-

mongers think they are cunning; but, by —, they will never escape the ultimate consequences of this horrible ruin!” —The prices, taken on a fair average, were, at both fairs, JUST ABOUT ONE-HALF WHAT THEY WERE LAST YEAR. So that my friend, Mr. THWAITES of the Herald, who had a lying Irish reporter at Preston, was rather hasty, about three months ago, when he told his well-informed readers, that, “those politicians were deceived, who had supposed that prices of farm-produce would fall in consequence of ‘late panic’ and the ‘subsequent measures’!” —There were Dorsetshire ewes that sold, last year, for 50s. a head. We could hear of none this year that exceeded 25s. And, only, think of 25s. for one of these fine, large ewes, nearly fit to kill, and having two lambs in her, ready to be brought forth in, on an average, six weeks time! The average is three lambs to two of these ewes. In 1812 these ewes were from 55s. to 72s. each, at this same Appleshaw fair; and, in that year I bought South-Down ewes at 45s. each, just such as were, yesterday, sold for 18s.—Yet, the sheep and grass and all things, are the same in real value. What

a false, what a 'deceptious, what an infamous thing; this paper-money system is!—However, it is a pleasure, it is real, it is great delight, it is boundless joy to me, to contemplate this 'Infernal system in its hour of wreck: swag here: crack there: scroop this way: souse that way: and such a rattling and such a squalling: and the parsons and their wives looking so frightened, beginning, apparently, to think that the day of judgment is at hand! I wonder what master parson of SWARNCUT, whose church can contain eight persons, and master parson of DRAYCOT FOLIOT, who is, for want of a church, inducted under a tent, or temporary booth; I wonder what they think of South-Down lambs (9 months old) selling for 6 or 7 shillings each! I wonder what the BAKINGS and the RICARDOS think of it. I wonder what those master parsons think of it, who are half-pay naval, or military officers, as well as master parsons of the church made by law. I wonder what the GAFFER GOOCHES, with their parsonships and military offices, think of it. I wonder what DADDY COKE and SUFFIELD think of it; and when, I wonder, do they mean to get into their holes and barns again to cry aloud against the "*roguery of reducing*

*the interest of the Debt*"; when, I wonder, do these manly, these modest, these fair, these candid, these open, and, above all things, these **SENSIBLE**, fellows intend to assemble again, and to call all the "**HOUSE OF QUIDENHAM**" and the "**HOUSE OF KILMAINHAM**," or *Kinsaleham*, or whatever it is, (for I really have forgotten); to call, I say, all these about them, in the holes and the barns, and then and there again make a formal and solemn protest against CONBERT and against his roguish proposition for reducing the interest of the Debt! NOW, I have these fellows on the hip; and, brave sport will I have with them before I have done.

Mr. BLOUNT, at whose house (7 miles from Weyhill) I am, went with me to the fair; and we took particular pains to ascertain the prices. We saw and spoke to, Mr. John Herbert, of Stöke (near Uphusband), who was asking 20s., and who did not expect to get it, for South-Down ewes, just such as he sold, last year (at this fair), for 36s.—Mr. JOLIFF, of Crux-Easton, was asking 16s. for just such ewes as he sold, last year (at this fair), for 32s.—Farmer HOLLOWAY had sold "for less than half" his last year's price.—A

farmer that I did not know, told us, that he had sold to a great sheep-dealer of the name of Smallpiece at the latter's own price! I asked him what that "*own price*" was; and he said that he was *ashamed to say*.—The horse-fair appeared to have no *business at all* going on; for, indeed, how were people to purchase horses, who had got only half-price for their sheep.

The sales of sheep, at this one fair (including Appleshaw), must have amounted, this year, to a *hundred and twenty or thirty thousand pounds less than last year*! Stick a pin there, master "*PROSPERITY*" ROBINSON, and turn back to it again anon! Then came the *horses*; not equal in amount to the sheep, but of great amount. Then comes the *CHEESE*, a very great article; and it will have a falling off, if you take quantity into view, in a still greater proportion.—The hops being a *monstrous crop*, their price is nothing to judge by.—But, *all is fallen*. Even corn, though, in many parts, all but the wheat and rye have totally failed, is, taking a quarter of each of the *six sorts* (wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, and beans), 11s. 9d. *cheaper*, upon the whole; that is, to say, 11s. 9d. upon 25s. And,

if the "*late panic*" had not come, it must and it would have been, and, according to the small bulk of the crop, it ought to have been, 150s. *dearer*, instead of 11s. 9d. cheaper. Yet, it is too dear, and far too dear, for the working people to eat! The masses, the assembled masses, must starve, if the price of bread be not reduced; that is to say, in Scotland and Ireland; for, in *England*, I hope, that the people will "*demand and insist*" (to use the language of the Bill of Rights) on a just and suitable provision, *agreeably to the law*; and, if they do not get it, I trust, that *law and justice* will, in due course, be done, and *strictly done*, upon those who refuse to make such provision.—Though, in time, the price of corn will come down without any repeal of the Corn Bill; and, though it would have come down now, if we had had a good crop, or an average crop; still the Corn Bill ought now to be repealed, because people must not be *starved* in waiting for the next crop; and the "*landowner's monopoly*," as the son of "*John with the bright sword*" calls it, ought to be swept away; and the sooner it is done, the better for the country. I know very well, that the landowners must *LOSE THEIR ESTATES*, if such

*prices continue, and if the present taxes continue: I know this very well; and, I like it well; for, the landowners may cause the taxes to be taken off if they will. "Ah! wicked dog!" say they, "What, then, you would have us lose the half-pay and the pensions and sinecures which our children and other relations, or that we ourselves, are pocketing out of the taxes, which are squeezed, in great part, out of the labourer's skin and bone!"*—Yes, upon my word, I would; but, if you prefer losing your estates, I have no great objection; for it is hard that, "in a free country," people should not have their choice of the different roads to the poor-house. — Here is the RUB: the vote-owners, the seat-owners, the big boroughmongers, have, directly and indirectly, so large a share of the loaves and fishes, that the share is, in point of clear income, equal to, and, in some cases, greater than, that from their estates; and, though this is not the case with the small fry of Jolterheads, they are so linked in with, and overawed by, the big ones, that they have all the same feeling; and that is, that, to cut off half-pay, pensions, sinecures, commissionerships (such as that of *Hobhouse's father*), army, and

the rest of the "good things," would be nearly as bad as to take away the estates, which, besides, are, in fact, in many instances, nearly gone (at least from the present holder) already, by the means of mortgage, annuity, rent-charge, settlement, jointure, or something or other.—Then, there are the *parsons*, who, with their keen noses, have smelled out, long enough ago, that, if any serious settlement should take place, they go to a certainty. In short, they know well how the whole nation (the interested excepted) feel towards them. They know well, that, were it not for their allies, it would soon be queer times with them.

Here, then, is the RUB. Here are the reasons why the taxes are not taken off! Some of these jolterheaded beasts were ready to cry, and I know one that did actually cry to a farmer (his tenant) in 1822. The tenant told him, that "Mr. Cobbett had been right about this matter." "What!" exclaimed he, "I hope you do not read Cobbett! He will ruin you, and he would ruin us all. He would introduce anarchy, confusion, and destruction of property!"—Oh, no, Jolterhead! There is no destruction of property. Matter,

the philosophers say, is *indestructible*. But, it is all easily *transferable*, as is well known to the base Jolterheads and the blaspheming Jews.—The former of these will, however, soon have the faint sweat upon them again. Their tenants will be ruined *first*: and, here what a foul robbery these landowners have committed, or, at least, enjoyed and pocketed the gain of! They have given their *silent assent* to the *one-pound note abolition Bill*. They knew well that this must reduce the price of farm produce *one-half*, or thereabouts; and yet, they were prepared to take and to insist on, and they do take and insist on, *as high rents as if that Bill had never been passed!* What dreadful ruin will ensue! How many, many farmers' families are now just preparing the way for their entrance into the poor-house! How many; certainly many a score farmers did I see at WEYHILL, yesterday, who came there as it were *to know their fate*; and who are gone home thoroughly convinced, that they shall, **AS FARMERS, never see Weyhill fair again!** When such a man, his mind impressed with such conviction, returns home and there beholds a family of children, half bred up, and in the notion that

they were *not* to be mere *working people*, what must be his feelings? Why, if he have been a *barrier* against *Jacobins and Radicals*; if he have approved of the *Power of Imprisonment Bill* and of *Six Acts*; ay, if he *did not rejoice* at *Castlereagh's cutting his own throat*; if he have been a cruel *screw down of the labourers*, reducing them to skeletons; if he have been an officious detector of what are called "*poachers*," and have assisted in, or approved of, the hard punishments, inflicted on them: then, in *either* of these cases, I say, that his feelings, though they put the suicidal knife into his own hand, are *short of what he deserves!* I say this, and this I repeat with all the seriousness and solemnity with which a man can make a declaration; for, had it not been for these base and selfish and unfeeling wretches, the deeds of 1817 and 1819 and 1820, would never have been attempted. These hard and dastardly dogs, armed up to the teeth, were always ready to come forth to destroy, not only to revile, to deery, to belie, to calumniate in all sorts of ways, but if necessary, *absolutely to cut the throats of*, those who had no object, and who could have no object, other than that of preventing a contro-

nance in that course of measures, which have finally produced the ruin, and threaten to produce the absolute destruction, of these base, selfish, hard and dastardly dogs themselves. *Pity* them! Let them go for pity to those whom they have applauded and abetted.

The farmers, I mean the renters, will not now, as they did in 1819, stand a good long emptying out. They had, in 1822, lost nearly all. The present stock of the farms is not, in one half of the cases, the property of the farmer. It is borrowed stock; and the sweeping out will be very rapid. The notion, that the Ministers will "do something," is, clung on to by all those who are deeply in debt, and all who have leases, or other engagements for time. These *believe* (because they *anxiously wish*) that the paper-money, by means of some sort or other, will be put out again; while the Ministers *believe* (because they *anxiously wish*), that the thing, *can go on*, that they can continue to pay the interest of the debt, and meet all the rest of their spending, without one pound notes, and without bank restriction. Both parties will be deceived, and in the midst of the strife, that the dissipation of the delusion will

infallibly lead to, the whole **THING** is very likely to go to pieces; and that, too, **MIND**, tumbling into the hands, and placed at the mercy, of a people, the millions of whom have been fed upon less; to *four persons*, than what goes down the throat of *one single common soldier*!

Please to **MIND** that, Messieurs! the advisers of *select vestries*: You have not done it, Messieurs! **STURGES BOURNE** and the **HAMP- SHIRE PARSONS**! You *thought* you had! You *meant* well; but, it was a *coup-manqué*; a missing of the mark; and that, too, as is frequently the case, by *over-shooting* it. The attempt will, however, produce its just consequences in the end; and these consequences will be of vast importance.

From **WEYHILL** I was shown, yesterday, **THE WOOD**, in which took place the battle, in which was concerned poor **TURNER**, one of the young men, who was **HANGED** at Winchester, in the year 1822. There was another young man, named **SMITH**, who was, on account of another game, battle, **HANGED ON THE SAME GALLOWS**! And this for the preservation of the *game*, you will observe! This for the preservation of the *sports* of that aristocracy for whose sake, and

solely for whose sake, "SIR JAMES GRAHAM, of Netherby, "descendant of the Earls of Montagu and of the seventh Earl of Galloway, K. T." (being sure not to omit the K. T.); this HANGING of us is for the preservation of the SPORTS of that aristocracy, for the sake of whom this GRAHAM, this barefaced plagiarist, this bungling and yet impudent pamphleteer, would *sacrifice*, would reduce to beggary, according to his pamphlet, *three hundred thousand families* (making, doubtless, *two millions* of persons), in the middle rank of life! It is for the preservation, for upholding what he insolently calls the "*dignity*" of this *sporting aristocracy*, that he proposes to rob all mortgagees, all who have claims upon land! The feudal lords in France had, as Mr. YOUNG tells us, a right, when they came in, fatigued, from *hunting or shooting*, to cause the belly of one of their vassals to be *ripped up*, in order for the lord to *suck his feet in the bowels*! Sir JAMES GRAHAM of the bright sword does not propose to carry us back so far as this: he is willing to stop at taking away the money and the victuals of a very large part of the community; and, monstrous as it may seem, I will venture to say,

that there are scores of the Lord Charles tribe, who think him *moderate to a fault*!

But, to return to the above-mentioned HANGING at Winchester (a thing *never to be forgotten by me*), JAMES TURNER, aged 28 years, was accused of assisting to kill ROBERT BAKER, game-keeper to THOMAS ASHETON SMITH, Esq., in the parish of South Tidworth; and CHARLES SMITH, aged 27 years, was accused of shooting at (not killing) ROBERT SNELGROVE, assistant game-keeper to LORD PALMERSTON (Secretary at War), at Broad-lands, in the parish of Rumsey. Poor CHARLES SMITH had better have been hunting after *shares* than after *hares*! *Mines*, however deep, he would have found less perilous than the pleasure grounds of Lord Palmerston!—I deem this HANGING at Winchester worthy of general attention, and particularly at this time, when the aristocracy near Andover, and one, at least, of the members for that town, of whom THIS VERY THOMAS ASHETON SMITH was, until lately, ONE, was, if the report in the Morning Chronicle (copied into the Register of the 7th instant) be correct, endeavouring, at the late Meeting at

*Andover*, to persuade people, that they (these Aristocrats) wished to keep up the price of corn FOR THE SAKE OF THE LABOURERS, whom Sir JOHN POLLEN (*Thomas Asheton Smith's* son's present colleague as member for Andover) called "POOR DEVILS," and who, he said, had "*hardly a rag to cover them*"! Oh! wished to keep up the price of corn for the good of the "poor devils of labourers who have "*hardly a rag to cover them*"! Amiable, feeling, tender-hearted souls! Cared not a straw about rents! Did not; Oh, no! did not care even about the farmers! It was only for the sake of the poor, naked devils of labourers, that the colleague of young *Thomas Asheton Smith* cared; it was only for those who were in the same rank of life as JAMES TURNER and CHARLES SMITH were, that these kind Andover Aristocrats cared! This was the only reason in the world for their wanting corn to sell at a high price! We often say, "*that beats every thing*," but really, I think, that these professions of the Andover Aristocrats do "*beat every thing*." Ah! but, Sir JOHN POLLEN, these professions come *too late* in the day: the people are no longer to be deceived by such staid at-

tempts at disguising hypocrisy. —However, the attempt shall do this: it shall make me repeat here that which I published on the Winchester HANGING, in the Register of the 6th of April, 1822. It made part of a "*Letter to Landlords*." Many boys have, since this article was published, grown up to the *age of thought*. Let them now read it; and I hope, that they will REMEMBER IT WELL.

I, last fall, addressed *ten letters* to you on the subject of the *Agricultural Report*. My object was to convince you, that you would be ruined; and, when I think of your general conduct towards the rest of the nation, and especially towards the labourers, I must say that I have great pleasure in seeing that my opinions are in a fair way of being verified to the full extent. I dislike the *Jews*; but, the *Jews* are not so inimical to the industrious classes of the country as you are. We should do a great deal better with the 'Squires from 'Change Alley, who, at any rate, have nothing of the ferocious and bloody in their characters. Ingrafted upon your native want of feeling is the sort of military spirit of command that



you have acquired during the late war. You appeared, at the close of that war, to think that you had made a conquest of the rest of the nation for ever; and, if it had not been for the burdens which the war left behind it, there would have been no such thing as air, in England, for any one but a slave to breathe. The Bey of Tunis never talked to his subjects in language more insolent than you talked to the people of England. The DEBT, the blessed Debt, stood our friend, made you soften your tone, and will finally place you where you ought to be placed.

This is the last Letter that I shall ever take the trouble to address to you. In a short time, you will become much too insignificant to merit any particular notice; but, just in the way of *farewell*, and that there may be something on record to show what care has been taken of the partridges, pheasants, and hares, while the estates themselves have been suffered to slide away, I have resolved to address this one more Letter to you, which resolution has been occasioned by the recent *putting to death*, at Winchester, of two men denominated *Poachers*. This is nothing, with whatever you may think of it; has not been passed over, and is not to be

passed over, without full notice and ample record. The account of the matter, as it appeared in the public prints, was very short; but the fact is such as never ought to be forgotten. And, while you are complaining of your "*distress*," I will endeavour to lay before the public that which will show, that the law has not been unmindful of even your *sports*. The time is approaching, when the people will have an opportunity of exercising their judgment as to what are called "*game-laws*;" when they will look back a little at what has been done for the sake of insuring *sports to landlords*. In short, landlords as well as labourers will *pass under review*. But, I must proceed to my subject, reserving reflections for a subsequent part of my letter.

The account, to which I have alluded, is this:

"HAMPSHIRE.—The Lent Assizes for this county concluded on Saturday morning. The Criminal Calendar contained 58 prisoners for trial, 16 of whom have been sentenced to suffer death, but two only of that number (poachers) were left by the Judges for execution, viz. James Turner, aged 22, for aiding and assisting in killing Robert Baker, gamekeeper to

"*Thomas Asheton Smith, Esq.,*  
 "in the parish of South Tidworth;  
 "and Charles Smith, aged 27,  
 "for having wilfully and mali-  
 "ciously shot at Robert Snell-  
 "grove, assistant gamekeeper to  
 "Lord Palmerston, at Broad-  
 "lands, in the parish of Ramsey,  
 "with intent to do him grievous  
 "bodily harm. The Judge (Bur-  
 "rough) observed, it became ne-  
 "cessary to these cases, that the  
 "extreme sentence of the law  
 "should be inflicted, to deter  
 "others, as resistance to game-  
 "keepers was now arrived at an  
 "alarming height, and many lives  
 "had been lost."

The first thing to observe here is, that there were sixteen persons sentenced to suffer death; and that the only persons actually put to death, were those who had been endeavouring to get at the hares, pheasants or partridges of Thomas Asheton Smith, and of our Secretary at War, Lord Palmerston. Whether the Judge, Burrough (who was long Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Hampshire), uttered the words mentioned to him, or not, I cannot say; but, the words have gone forth in print, and the impression they have calculated to make is this: that it was necessary to put these two men to death, in order to deter

others from resisting gamekeepers. The putting of these men to death has excited a very deep feeling throughout the County of Hants, a feeling, very honourable to the people of that County, and very natural to the breast of every human being.

In this case there appears to have been a killing, in which Turner assisted; and Turner might, by possibility, have given the fatal blow; but in the case of Smith, there was no killing at all. There was a mere shooting at, with intention to do him bodily harm. This latter offence was not a crime for which men were put to death, even when there was no assault, or attempt at assault; on the part of the persons shot at; this was not a crime punished with death, until that terrible act brought in by the late Lord Ellenborough, was passed, and formed a part of our matchless Code; that Code which there is such a talk about softening, but which softening does not appear to have in view this Act, or any portion of the Game Laws.

In order to form a just opinion with regard to the offence of these two men, who have been hanged at Winchester, we must first consider the motives by which they were actuated in committing the act

of violence laid to their charge. For, it is the *intention*, and not the mere act, that constitutes the crime. To make an act murder, there must be *malice afore-thought*. The question, therefore, is, did these men attack, or were they the attacked? It seems to be clear that they were the attacked parties; for they are executed, according to this publication, to deter others from *resisting* gamekeepers!

I know very well that there is Law for this; but what I shall endeavour to show is, that the Law ought to be altered; that the people of Hampshire ought to petition for such alteration; and that if you, the Landlords, were wise, you would petition also, for an alteration, if not a total annihilation of that terrible Code, called the Game-Laws, which has been growing harder and harder, all the time that it ought to have been wearing away. It should never be forgotten, that, in order to make punishments efficient in the way of example, they must be thought just by the Community at large; and they will never be thought just if they aim at the protection of things belonging to one particular class of the Community, and, especially, if those very things be grudged to this

class by the Community in general. When punishments of this sort take place, they are looked upon as unnecessary, the sufferers are objects of pity, the common feeling of the Community is in their favour, instead of being against them; and it is those who cause the punishment, and not those who suffer it, who become objects of abhorrence.

Upon seeing two of our countrymen hanging upon a gallows, we naturally, and instantly, run back to the cause. First we find the fighting with gamekeepers; next we find that the men would have been transported if caught in or near a cover with guns, after dark; next we find that these trespassers are exposed to transportation because they are in pursuit, or supposed to be in pursuit, of partridges, pheasants or hares; and then, we ask, where is the foundation of a law to punish a man with transportation for being in pursuit of these animals? And where, indeed, is the foundation of the Law, to take from any man, be he who he may, the right of catching and using these animals? We know very well; we are instructed by mere feeling, that we have a right to live, to see and to move. Common sense tells us that there are some things which no

man can reasonably call his property; and though poachers (as they are called) do not read Blackstone's Commentaries, they know that such animals as are of a wild and untameable disposition, any man may seize upon and keep for his own use and pleasure. "All these things, so long as they remain in possession, every man has a right to enjoy without disturbance; but if once they escape from his custody, or he voluntarily abandons the use of them, they return to the common stock, and any man else has an equal right to seize and enjoy them afterwards."

In the Second Book and Twenty-sixth Chapter of Blackstone, the poacher might read as follows: "With regard likewise to wild animals, *all mankind had by the original grant of the Creator* a right to pursue and take away any fowl or insect of the air, any fish or inhabitant of the waters, and any beast or reptile of the field: and this natural right still continues in every individual, unless where it is restrained by the civil laws of the country. And when a man has once so seized them, they become, while living, his qualified property, or, if dead, are absolutely his own: so that to steal them, or otherwise in-

vade this property, is, according to the respective values, sometimes a criminal offence, sometimes only a civil injury."

Poachers do not read this; but that reason which is common to all mankind tells them that this is true, and tells them, also, *what to think*, of any positive law that is made to restrain them from this right granted by the Creator. Before I proceed further in commenting upon the case immediately before me, let me once more quote this English Judge, who wrote fifty years ago, when the Game Code was mild indeed, compared to the one of the present day. "Another violent alteration," says he, "of the English Constitution consisted in the depopulation of whole countries, for the purposes of the King's royal diversion; and subjecting both them, and all the ancient forests of the kingdom, to the unreasonable severities of forest laws imported from the continent, whereby the slaughter of a beast was made almost as penal as the death of a man. In the Saxon times, though no man was allowed to kill or chase the King's deer, yet he might start any game, pursue, and kill it upon his own estate. But the rigour of these new constitutions

"vested the sole property of all  
 "the game in England in the  
 "King alone; and no man was  
 "entitled to disturb any fowl of  
 "the air, or any beast of the  
 "field, of such kinds as were  
 "specially reserved for the royal  
 "amusement of the Sovereign,  
 "without express license from the  
 "King, by a grant of a chase or  
 "free warren: and those fran-  
 "chises were granted as much  
 "with a view to preserve the  
 "breed of animals, as to indulge  
 "the subject. From a similar  
 "principle to which, though the  
 "forest laws are now mitigated,  
 "and by degrees grown entirely  
 "obsolete, yet from this root has  
 "sprung up a bastard slip, known  
 "by the name of the game-law,  
 "now arrived to and wantoning  
 "in its highest vigour: both  
 "founded upon the same unrea-  
 "sonable notions of permanent  
 "property in wild creatures; and  
 "both productive of the same  
 "tyranny to the commons: but  
 "with this difference; that the  
 "forest-laws established only one  
 "mighty hunter throughout the  
 "land, the game-laws have raised  
 "a little Nimrod in every manor."

"When this was written nothing  
 "was known of the present severity  
 "of the law. Judge Blackstone  
 "says that the Game Law was then

"wantoning in its highest vigour;  
 "what, then, would he have said,  
 "if any one had proposed to  
 "make it felony to resist a Game-  
 "keeper? He calls it tyranny to  
 "the commons, as it existed in his  
 "time; what would he have said of  
 "the present Code; which, so far  
 "from being thought a thing to be  
 "softened, is never so much as  
 "mentioned by those humane and  
 "gentle creatures, who are abso-  
 "lutely supporting a sort of repu-  
 "tation, and aiming at distinction  
 "in Society, in consequence of their  
 "incessant talk about softening the  
 "Criminal Code?

The Law may say what it will,  
 but the feelings of mankind will  
 never be in favour of this Code;  
 and whenever it produces putting  
 to death, it will, necessarily, ex-  
 cite horror. It is impossible to  
 make men believe that any par-  
 ticular set of individuals, should  
 have a permanent property in  
 wild creatures. That the owner  
 of land should have a quiet pos-  
 session of it, is reasonable and  
 right and necessary; it is also  
 necessary, that he should have the  
 power of inflicting pecuniary pu-  
 nishment in a moderate degree  
 upon such as trespass on his  
 lands; but, his right can go no  
 further according to reason. If  
 the law give him ample compen-

sation for every damage that he sustains, in consequence of a trespass on his lands, what right has he to complain?

The law authorizes the King, in case of invasion, or apprehended invasion, to call upon all his people to take up arms in defence of the country. The Militia Law compels every man, in his turn to become a soldier. And upon what ground is this? There must be some reason for it, or else the law would be tyranny. The reason is, that every man has rights in the country to which he belongs; and that, therefore, it is his duty to defend the country. Some rights, too, beyond that of merely living, merely that of breathing the air. And then, I should be glad to know, what rights an Englishman has, if the pursuit of even wild animals is to be the ground of transporting him from his country? There is a sufficient punishment provided by the law of trespass; quite sufficient means to keep men off your land together; how can it be necessary, then, to have a law to transport them for coming upon your land? No; it is not for coming upon the land, it is for coming after the wild animals, which nature and reason tells them, are as much theirs as they are yours.

It is impossible for the people not to contrast the treatment of these two men and Winstanley with the treatment of some gamekeepers that have killed or maimed the persons they call Poachers; and it is equally impossible for the people, when they see these two men hanging on a gallows, after being recommended to mercy, not to remember the almost instant pardon, given to the Exciseman, who was not recommended to mercy, and who was found guilty of wilful murder in the County of Sussex!

It is said, and I believe truly, that there are more persons imprisoned in England for offences against the game laws, than there are persons imprisoned in France (with more than twice the population) for all sorts of offences put together. When there was a loud outcry against the cruelties committed on the priests and the seigneurs, by the people of France, ARTHUR YOUNG bade them remember the cruelties committed on the people by the game laws, and to bear in mind how many had been made galley-slaves for having killed, or tried to kill, partridges, pheasants and hares!

However, I am aware that it is quite useless to address observa-

tions of this sort to you. I am quite aware of that; and yet, there are circumstances, in your present situation, which, one would think, ought to make you *not very gay* upon the hanging of the two men at Winchester. It delights me, I assure you, to see the situation that you are in; and I shall, therefore, now, once more, and for the *last time*, address you upon that subject.

We all remember how haughty, how insolent, you have been. We all bear in mind your conduct for the last thirty-five years; and the feeling of pleasure at your present state is as general as it is just. In my *Ten Letters* to you, I told you that you would lose your estates. Those of you who have any capacity except that which is necessary to enable you to kill wild animals, see this now, as clearly as I do; and yet you evince no intention to change your courses. You hang on with unrelenting grasp; and cry "*pauper*" and "*poacher*" and "*radical*" and "*lower orders*," with as much insolence as ever! It is always thus: men like you may be convinced of error; but they never change their conduct. They never become just because they are convinced that they have been unjust: they must have a great

deal more than that conviction to make them just.

Such was what I *then* addressed to the Landlords. How well it fits the *present time*! They are just in the same sort of *mess*, now, that they were in, in 1822. But, there is this most important difference, that the paper-money cannot *now* be put out, in a quantity sufficient to save them, without producing not only a "*late panic*," worse than the last, but, in all probability, a total blowing up of the *whole system*, game-laws, new-trespass laws, treadmill, Sunday tolls, six-acts, sun-set and sun-rise laws, apple-felony laws, select-vestry laws, and all the whole **THING**, root and trunk and branch! Aye, not sparing, perhaps, even the tent, or booth, of *induction*, at Draycot Foliot! Good Lord! How should we be able to live without game-laws! And treadmills, then? And Sunday-tolls? How should we get on without pensions, sinecures, tithes and the other "*glorious institutions*," of this "*mighty empire*"? Let us turn, however, from the thought; but, bearing this in mind, if you please, Messieurs the *game-people*; that if, no matter in what shape and under what pretence;

if, I tell you, *paper be put out again*, sufficient to raise the price of a South Down ewe to the last year's mark, *the whole system goes to atoms*. I tell you that; mind it; and look sharp about you, O ye fat parsons; for *tithes and half-pay* will, be you assured, never, from that day, again go in company into parson's pocket.

In this North of Hampshire, as every where else, the churches and all other things, exhibit indubitable marks of decay. There are along under the North side of that chain of hills, which divide Hampshire from Berkshire, in this part, taking into Hampshire about two or three miles wide of the low ground along under the chain, *eleven churches* along in a string, in about *fifteen miles*, the *chancels* of which would contain a great many more than all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, sitting at their ease with plenty of room. How should this be otherwise, when, in the parish of Burghclere, one single farmer holds by lease, under LORD CARMARVON, as one farm, the lands that men, now living, can remember to have formed *fourteen farms*, bringing up, in a respectable way, *fourteen families*. In some instances these small farm-

houses and homesteads are completely gone; in others the buildings remain, but in a tumble-down state; in others the house is gone, leaving the barn for use as a barn or as a cattle-shed; in others, the outbuildings are gone, and the house, with rotten thatch, broken windows, rotten door-sills, and all threatening to fall, remains as the dwelling of a half-starved and ragged family of labourers, the grand-children, perhaps, of the decent family of small farmers that formerly lived happily in this very house. This, with few exceptions, is the case all over England; and, if we duly consider the nature and tendency of the hellish system of taxing, of funding, and of paper-money, *it must be so*. Then, in this very parish of BURGHCLERE, there was, until a few months ago, a famous cock-parson, the "Honourable and Reverend" GEORGE HERBERT, who had grafted the *parson* upon the *soldier*, and the *justice* upon the *parson*; for, he died, a little while ago, a *half-pay officer in the army*, *rector of two parishes*, and *chairman of the quarter sessions of the county of Hants*! Mr. HONE gave us, in his memorable "House that Jack built," a portrait of the "Clerical Magistrate." Could not he, or some-

H



body else, give us a portrait of the *military and of the naval parson?* For, such are to be found all over the kingdom. Whosoever I go, I hear of them. And yet, there sits Burdett, and even Sir Bobby of the Borough, and say not a word upon the subject! This is the case: the King dismissed Sir Bobby from the half-pay list, scratched his name out, turned him off, stopped his pay. Sir Bobby complained, alleging, that the half-pay was a reward for past services. No, no, said the Ministers: it is a retaining fee for future services. Now, the law is, and the Parliament declared, in the case of *parson Horne Tooke*, that once a parson always a parson, and that a parson can not, of course, again serve as an officer under the crown. Yet these military and naval parsons have "a retaining fee for future military and naval services"! Never was so barefaced a thing before heard of in the world. And yet there sits Sir Bobby, stripped of his "retaining fee," and says not a word about the matter; and there sit the *big Whigs*, who gave Sir Bobby the subscription, having sons, brothers, and other relations, military and naval parsons, and the *big Whigs*, of course, bid Sir Bobby (albeit given enough to

traveller) hold his tongue upon the subject; and there sit Mr. Warrington (I think it is), and the rest of Sir Bobby's Rump, toasting "the independence of the Borough and its member"!—"That's our case," as the lawyers say: match it, if you can, devil, in all your roamings up and down throughout the earth! I have often been thinking, and, indeed, expecting, to see Sir Bobby turn parson himself, as the likeliest way to get back his half-pay. If he should have "a call," I do hope we shall have him for parson at Kensington; and, as an inducement, I promise him, that I will give him a good thumping Easter-offering.

In former RIDES, and especially in 1821 and 1822, I described very fully, this part of Hampshire. The land is a chalk bottom, with a bed of reddish, stiff loam, full of flints, at top. In those parts where the bed of loam and flints is deep, the land is arable or woods: where the bed of loam and flints is so shallow as to let the plough down to the chalk, the surface is downs. In the deep and long valleys, where there is constantly, or occasionally, a stream of water, the top soil is blackish, and the surface meadows. This has been the dis-

tribution from all antiquity, except that, in ancient times, part of that which is now *downs* and *woods* was *corn-land*, as we know from the *marks of the plough*. And yet the Scotch fellows would persuade us, that there were *scarcely any inhabitants in England* before it had the unspeakable happiness to be united to that fertile, warm, and hospitable country, where the people are so well off, that they are *above* having poor-rates!—The tops of the hills here are as good *corn-land* as any other part; and it is all excellent *corn-land*, and the fields and woods singularly beautiful. Never was there what may be called a more *hilly* country, and *all in use*. Coming from Burghclere, you come up nearly *a mile of steep hill*, from the top of which you can see all over the country, even to the Isle of Wight; to your right a great part of Wiltshire; into Surrey on your left; and, turning round, you see, lying below you, the whole of Berkshire, great part of Oxfordshire, and part of Gloucestershire. This chain of lofty hills was a great favourite with Kings and rulers in ancient times. At HICHCLERE, at COMBE, and at other places, there are remains of great encampments, or fortifications; and,

KINGSCLERE was a residence of the *Saxon Kings*, and continued to be a royal residence long after the Norman Kings came. KING JOHN, when residing at KINGSCLERE, founded one of the charities which still exist in the town of Newbury, which is but a few miles from *Kingsclere*.—From the top of this lofty chain, you come to *Uphusband* (or the *Upper Hurstbourne*) over *two miles, or more*, of ground, descending in the way that the body of a snake descends (when he is going fast) from the high part, near the head, down to the tail; that is to say, over a series of hill and dell, but the dell part going constantly on increasing upon the hilly part, till you come down to this village; and then you, continuing on (southward) towards Andover, go up, directly, half a mile of hill so steep, as to make it very difficult for an ordinary team, with a load, to take that load up it. So this *Up-hurstbourne* (called so because *higher up the valley* than the other *Hurstbournes*), the flat part of the road to which, from the north, comes in between two side-hills, is in as narrow and deep a dell as any place that I ever saw. The houses of the village are, in great part, scattered about, and are amongst very lofty

and fine trees; and, from many, many points round about, from the hilly fields, now covered with the *young wheat*, or with scarcely less beautiful *sainfoin*, the village is a sight worth going many miles to see. The lands, too, are pretty beyond description. These chains of hills make, below them, an endless number of lower hills, of varying shapes and sizes and aspects and of relative state as to each other; while the surface presents, in the size and form of the fields, in the woods, the hedge-rows, the *sainfoin*, the *young wheat*, the turnips, the tares, the fallows, the sheep-folds and the flocks, and, at every turn of your head, a fresh and different set of these; this surface all together presents that which I, at any rate, could look at with pleasure for ever. Not a sort of country that I like so well as when there are *downs* and a *broader valley* and *more of meadow*; but, a sort of country that I like next to that; for, here, as there, there are no ditches, no water-furrows, no dirt, and *never any drought* to cause inconvenience. The *chalk* is at bottom, and it takes care of all. The crops of wheat have been very good here this year, and those of barley not very bad. The *sainfoin* has given a fine crop of the finest sort of hay in the

world, and, this year, without a drop of wet.

I wish, that, in speaking of this pretty village (which I always return to with additional pleasure), I could give a *good account* of the state of those, *without whose labour there would be neither corn nor sainfoin nor sheep*. I regret to say, that my account of this matter, if I gave it truly, must be a dismal account indeed! For, I have, in no part of England, seen the labouring people so badly off as they are here. This has made so much impression on me, that I shall enter fully into the matter with names, dates, and all the particulars, in the IVth Number of the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND." This is one of the great purposes for which I take these "Rides." I am persuaded, that, before the day shall come, when my labours must cease, *I shall have mended the meals of millions*. I may over-rate the effects of my endeavours; but, this being my persuasion, I should be guilty of a great neglect of duty, were I not to use those endeavours.

ANDOVER, SUNDAY, 15th OCTOBER.—I went to Weyhill, yesterday, to see the *close* of the *hop* and of the *cheese* fair; for, after the *sheep*, these are the principal articles.—The crop of hops has

been, in parts where they are grown, unusually large and of super - excellent quality. The average price of the *Farnham hops* has been, as nearly as I can ascertain, *seven pounds* for a *hundred weight*; that of *Kentish hops*, *five pounds*, and that of the *Hampshire and Surrey hops* (other than those of *Farnham*), about *five pounds* also. The prices are, considering the great weight of the crop, very good; but, if it had not been for the effects of "*late panic*" (proceeding, as *BARING* said, from a "*plethora of money*"), these prices would have been a full third, if not nearly one half, higher; for, though the crop has been so large and so good, there was *hardly any stock on hand*; the country was almost wholly without hops.—As to *cheese*, the price, considering the quantity, has been, *not one half so high as it was last year*. The fall in the positive price has been about 20 per cent, and the quantity made in 1826 has not been above two-thirds as great as that made in 1825. So that, here is a fall of *one-half* in real relative price; that is to say, the farmer, while he has the same rent to pay that he paid last year, has only half as much money to receive for cheese, as he received for cheese last

year; and observe, on some farms, *cheese* is almost the only saleable produce.

After the fair was over, yesterday, I came down from the Hill (3 miles) to this town of *ANDOVER*; which has, within the last 20 days, been *more talked of*, in other parts of the kingdom, than it ever was before from the creation of the world to the beginning of those 20 days. The *THOMAS ASHETON SMITHS* and the *SIR JOHN POLLENS*, famous as they have been under the banners of the *Old Navy Purser*, *George Rose*, and his successors, have never, even since the death of poor *TURNER*, been half so famous, they and this *CORPORATION*, whom they represent, as they have been since the *MEETING* which they held here, which ended in their defeat and confusion, pointing them out as worthy of that appellation of "*POOR DEVILS*," which *POLLEN* thought proper to give to those labourers, without whose toil his estate would not be worth a single farthing.

Having laid my plan to sleep at *Andover* last night, I went with two *Farnham* friends, *Messrs. Knowles and West*, to dine at the ordinary at the *GEORGE INN*, which is kept by one *SUTTON*, a rich old fellow, who wore

a round-skirted sleeved fustian waistcoat, with a dirty white apron tied round his middle, and with *no coat on*; having a look the *eagerest* and the *sharpest*, that I ever saw in any set of features in my whole lifetime; having an air of authority and of mastership, which to a stranger, as I was, seemed quite incompatible with the meanness of his dress and the vulgarity of his manners; and, there being, visible to every beholder, constantly going on in him, a pretty even contest between the servility of avarice and the insolence of wealth. A great part of the farmers and other fair-people having gone off home, we found preparations made for dining only about ten people. But, after we sat down, and it was seen that we designed to dine, guests came in apace, the preparations were augmented, and as many, as could dine, came and dined with us.—

After the dinner was over, the room became fuller and fuller; guests came in from the other inns, where they had been dining, till, at last, the room became as full as possible in every part, the door being opened, the door-way blocked up, and the stairs, leading to the room, crammed from bottom to top.—In this state of things, Mr. Knowles, who was our chair-

man, gave *my health*, which, of course, was followed by a *speech*; and, as the reader will readily suppose, to have an opportunity of making a speech, was the main motive for my going to dine at an inn, at any hour, and especially at *seven o'clock* at night. In this speech, I, after descanting on the present devastating ruin and on those successive acts of the Ministers, and the parliament, by which such ruin had been produced; after remarking on the shuffling, the tricks, the contrivances from 1797 up to last March, I proceeded to offer to the company *my reasons* for believing, that no attempt would be made to relieve the farmers and others, by *putting out the paper-money again, as in 1822*, or, by a *bank-restriction*. Just as I was stating these my reasons on a prospective matter of such deep interest to my hearers, amongst whom were landowners, landrenters, cattle and sheep dealers, hop and cheese producers and merchants, and even one, two or more, *country bankers*; just as I was engaged in stating *my reasons* for my opinion on a matter of such vital importance to the parties present, who were all listening to me with the greatest attention; just at this time, a *noise* was heard, and a sort

of row was taking place, in the passage, the cause of which was, upon inquiry, found to be no less a personage than our landlord, our host, SUTTON, who, it appeared, finding that my speech-making had cut off, or, at least, suspended, all intercourse between the dining, now become a drinking room and the bar; who, finding that I had been the cause of a great "restriction in the exchange" of our money for his "neat" "genuine" commodities down stairs, and being, apparently, an ardent admirer of the "liberal" system of "free trade"; who, finding, in short, or, rather, supposing, that, if my tongue were not stopped from running, his taps would be, had, though an old man, fought, or, at least, forced his way up the thronged stairs and through the passage and doorway, into the room, and was (with what breath the struggle had left him) beginning to bawl out to me, when some one called to him, and told him that he was causing an *interruption*, to which he answered, that *that was what he had come to do!* And then he went on to say, in so many words, that my speech *injured his sale of liquor!*

The disgust and abhorrence, which such conduct could not fail

to excite, produced, at first, a desire to quit the room and the house, and even a proposition to that effect. But, after a minute or so, to reflect, the company resolved not to quit the room, but to turn him out of it who had caused the interruption; and the old fellow, finding himself *tackled*, saved the labour of shoving, or kicking, him out of the room, by retreating out of the door-way with all the activity of which he was master. After this I proceeded with my speech-making; and, this being ended, the great business of the evening, namely, drinking, smoking, and singing, was about to be proceeded in by a company, who had just closed an arduous and anxious week, who had before them a Sunday morning to sleep in, and whose wives were, for the far greater part, at a convenient distance. An assemblage of circumstances, more auspicious to "free trade" in the "neat" and "genuine," has seldom occurred? But, now behold, the old fustian-jacketed fellow, whose head was, *I think*, powdered, took it into that head not only to lay "restrictions" upon trade, but to impose an *absolute embargo*; cut off entirely all supplies whatever from his bar to the room, *as long as I remained*

in that room. A message to this effect, from the old fustian man, having been, through the waiter, communicated to Mr. KNOWLES, and he having communicated it to the company, I addressed the company in nearly these words : "Gentlemen, born and bred, as you know I was, on the borders of this county, and fond, as I am, of bacon, *Hampshire hogs* have, with me, always been objects of admiration rather than of contempt ; but that which has just happened here, induces me to observe, that this feeling of mine has been confined to hogs of *four legs*. For my part, I like your company too well to quit it. I have paid this fellow **SIX SHILLINGS** for the wing of a fowl, a bit of bread, and a pint of small beer. I have a right to sit here ; I want no drink, and those who do, being refused it here, have a right to send to other houses for it, and to drink it here."

However, Mammon soon got the upper hand down stairs, all the fondness for "*free trade*" returned, and up came the old fustian-jacketed fellow, bringing pipes, tobacco, wine, grog, sling, and seeming to be as pleased as if he had just sprung a mine of gold ! Nay, he, soon after this,

came into the room with two gentlemen, who had come to him to ask where I was. He actually came up to me, making me a bow, and, telling me that those gentlemen wished to be introduced to me, he, with a *fawning look*, laid his hand upon my knee ! "Take away your paw," said I, and, shaking the gentlemen by the hand, I said, "I am happy to see you, gentlemen, even though introduced by this fellow."— Things now proceeded without interruption; songs, toasts, and speeches filled up the time, until *half-past two o'clock this morning*, though in the house of a landlord who receives the sacrament, but who, from his manifestly ardent attachment to the "*liberal principles*" of "*free trade*," would, I have no doubt, have suffered us, if we could have found money and throats and stomachs, to sit and sing and talk and drink until two o'clock of a Sunday afternoon instead of two o'clock of a Sunday morning. It was not *politics* ; it was not *personal dislike to me* ; for the fellow knew nothing of me. It was, as I told the company, just this : he looked upon their bodies as so many gutters to drain off the contents of his taps, and upon their purses as so many small heaps from

which to take the means of augmenting his great one; and, finding that I had been, no matter how, the cause of suspending this work of "*reciprocity*," he wanted, and no matter how, to restore the reciprocal system to motion. All that I have to add is this: that the next time this old sharp-looking fellow gets SIX SHILLINGS from me, for a dinner, he shall, if he choose, *cook me*, in any manner that he likes, and season me with hand so unsparing as to produce in the feeders thirst unquenchable.

To-morrow morning we set-off for the *New Forest*; and, indeed, we have lounged about here long enough. But, as some apology, I have to state, that, while I have been in a sort of waiting upon this *great fair*, where one hears, sees and learns so much, I have been writing No. IV. of the "*POOR MAN'S FRIEND*," which, PRICE TWOPENCE, is published *once a month*.

I see, in the London newspapers, accounts of *dispatches from Canning*! I thought, that he went solely "*on a party of pleasure*"! So, the "*dispatches*" come to tell the King how the pleaspire party gets on! No: what he is gone to Paris for, is, to endeavour to prevent the "*Holy*

Allies" from doing any thing which shall sink the English Government in the eyes of the world, and *thereby favour the radicals*, who are enemies of all "*regular Government*," and whose success in England *would revive republicanism in France*. This is my opinion. The subject, if I be right in my opinion, was *too ticklish to be committed to paper*: GRENVILLE LEVISON GOWER (for that is the man that is now *Lord Granville*) was, perhaps, not thought quite a match for the French as a *talker*; and, therefore, the CAPTAIN OF ETON, who, in 1817, said, that the "*ever-living luminary of British Prosperity*" was only hidden behind "*a cloud*;" and who, in 1819, said, that "*Peel's Bill had set the currency question at rest for ever*"; therefore the profound Captain is gone over to see what he can do.

But, Captain, a word in your ear: *we do not care for the Bourbons any more than we do for you!* My real opinion is, that there is nothing that can put England to rights, that *will not shake the Bourbon Government*. This is my opinion; but, I defy the Bourbons to save, or to assist in saving, the present system in England, unless they and their



friends will subscribe and pay off your debt for you, Captain of toad-eating and nonsensical and shoe-licking Eton! Let them pay off your debt for you, Captain; let the Bourbons and their allies do that; or, they cannot save you; no, nor can they help you, even in the smallest degree.

RUMSEY (HAMPSHIRE), MONDAY NOON, 16th OCT.—Like a very great fool, I, out of senseless complaisance, waited, this morning, to breakfast with the friends, at whose house we slept last night, at Andover. We thus lost two hours of dry weather, and have been justly punished by about an hour's ride in the rain. I settled on LYNTHURST as the place to lodge at to-night; so we are here, feeding our horses, drying our clothes, and writing the account of our journey. We came, as much as possible, all the way through the villages, and, almost all the way, avoided the turnpike-roads. From ANDOVER to STOCKBRIDGE (about seven or eight miles) is, for the greatest part, an open corn and sheep country, a considerable portion of the land being downs. The wheat and rye and vetch and sainfoin fields look beautiful here; and, during the whole of the way from Andover to Rumsey, the early turnips of

both kinds are not bad, and the stubble turnips very promising. The downs are green as meadows usually are in April. The grass is most abundant in all situations, where grass grows.—From Stockbridge to Rumsey we came nearly by the river side, and had to cross the river several times.—This the RIVER TESTE, which, as I described, in my Ride of last November, begins at UPHURAND, by springs, bubbling up, in March, out of the bed of that deep valley. It is, at first, a BOURNE, that is to say, a stream that runs only a part of the year, and is, the rest of the year, as dry as a road. About 5 miles from this periodical source, it becomes a stream all the year round. After winding about between the chalk hills, for many miles, first in a general direction towards the south-east, and then in a similar direction towards the south-west and south, it is joined by the little stream, that rises just above, and that passes through, the town of Andover. It is, after this, joined by several other little streams, with names; and here, at Rumsey, it is a large and very fine river, famous, all the way down, for trout and eels, and both of the finest quality.

LYNTHURST (NEW FOREST) MON-

DAY EVENING, 16th OCTOBER.—I have just time, before I go to bed, to observe, that we arrived here, about 4 o'clock, over about 10 or 11 miles of the best road in the world, having a choice too, for the great part of the way, between these smooth roads and green award.—Just as we came out of ROMSEY (or Romsey), and crossed our RIVER TESTE once more, we saw to our left, the sort of park, called *Broad-Lands*, where poor CHARLES SMITH, who (as mentioned above) was HANGED for shooting at (not killing) one SNELGROVE, an assistant game keeper of LORD PALMERSTON, who was then our *Secretary at War*, and who is in that office, I believe, now, though he is now better known as a DIRECTOR OF THE GRAND MINING JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, which shows the great industry of this Noble and "Right Honourable person," and also the great scope and the various nature and tendency of his talents. What would our old fathers of the "dark ages" have

said, if they had been told, that their descendants would, at last, become so enlightened, as to enable Jews and loan-jobbers, to take away noblemen's estates by mere "*watching the turn of the market*," and to cause members, or, at least, one Member, of that "most Honourable, Noble, and Reverend Assembly," the King's PRIVY COUNCIL, in which he himself sits: so enlightened, I say, as to cause one of this "most Honourable and Reverend body" to become a *Director in a mining speculation*! How one pities our poor, "dark-age, bigotted" ancestors, who would, I dare say, have been as ready to hang a man for proposing such a "liberal" system as this, as they would have been to hang him for shooting at (not killing) an assistant game-keeper! Poor old fellows! How much they lost by not living in our enlightened times!—I am here close by the Old Purser's son, GEORGE ROSE'S!

WM. COBBETT.

## MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN through-  
out ENGLAND, for the week end-  
ing October 6.**

*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	9	Rye ....	39	2
Barley ..	34	4	Beans ...	50	10
Oats ....	26	11	Pease ...	52	1

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as  
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for  
the Week ended October 6.**

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	43,596	Rye .....	300
Barley ..	31,061	Beans ...	1,674
Oats ...	9,095	Pease ....	840

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

**Quantities and Prices of British  
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in  
this Market, during the week ended  
Saturday, October 7.**

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	5,035	for 14,425	16	11	Average,	56	10
Barley..	3,218	.. 6,159	16	5	.....	38	3
Oats..	3,455	.. 4,990	11	11	.....	28	10
Rye....	85	.. 162	9	0	.....	38	2
Beans ..	996	.. 2,345	19	0	.....	48	6
Pease ..	648	.. 1,808	15	0	.....	55	9

Friday, Oct. 13.—The supplies of all descriptions of Grain this week are tolerably good. The Wheat trade continues very dull at Monday's prices. Barley fully supports last quotations. In Beans and Pease no alteration. The Factors hold Oats firmly, at the same terms as on Monday, but the trade is very heavy: The sale of Flour is confined almost entirely to the best marks.

Monday, Oct. 16.—The report of arrivals of Grain that came in last

week is good, and there was another considerable quantity of Flour. This morning the market is fairly supplied with Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and several vessels with Oats from abroad. The Millers purchase fine dry samples of Wheat with readiness, at the terms of last Monday; but there are many parcels of thin Wheat, which are almost totally neglected; the prices of last week may, therefore, be considered as obtainable only for prime qualities.

The best Malting Barley has sold at 1s. per quarter advance, and good Grinding parcels are also 1s. per quarter dearer, but there is very little doing in thin qualities. Beans meet a slow sale, at last quotations. Boiling and Grey Pease are dull, and rather lower. Oats, on Wednesday and Friday last, met a heavy sale, and appeared inclinable to be lower; but to-day the terms of this day se'n-night have been fully supported. The top price of Flour was last week unanimously settled at 5s. per sack reduction, at which there is a slow sale.

*Price on board Ship as und.r.*

Flour, per sack .....	45s. — 50s.
— Seconds .....	40s. — 43s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 42s.

**COAL MARKET, Oct. 13.**

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

67 Newcastle 32½ ..	26s. 6d. to 36s. 0d.
66 Sunderland 16 ..	26s. 6d. — 36s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 9 to Oct. 14, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,250	Tares ....	166
Barley ..	4,051	Linseed ..	3,143
Malt ....	3,276	Rapeseed .	1,600
Oats ....	4,285	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	885	Mustard ..	29
Flour ....	10,119	Flax ....	—
Rye .....	660	Hemp ....	—
Pease.....	1,460	Seeds ...	200

Foreign. — Wheat, 8,672; Barley, 870; Oats, 24,100; and Beans, 527 quarters.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 16.—Our market this week is 4s. to 5s. dearer, for both Sussex and Kent, and the planters hold firmly for higher prices.—Currency, Sussex, 67s. to 76s. Kent, 74s. to 95s.

*Another Account from the Borough:*

Oct. 16.—Owing to the Fair at Weyhill finishing so well, our market has advanced several shillings for all descriptions of Hops, with considerable demand, and a short supply. Currency as under:—Kent pockets from 73s. to 100s.; ditto bags 65s. to 85s.; Sussex pockets 65s. to 76s.—Duty called 285,000*l*.

*Weyhill Hop Fair.*—The accounts, by post, this morning, state that a great deal of business was done on Saturday, at Weyhill, at advanced prices.—Farnhams fetched freely 7*l*. 15s. to 8*l*. It is stated that the Hop Trade, in the Borough, is this morning higher by 8s. to 10s. than last Monday.

*Maidstone, Oct. 12.*—This day we understand finishes the Hop picking in this neighbourhood; and we can safely add, of a produce far exceeding what was expected. The very low prices which the necessitous

Planters have been compelled to submit to, appear to have had the effect of bringing the buyers more into the market. Many sales have been made within these few days, and our Planters anticipate, at our Fair, next Tuesday, much higher prices, and a great deal of business.

*Worcester, Oct. 11.*—On Saturday 2521 pockets were weighed; an advance took place in the prices, of 2s. to 3s. The average was 74s. to 84s.

*Stourport, Oct. 4.*—In our market this day, 875 pockets of New Hops were weighed; prices from 65s. to 30s. per cwt.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 16.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal .....	4	6	—	5 0
Pork .....	4	6	—	5 4

Beasts ...	3,131	Sheep ..	22,670
Calves ...	200	Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 6
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal .....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	4	—	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 0
Veal .....	4	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	4	0	—	5 4

Monday, Oct. 16.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 16,103 firkins of Butter, and 623 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 48 casks of Butter.

## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.

	s.	d.	to	s.	d.
Ware .....	3	4	to	4	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats .....	2	0	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

## BOROUGH, per Ton.

	s.	d.	to	s.	d.
Ware .....	3	0	to	4	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2	5
Chats .....	2	0	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay...	80s. to 105s.
Straw...	30s. to 36s.
Clover...	100s. to 126s.
St. James's.—Hay....	70s. to 110s.
Straw ..	30s. to 36s.
Clover, 100s. to 130s.	
Whitechapel.—Hay....	84s. to 130s.
Straw...34s. to 38s.	
Clover..84s. to 130s.	

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aylesbury .....	52	60	38	40	32	35	50	59	0	0
Banbury .....	54	56	39	41	33	40	52	60	0	0
Basingstoke .....	48	60	32	37	27	31	50	55	0	0
Bridport .....	48	56	34	40	28	32	54	56	0	0
Chelmsford.....	50	66	36	40	28	34	40	48	50	56
Derby .....	48	64	36	47	27	36	50	56	0	0
Devizes.....	50	62	36	42	24	36	50	60	0	0
Dorchester.....	46	60	32	36	30	35	50	58	0	0
Exeter.....	52	64	38	40	28	32	56	60	0	0
Eye .....	46	54	36	39	26	32	48	52	46	48
Guildford .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley .....	50	64	30	42	25	32	50	56	48	54
Horncastle.....	50	55	38	42	28	30	50	52	0	0
Hungerford.....	50	62	28	36	25	37	53	59	0	0
Lewes .....	52	64	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	44	62	31	38	26	37	52	60	54	56
Northampton...	52	57	37	40	30	33	52	55	0	0
Nottingham ....	57	0	45	0	35	0	58	0	0	0
Reading .....	52	67	36	40	24	36	52	58	54	58
Stamford.....	50	56	35	41	23	39	49	60	0	0
Stowmarket ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	66	0	46	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	60	0	37	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	44	57	33	38	32	42	50	64	0	0
Winchester.....	0	55	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith* .....	27	36	24	30	23	31	26	30	26	30
Haddington* ....	30	35	16	21	15	21	24	31	23	29

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

**Liverpool, Oct. 10.**—The importations of Grain since Tuesday last have been so considerable, as to have produced, during the week past, a stagnation in the demand for Wheat, although at a decline of 2d. per 70lbs. The demand for Oats was considerable, yet, eventually, that was superseded by the large supplies, and a reduction of 4d. to 1d. per 45lbs. was ultimately submitted to.—At this day's market, which was but poorly attended, sales of Wheat and Oats were very moderate, at about the decline above noted. Every other article of the trade partook of the depression, but without material alteration in value from the prices quoted on this day se'nnight.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 3d to the 9th October, 1826, inclusive :—Wheat, 21,279; Barley, 3,095; Oats, 32,328; Malt, 172; Beans, 103; Pease, 15 quarters. Flour, 1,713 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,247 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,625 barrels.

**Guildford, Oct. 14.**—Our Wheat market was this day unusually dull, and lower prices were submitted to: in other things scarcely any variation was observable.—Wheat, old, 13l. 10s. to 17l.; ditto, new, for meal, 13l. to 15l. 15s. per load. Rye, 50s. to 54s.; Barley, 34s. to 39s.; Oats, 26s. to 33s.; Beans, 52s. to 56s.; and Pease, grey, 54s. to 58s. per quarter. Tares, 14s. per bushel.

**Norwich, Oct. 14.**—The supply of Wheat to this day's market was exceedingly short, and prices 2s. per quarter lower. Red sold from 48s. to 54s.; White to 56s. Of Barley the supply was good, and quite in demand; prices from 28s. to 39s.; Oats, 22s. to 30s.; Beans, 38s. to 42s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 54s. per quarter; and Flour, 41s. to 42s. per sack.

**Bristol, Oct. 14.**—The sales of Corn, &c. at our markets are very limited, and the supplies are small, yet they appear fully equal to the demand.—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 4½d.; Oats, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 43s. per bag.

**Ipswich, Oct. 14.**—We had a short supply of Corn at market to-day; the sale was dull, at about last week's prices, as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 58s.; Barley, 32s. to 38s.; Beans, 46s. to 48s.; and Pease, 50s. to 52s. per qr.

**Wisbech, Oct. 14.**—Our market continues steady for all descriptions of Grain, at last week's prices.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 55s.; White ditto, 55s. to 57s.; Oats, 23s. to 24s.; Beans, 44s. to 46s.; and old ditto, 50s. per qr.—Brown Mustard Seed, 14s. to 16s. per bushel.

**Wakefield, Oct. 13.**—The supply of Wheat here this morning is large, which, with the dull accounts from the London and Liverpool markets, has caused the trade to be heavy to-day: the best samples are nearly, and all other sorts full 1s. per qr. lower. The supply of Oats is large, and the sale has been dull, at rather lower prices. Shelling is 6d. per load cheaper. New Barley has been heavy sale, and rather cheaper, 43s. being the general price for fine Norfolk. Malt is flat. Beans are unaltered in value. The accounts from the Fishery are improving, although the produce will be very deficient, and Rapeseed has become very dull.

**Manchester, Oct. 14.**—The increasing supplies of almost every article, with the depressed reports from the principal markets, have occasioned a dull sale since this day se'nnight; and the business transacted has been confined to the immediate wants of purchasers. At this day's market there was a large show of samples, with a thin attendance of buyers, and few sales were made, even at reduced prices. Wheat, Barley, and Pease, are the turn cheaper. Oats move off slowly, at a reduction of 1d. to 1½d. per 45lbs. Malt—the finest qualities only are inquired after, at our currency. Flour is more plentiful, and to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 14.*—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was very short; prices 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14-lbs., sinking offal, but we had a very large show of Store Stock, of all sorts. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves, but few good ones here, and the sale not brisk. Horses, of the cart kind, a great many offered, but few sold, and those at lower prices. Of Sheep and Lambs we had a large number penned. Shearlings sold from 25s. to 30s., fat ones to 39s.; Down Ewes, 24s. to 29s.; Lambs, from 12s. to 18s. each. Pigs selling rather better than of late.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6½d. to 9d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle, Oct. 14.*—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

*Bristol, Oct. 12.*—Beef, from 6d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 4d. to 5d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth Market, Oct. 11th*, there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs, which met with dull sale; prices lower, and a great many left unsold.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended October 6, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London* .....	56	11	36	8	27	2
Essex .....	54	6	34	10	26	1
Kent .....	57	7	36	0	28	4
Sussex .....	54	0	37	6	25	0
Suffolk .....	52	5	33	1	28	5
Cambridgeshire .....	52	7	32	0	23	4
Norfolk .....	52	0	33	6	26	4
Lincolnshire .....	54	2	38	7	23	6
Yorkshire .....	53	9	38	4	27	1
Durham .....	53	0	38	0	31	0
Northumberland .....	56	0	37	2	31	1
Cumberland .....	63	11	37	10	31	6
Westmoreland .....	63	10	44	0	34	11
Lancashire .....	61	5	0	0	34	10
Cheshire .....	59	5	54	2	31	6
Gloucestershire .....	55	11	40	0	34	1
Somersetshire .....	55	9	40	11	24	6
Monmouthshire .....	56	8	45	9	32	0
Devonshire .....	56	2	37	0	29	8
Cornwall .....	59	7	36	0	29	7
Dorsetshire .....	54	5	35	4	29	2
Hampshire .....	53	9	35	8	27	9
North Wales .....	63	4	46	10	30	6
South Wales .....	57	0	40	6	22	7

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 60.—No. 5.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1826. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.



" BUT where is now the goodly audit ale ;  
" The purse-proud tenant never known to fail ?  
" The farm which never yet was left on hand ?  
" The marsh reclaimed to most improving land ?  
" The impatient hope of the expiring lease ?  
" The doubling rental ? What an evil 's peace !  
" In vain the prize excites the ploughman's skill,  
" In vain the Commons pass their patriot Bill ;  
" The LANDED INTEREST—(you may understand  
" The phrase much better leaving out the LAND,)  
" The land self-interest groans from shore to shore,  
" For fear that plenty should attain *the poor*.  
" Up ! up again ! ye rents, exalt your notes,  
" Or else the Ministry will lose their votes,  
" And Patriotism, so delicately nice,  
" Her loaves will lower to the market price."

LORD BYRON.

## RURAL RIDE,

*From Lyndhurst (New Forest) to  
Beaulieu Abbey ; thence to  
Southampton and Weston ;  
thence to Botley, Allington,  
West End, near Hambledon ;  
and thence to Petersfield, Thurs-  
sley, Godalming.*

WESTON GROVE, WEDNESDAY,  
18 OCT. 1826.—Yesterday, from  
Lyndhurst to this place, was a

ride, including our roundabouts,  
of more than *forty miles* ; but the  
roads the best in the world, one  
half of the way green turf ; and  
the day as fine an one as ever  
came out of the heavens—We  
took in a breakfast, calculated for  
a long day's work, and for no  
more eating till night. We had  
slept in a room, the access to  
which was only through another  
sleeping room, which was also

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



occupied; and, as I had got up about *two o'clock* at Andover, we went to bed, at Lyndhurst, about *half past seven o'clock*. I was, of course, awake by three or four; I had eaten little over night; so that here lay I, not liking (even after day-light began to glimmer) to go through a chamber, where, by possibility, there might be "*a lady*" actually *in bed*; here lay I, my bones aching with lying in bed, my stomach growling for victuals, imprisoned by my *modesty*. But, at last, I grew impatient; for, modesty here or modesty there, I was not to be penned up and starved: so, after having shaved and dressed and got ready to go down, I thrust GEORGE out a little before me into the other room; and, through we pushed, previously resolving, of course, not to look towards *the bed* that was there. But, as the devil would have it, just as I was about the middle of the room, I, like *Lot's wife*, turned my head! All that I shall say is, first, that the consequences that befel her did

not befel me, and, second, that I advise those, who are likely to be hungry in the morning, not to sleep in *inner rooms*; or, if they do, to take some bread and cheese in their pockets.—Having got safe down stairs, I lost no time in inquiry after the means of obtaining a breakfast to make up for the bad fare of the previous day; and finding my landlady rather tardy in the work, and not, seemingly, having a proper notion of the affair, I went myself, and, having found a butcher's shop, bought a loin of small, fat, wether mutton, which I saw cut out of the sheep and cut into chops. These were brought to the inn; George and I ate about 2 lbs, out of the 5 lbs. and; while I was writing a letter, and making up my packet, to be ready to send from Southampton, George went out and found a poor woman to come and take away the rest of the loin of mutton; for, our *fastings* of the day before enabled us to do this; and, though we had about forty miles to go, to get to this place (through the route that

we intended to take), I had resolved, that we would go without any more purchase of victuals and drink this day also. I beg leave to suggest to my *well-fed* readers; I mean, those who have at their command more victuals and drink than they can possibly swallow; I beg to suggest to such, whether this would not be a good way for them all to find the means of bestowing charity? Some poet has said, that that which is given in charity gives a blessing on both sides; to the giver as well as the receiver. But, I really think, that, if, *in general*, the food and drink given, came out of food and drink, deducted from the usual quantity swallowed by the giver, the blessing would be still greater, and much more certain. I can speak for myself, at any rate. I hardly ever eat more than twice a day; when at home, never; and I never, if I can well avoid it, eat any meat *later than about one or two o'clock in the day*. I drink a little tea, or milk and water, at the usual tea-time (about 7 o'clock); I go to

bed at eight, if I can; I write or read, from about four to about eight, and then, hungry as a hunter, I go to breakfast, eating *as small a parcel* of cold meat and bread as I can prevail upon my teeth to be satisfied with. I do just the same at dinner time. I very rarely taste *garden-stuff* of any sort. If any man can show me, that he has done, or can do, *more work*, bodily and mentally united; I say nothing about *good health*, for, of that the public can know nothing; but, I refer to the work: the public know, they see, what I can do, and what I actually have done, and what I do; and, when any one has shown the public, that he has done, or can do, more; then I will advise my readers to attend to him, on the subject of diet, and not to me. As to *drink*, the *less the better*; and mine is, milk and water, or, *not-sour* small beer, if I can get the latter; for the former I always can. I like the milk and water best; but, I do not like *much water*; and, if I drink *much milk*, it loads and stupifies and makes me fat.

Having made all preparations for a day's ride, we set off, as our first point, for a station, in the Forest, called NEW PARK, there to see something about *plantations* and other matters, connected with the affairs of our prime cocks, the *Surveyors of Woods and Forests and Crown Lands and Estates*. But, before I go forward any further, I must just step back again to RUMSEY, which we passed rather too hastily through on the 16th, as noticed in the RIDE that was published last week. This town was, in ancient times, a very grand place, though it is now nothing more than a decent market-town, without any thing to entitle to particular notice, except its church, which was the church of an Abbey NUNNERY (founded more, I think, than a thousand years ago), and which church was the burial place of several of the SAXON KINGS, and of "LADY PALMERSTONE," who, a few years ago, "died in *childbirth*!" What a mixture! But, there was another

personage buried here, and who was, it would seem, a *native* of the place; namely, SIR WILLIAM PETTY, the ancestor of the present MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN. He was the son of a *cloth-weaver*, and was, doubtless, himself a weaver when young. He became a surgeon, was first in the *service* of Charles I.; then went into *that* of Cromwell, whom he served as *physician-general* to his army in Ireland (alas! poor Ireland), and, in this capacity, he resided at Dublin till Charles II. came, when he came over to London (having become *very rich*), was *knighted* by that profligate and ungrateful King, and he died in 1687, leaving a fortune of 15,000*l.* a year! This is what his biographers say. He must have made pretty good use of his time while *physician-general* to Cromwell's army, in poor Ireland! Petty by nature as well as by name, he got from Cromwell, "a patent for *double-writing*, invented by him;" and he invented a "*double-bottomed ship*, to

"*sail against wind and tide*, a model of which is still preserved in the library of the ROYAL SOCIETY," of which he was a most WORTHY MEMBER.

His great art was, however, the amassing of money, and the getting of *grants of lands in poor Ireland*, in which he was one of the most successful of the English adventurers.—I had, the other day, occasion to observe, that the word *Petty* manifestly is the French word *Petit*, which means *little*; and that it is, in these days of degeneracy, pleasing to reflect that there is *one family*, at any rate, that "Old England" still boasts one family, which retains the character designated by its pristine name; a reflection that rushed with great force into my mind, when, in the year 1822, I heard the present noble head of the family say, in the House of Lords, that he thought, that a *currency of paper, convertible into gold, was the best and most solid and safe, especially since PLATINA had been discovered!* "Oh,

God!" exclaimed I to myself, as I stood listening and admiring "below the bar;" "Oh, great God! there it is! there it is, still running in the blood, that genius which discovered the art of *double writing*, and of making ships with *double-bottoms* to sail against wind and tide!" This noble and profound descendant of Cromwell's army-physician has now seen, that "*paper, convertible into gold*," is not quite so "*solid and safe*" as he thought it was! He has now seen what a "*late panic*" is! And he might, if he were not so very well worthy of his family name, openly confess, that he was deceived, when, in 1819, he, as one of the Committee, who reported in favour of PEEL'S BILL, said, that *the country could pay the interest of the debt in gold!* Talk of a *change of Ministry*, indeed! What is to be gained by putting this man in the place of any of those who are in power now?

To come back, now, to LYNDEHURST, we had to go about three

miles to New Park, which is a farm in the New Forest, and nearly in the centre of it. We got to this place about nine o'clock. There is a good and large mansion-house here, in which the "COMMISSIONERS" of Woods and Forests reside, when they come into the Forest. There is a garden, a farm-yard, a farm, and a nursery. The place looks like a considerable gentleman's seat; the house stands in a sort of *park*, and you can see, that a great deal of expense has been incurred in levelling the ground, and making it pleasing to the eye of my lords "*the Commissioners*." My business here was to see, whether any thing had been done towards the making of *Locust plantations*. I went first to LYNDHURST to make inquiries; but, I was there told, that New Park was the place, and the only place, at which to get information on the subject; and I was told further, that *the Commissioners were now at New Park*; that is to say, those experienced tree-planters, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, DAWKINS, and Company. Gad! thought I, I am here coming in close contact with a branch, or, at least, a twig, of the great THING itself! When I heard this, I was at breakfast, and, of course, dressed for the day. I could not, out

of my extremely limited wardrobe, afford a clean shirt for the occasion; and so, off we set, just as we were, hoping that their worships, the nation's tree-planters, would, if they met with us, excuse our dress, when they considered the nature of our circumstances. When we came to the house, we were stopped by a little fence and fastened gate. I got off my horse, gave him to George to hold, went up to the door, and rang the bell. Having told my business to a person, who appeared to be a foreman, or bailiff, he, with great civility, took me into a nursery, which is at the back of the house; and, I soon drew from him the disappointing fact, that my lords, the tree-planters, had *departed the day before*! I found, as to *Locusts*, that a patch were sowed last Spring, which I saw, which are from one foot to four feet high, and very fine and strong, and are, in number, about enough to plant two acres of ground, the plants at four feet apart each way. I found, that, last fall, some few *Locusts* had been put out into plantations of other trees, *already made*; but that they had *not thriven*, and had been *barbed by the hares*! But, a little bunch of these trees (same age), which were planted in the nursery, ought

to convince my lords, the tree-planters, that, if they were to do what they ought to do, the public would very soon be owners of fine plantations of Locusts, for the use of the navy. And, what are the *hares* kept for here? *Who* eats them? What *right* have these Commissioners to keep hares here, to eat up the trees? LORD FOLKESTONE killed his hares before he made his plantation of Locusts; and, why not kill the hares in the *people's* forest; for, the *people's* it is, and that these Commissioners ought always to remember. And, then, again, *why this farm*? What is it for? *Why*, the pretence for it is this: that it is necessary to give the deer *hay*, in winter, because the lopping down of limbs of trees for them to *browse* (as used to be the practice) is injurious to the growth of timber. That will be a very good reason for having a *hay-farm*, when my lords shall have proved two things; first, that hay, in quantity equal to what is raised here, could not be bought for a *twentieth part of the money*, that this farm and all its trappings cost; and, second, that **THERE OUGHT TO BE ANY DEER KEPT!** What are these deer for? Who are to eat them? Are they for the Royal Family? Why,

there are more deer bred in *Richmond Park alone*, to say nothing of Bushy Park, Hyde Park, and Windsor Park; there are more deer bred in *Richmond Park alone*, than would feed all the branches of the Royal Family and all their households, *all the year round*, if every soul of them ate as hearty as ploughmen, and if they *never touched a morsel of any kind of meat but venison!* For what, and **FOR WHOM**, then, are deer kept in the New Forest; and why an expense of hay-farm, of sheds, of racks, of keepers, of lodges, and other things attending the deer and the game; an expense, amounting to more money annually than would have given relief to all the starving manufacturers in the North! And, again, I say, *who* is all this venison and game for? There is more game *even in Kew Gardens* than the Royal Family can want! And, in short, do they ever taste, or even hear of, any game, or any venison, from the New Forest? What a pretty thing here is, then! Here is another deep bite into us, by the long and sharp-fanged Aristocracy, who so love Old Sarum! Is there a man, who will say, that this is right? And, that the game should be kept, too, to eat up trees, to destroy planta-

tions, to destroy what is first paid for the planting of! And that the public should pay keepers to preserve this game! And that the *people* should be *transported* if they go out by night to catch the game that they pay for feeding! Blessed state of an Aristocracy! It is pity that it has got a nasty, ugly, obstinate DEBT to deal with! It might possibly go on for ages, deer and all, were it not for this DEBT. This New Forest is a piece of property as much belonging to *the public* as the Custom-House at London is. There is no man, however poor, who has not a right in it. Every man is owner of a part of the deer, the game, and of the money that goes to the keepers; and yet, any man may be *transported*, if he go out by night to catch any part of this game! We are compelled to pay keepers for preserving game to eat up the trees that we are compelled to pay people to plant! Still, however, there is comfort; we *might* be worse off; for, the Turks made the Tartars pay a tax called *tooth-money*; that is to say, they eat up the victuals of the Tartars, and then made them pay for the *use of their teeth*. No man can say, that we are come quite to that yet: and, besides, the poor Tar-

tars had no DEBT, no blessed Debt, to hold out hope to them.

The same person (a very civil and intelligent man) that showed me the nursery, took me, in my way back, through some plantations of *oaks*, which have been made amongst fir-trees. It was, indeed, a plantation of Scotch firs, about twelve years old, in rows at six feet apart. *Every third* row of firs was left, and oaks were (about *six years* ago) planted instead of the firs that were grubbed up; and the winter shelter that the oaks have received from the remaining firs, have made them grow very finely, though the land is poor. Other oaks, planted in the *open*, *twenty years* ago, and in land deemed better, are not nearly so good. However, these oaks, between the firs, will take *fifty or sixty good years* to make them timber, and until they be *timber*, they are of very little use; whereas, the same ground, planted with *Locusts* (and the *hares* of "my lords" kept down), would, at this moment, have been worth fifty pounds an acre. What do "my lords" care about this? *For them*, for "my lords," the New Forest would be no better than it is now; no, nor so good, as it is now; for there would be no hares for them.

From NEW PARK I was bound to BEAULIEU ABBEY, and I ought to have gone in a south-easterly direction, instead of going back to Lyndhurst, which lay in precisely the opposite direction. My guide, through the plantations was not apprised of my intended route, and, therefore, did not instruct me. Just before we parted, he asked me *my name*: I thought it lucky that he had not asked it before! When we got nearly back to Lyndhurst, we found, that we had come three miles out of our way; indeed, it made six miles altogether; for, we were, when we got to Lyndhurst, three miles further from Beaulieu Abbey than we were when we were at New Park. We wanted, very much, to go to the site of this ancient and famous Abbey, of which the people of the New Forest seemed to know very little. They call the place *Bewley*, and even in the maps, it is called *Bauley*. *Ley*, in the Saxon language, means *place*, or rather, *open place*; so that they put *ley* in place of *lieu*, thus beating the Normans out of some part of the name, at any rate. I wished, besides, to see a good deal of this New Forest. I had been, before, from Southampton to Lyndhurst, from Lyndhurst to Lymington,

from Lymington to Sway. I had now come in on the north of Minstead from Romsey, so that I had seen the north of the Forest and all the west side of it, down to the sea. I had now been to New Park and had got back to Lyndhurst; so that, if I rode across the Forest down to Beaulieu, I went right across the middle of it, from north-west to south-east. Then if I turned towards Southampton, and went to Dipten and on to Ealing, I should see, in fact, the whole of this Forest, or nearly the whole of it.

We therefore started, or, rather, turned away from Lyndhurst, as soon as we got back to it, and went about six miles over a heath, even worse than Bagshot-Heath; as barren as it is possible for land to be. A little before we came to the village of Beaulieu (which, observe, the people call *Beuley*), we went through a wood, chiefly of beech, and that beech seemingly destined to grow food for pigs, of which we saw, during this day, many, many thousands. I should think that we saw at least a hundred hogs to one deer. I stopped, at one time, and counted the hogs and pigs just round about me, and they amounted to 140, all within 50 or 60 yards of my horse. After a very pleasant



side, on land without a stone in it, we came down to the Beaulieu river, the highest branch of which rises at the foot of a hill, about a mile and a half to the north-east of Lyndhurst. For a great part of the way down to Beaulieu it is a very insignificant stream. At last, however, augmented by springs from the different sand-hills, it becomes a little river, and has, on the sides of it, lands which were, formerly, very beautiful meadows. When it comes to the village of Beaulieu, it forms a large pond of a great many acres; and on the east side of this pond, is the spot where this famous Abbey formerly stood, and where the external walls of which, or a large part of them, are now actually standing. We went down on the western side of the river. The Abbey stood, and the ruins stand, on the eastern side. Happening to meet a man, before I got into the village, I, pointing with my whip, across towards the Abbey, said to the man, "I suppose there is a bridge down here to get across to the Abbey."—"That's not the Abbey, Sir," says he: "the Abbey is about four miles further on." I was astonished to hear this; but he was very positive; said that some people called it the Abbey; but that

the Abbey was farther on; and was at a farm occupied by farmer John Biel. Having chapter and verse for it, as the saying is, I believed the man; and pushed on towards farmer John Biel's, which I found as he had told me, at the end of about four miles. When I got there (not having, observe, gone over the water to ascertain that the other was the spot where the Abbey stood), I really thought, at first, that this must have been the site of the Abbey of Beaulieu; because, the name meaning *fine place*, this was a thousand times finer place than that where the Abbey, as I afterwards found, really stood. After looking about it for some time, I was satisfied that it had not been an abbey; but the place is one of the finest that ever was seen in this world. It stands at about half a mile's distance from the water's edge at high-water mark, and at about the middle of the space along the coast, from Calshot castle to Ly-mington haven. It stands, of course, upon a rising ground; it has a gentle slope down to the water. To the right, you see Hurst castle, and that narrow passage called the Needles, I believe; and, to the left, you see Spithead, and all the ships that are sailing or lie any where opposite Ports-

mouth. The Isle of Wight is right before you, and you have in view, at one and the same time, the towns of Yarmouth, Newton, Cowes, and Newport, with all the beautiful fields of the island, lying upon the side of a great bank before, and going up the ridge of hills in the middle of the island. Here are two little streams, nearly close to the ruin, which filled ponds for fresh-water fish; while there was the Beaulieu river at about half a mile or three quarters of a mile to the left, to bring up the salt-water fish. The ruins consist of part of the walls of a building about 200 feet long and about 40 feet wide. It has been turned into a barn, in part, and the rest into cattle-sheds, cow-pens, and inclosures and walls to inclose a small yard. But, there is another ruin, which was a church or chapel, and which stands now very near to the farmhouse of Mr. John Biel, who rents the farm of the Duchess of Buccleugh, who is now the owner of the abbey-lands and of the lands belonging to this place. The little church or chapel, of which I have just been speaking, appears to have been a very beautiful building. A part only of its walls are standing; but you see by what remains of the arches, that it was

finished in a manner the most elegant and expensive of the day in which it was built. Part of the outside of the building is now surrounded by the farmer's garden: the interior is partly a pig-stye and partly a goose-pen. Under that arch which had once seen so many rich men bow their heads, we entered into the goose-pen, which is by no means one of the *niciest* concerns in the world. Beyond the goose-pen was the pig-stye, and in it a hog, which, when fat, will weigh about 30 score, actually rubbing his shoulders against a little sort of column which had supported the font and its holy water. The farmer told us that there was a hole, which, indeed, we saw, going down into the wall, or rather, into the column where the font had stood. And he told us that many attempts had been made to bring water to fill that hole, but that it never had been done. Mr. Biel was very civil to us. As far as related to us, he performed the office of hospitality, which was the main business of those who formerly inhabited the spot. He asked us to dine with him, which we declined, for want of time; but, being exceedingly hungry, we had some bread and cheese and some very good beer. The farmer told me

that a great number of gentlemen had come there to look at that place; but that he never could find out what the place had been, or what the place at Beuley had been. I told him that I would, when I got to London, give him an account of it; that I would write the account down, and send it down to him. He seemed surprised that I should make such a promise, and expressed his wish not to give me so much trouble. I told him not to say a word about the matter, for that his bread and cheese and beer were so good, that they deserved a full history to be written of the place were they had been eaten and drunk. God bless me, Sir, no, no! I said, I will, upon my soul, farmer. I now left him, very grateful on our part for his hospitable reception, and he, I dare say, hardly being able to believe his own ears, at the generous promise that I had made him, which promise, however, I am now about to fulfil. I told the farmer a little, upon the spot, to begin with. I told him that the name was all wrong: that it was not *Beuley* but *Beaulieu*; and that *Beaulieu* meant *fine-place*; and I proved this to him, in this manner. You know, said I, farmer, that when a girl has a sweet-

heart, people call him her *beau*? Yes, said he, so they do. Very well. You know, also, that we say, sometimes, you shall have this in *lieu* of that; and that when we say *lieu*, we mean in *place* of that. Now the *beau* means *fine*, as applied to the young man, and the *lieu* means *place*; and thus it is, that the name of this place is *Beaulieu*, as it is so fine as you see it is. He seemed to be wonderfully pleased with the discovery, and we parted, I believe, with hearty good wishes on his part, and, I am sure, with very sincere thanks on my part.

The Abbey of Beaulieu was founded in the year 1204, by King John, for thirty monks of the reformed Benedictine Order. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary; it flourished until the year 1540, when it was suppressed, and the lands confiscated, in the reign of Henry VIII. Its revenues were, at that time, *four hundred and twenty-eight pounds six shillings and eight-pence a year*, making, in money of the present day, upwards of *eight thousand five hundred pounds a year*. The lands and the abbey, and all belonging to it, were granted by the king, to one THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, who was a court-pander of that day. From

him it passed by sale, by will, by marriage, or by something or another, till, at last, it has got, after passing through various hands, into the hands of the Duchess of Buccleugh. So much for the abbey; and, now, as for the ruins on the farm of Mr. John Biel, they were the dwelling-place of Knights Templars, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The building they inhabited was called an Hospital, and their business was, to relieve travellers, strangers, and persons in distress; and, if called upon, to accompany the king in his wars to uphold christianity. Their estate was also confiscated by Henry VIII. It was worth at the time of being confiscated, upwards of *two thousand pounds a year*, money of the present day. This establishment was founded a little before the Abbey of Beaulieu was founded; and it was this foundation, and not the other, that gave the name of Beaulieu to both establishments. The abbey is not situated in a very fine place. The situation is low; the lands above it rather a swamp than otherwise; pretty enough, altogether; but, by no means a fine place. The Templars had all the reason in the world, to give the name of Beaulieu to their place. And it is by no means surprising, that the

monks were willing to apply it to their abbey.

Now, farmer John Biel, I dare say, that you are a very good Protestant; and I am a monstrous good Protestant too. We cannot bear the Pope, nor "they there" priests that makes men confess "their sins and go down upon "their marrow-bones before "them." But, master Biel, let us give the devil his due; and, let us not act worse by those Roman Catholics (who, by-the-bye, were our forefathers) than we are willing to act by the devil himself. Now, then, here were a set of monks, and, also, a set of Knights Templars. Neither of them could marry; of course, neither of them could have wives and families. They could possess no private property; they could bequeath nothing; they could own nothing; but that which they owned in common with the rest of their body. They could hoard no money; they could save nothing. Whatever they received as rent for their lands, they must necessarily spend upon the spot, for, they never could quit that spot. They did spend it all upon the spot: they kept all the poor; Beuley, and all round about Beuley, saw no misery, and had never heard the damned name of pauper pronounced, as long as those monks

and Templars continued? You and I are excellent Protestants, farmer John Biel; you and I have often assisted on the 5th of November to burn Guy Fawkes, the Pope and the Devil. But, you and I, farmer John Biel, would much rather be life holders under monks and Templars, than rack-renters under duchesses. The monks and the knights were the *lords* of their manors; but, the farmers under them were not rack-renters; the farmers under them, held by lease of lives, continued in the same farms from father to son for hundreds of years; they were real yeomen, and not miserable rack-renters, such as now till the land of this once happy country, and who are little better than the drivers of the labourers, for the profit of the landlords. Farmer John Biel, what the Duchess of Buccleugh does, you know, and I do not. She may, for any thing that I know to the contrary, leave her farms on lease of lives, with rent so very moderate and easy, as for the farm to be half as good as the farmers own, at any rate. The Duchess may, for any thing that I know to the contrary, feed all the hungry, clothe all the naked, comfort all the sick, and prevent the hated name of pauper from being pronounced in the district of Beuley;

her Grace may, for any thing that I know to the contrary, make poor-rates to be wholly unnecessary and unknown in your country; she may receive, lodge, and feed, the stranger; she may, in short, employ the rents of this fine estate of Beuley, to make the whole district happy; she may not carry a farthing of the rents away from the spot; and she may consume, by herself, and her own family and servants, only just as much as is necessary to the preservation of their life and health. Her Grace may do all this; I do not say or insinuate that she does not do it all; but, Protestant here or Protestant there, farmer John Biel, this I do say, that unless her Grace do all this, the monks and the Templars, were better for Beuley than her Grace.

From the former station of the Templars, from real Beaulieu of the New Forest, we came back to the village of Beaulieu, and there crossed the water to come on towards Southampton. Here we passed close along under the old abbey-walls, a great part of which are still standing. There is a mill here which appears to be turned by the fresh water, but the fresh water falls, here, into the salt water, as at the village of Botley. We did not stop to go about the ruins of the abbey; for,

you seldom make much out by minute inquiry. It is the political history of these places; or, at least, their connexion with political events, that is interesting. Just about the banks of this little river, there are some woods and coppices, and some corn-land; but, at the distance of half a mile from the water-side, we came out again upon the intolerable heath, and went on for seven or eight miles over that heath, from the village of Beaulieu to that of Marchwood. Having a list of trees and inclosed lands away to our right all the way along, which list of trees form the south-west side of that arm of the sea which goes from Calshot castle to Redbridge, passing by Southampton, which lies on the north-east side. Never was a more barren tract of land than these seven or eight miles. We had come seven miles across the forest in another direction in the morning; so that, a poorer spot than this New Forest, there is not in all England; nor, I believe, in the whole world. It is more barren and miserable than Bagshot heath. There are less fertile spots in it, in proportion to the extent of each. Still, it is so large, it is of such great extent, being, if moulded into a circle, not so little, I believe, as 60 or 70 miles in circumference, that it must con-

tain some good spots of land, and, if properly and honestly managed, those spots must produce a prodigious quantity of timber. It is a pretty curious thing, that, while the admirers of the paper-system are boasting of our "*waust improvements Ma'am,*" there should have been such a visible and such an enormous dilapidation in all the solid things of the country. I have, in former parts of this ride, stated, that, in some counties, while the parsons have been pocketing the amount of the tithes and of the glebe, they have suffered the parsonage-houses either to fall down and to be lost, brick by brick, and stone by stone, or, to become such miserable places as to be unfit for any thing bearing the name of a gentleman to live in; I have stated; and I am at any time ready to prove, that, in some counties, this is the case in *more than one half of the parishes!* And, now, amidst all these "*waust improvements,*" let us see how the account of timber stands in the New Forest! In the year 1608, a survey of the timber in the New Forest was made, when there were, loads of oak timber fit for the navy, *three hundred and fifteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven.* Mark that, reader. Another survey was taken in the year 1769;

that is to say, in the middle of the glorious Jubilee reign. And, then there were, in this same New Forest, loads of oak timber fit for the navy, *twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty*. "Wanst improvements, Ma'am," under "the pilot that weathered the storm," and in the reign of Jubilee! What the devil, some one would say, could have become of all this timber? Does the reader observe, that there were three hundred and fifteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven loads? and does he observe that a load is *fifty-two cubic feet*? Does the reader know, what is the price of this load of timber? I suppose it is now, taking in lop, top and bark, and bought upon the spot, (timber fit for the navy, mind!) ten pounds a load at the least. But, let us suppose, that it has been, upon an average, since the year 1608, just the time that the Stuarts were mounting the throne; let us suppose, that it has been, on an average, four pounds a load. Here is a pretty tough sum of money. This must have gone into the pockets of somebody. At any rate, if we had the same quantity of timber now, that we had when the Protestant Reformation took place, or even when Old Betsey turned up her toes, we should be now three millions of money richer

than we are; not in *bills*; not in notes payable to bearer on demand; not in Scotch cash credits; not, in short, in lies, falseness, impudence, downright blackguard cheaters and mining shares and "Greek cause" and the devil knows what.

I shall have occasion to return to this New Forest, which is, in reality, though, in general, a very barren district, a much more interesting object to Englishmen than are the services of my Lord Palmerstone, and the warlike undertakings of Burdett, Galloway and Company; but, I cannot quit this spot, even for the present, without asking the Scotch population-mongers and Malthus and his crew; and especially George Chalmers, if he should yet be creeping about upon the face of the earth, what becomes of all their notions of the scantiness of the ancient population of England; what becomes of all these notions; of all their bundles of ridiculous lies about the fewness of the people in former times; what becomes of them all, if historians have told us one word of truth, with regard to the formation of the New Forest, by William the Conqueror. All the historians say, every one of them says, that this King destroyed several populous towns and villages in order to make this New Forest. \* \* \*

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(Concluded in next.)

## LONDON COMMON-HALL.

VENABLES, MAYOR.

In a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Thursday, the 19th day of October, 1826;—

Resolved unanimously—That this Meeting contemplates with alarm and dismay the present State of the Country, in which, after many years of profound peace, they see the Agricultural and Manufacturing Population, to a melancholy extent, dependent either upon charitable contribution or parochial relief—the Shipping and Commercial Interests depressed—the Public Revenue diminished, together with an increase of crime, alike frightful in its extent, and threatening in its consequences.

That from whatever causes such a combination of evils may have arisen, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that they have been greatly aggravated by the operation of the Corn Laws, which, adopted under the specious pretext of maintaining the general Agricultural Interests of the Country, but really for the purpose of supporting a high scale of rents, have exposed the Tenantry to fluctuations in the value of their produce hitherto unknown—whilst the Agricultural Labourers have, by the effect of these Laws, combined with other causes, been driven down into a state of the most deplorable degradation, and the advantages of Capital, Enterprise, and Talent, possessed by the British Manufacturer, have been constantly interfered with and controlled by the operation of Laws, the object of which has been to protect the exclusive interests of the Landlord, while the greater and more important and universal interests of the Consumer have been wholly overlooked.

That since the first enactment of these Laws, in 1815, the very slight securities they gave to the popular interests, have been several times

broken down by averages taken upon fraudulent and false returns; and that, upon a recent occasion, the Executive Government has seen the necessity of interfering, by an unconstitutional stretch of power, to arrest the progress of the evils which this pernicious system seemed, by its legal operation, likely to produce.

That it appears highly important that the Legislature should be called upon to revise these Laws, and to allow, at all times, the importation of Grain, under such regulations as the general interests of the community demand.

That in making this appeal to the Legislature, it is the anxious wish of this Meeting not to recommend any course inconsistent with the support of Public Credit, which, on the contrary, it is their wish strenuously to uphold; but that, to avert the possibility of so great an evil as would necessarily arise from a breach of faith with the Public Creditor, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to reduce the whole system of the Public Expenditure, and to put an end to all unnecessary Establishments, both at home and abroad: That, by the adoption of a rigid system of economy, and an honest application of all the resources of the Country, its character may be maintained, the taxation may be diminished, and the welfare of all classes of the People secured.

And the Drafts of Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, agreeably thereto, being prepared, were read and agreed to.

Resolved unanimously, that the said Petitions be fairly transcribed, signed by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, two Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Twenty of the Livery, on behalf this Common Hall.

Resolved unanimously, that the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, do wait upon the Right Honourable Lord King, and request his Lordship to present the Petition to the Right Honourable the House of Lords.

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Resolved unanimously, That the Representatives for this City in Parliament, be requested to present the Petition to the Honourable the House of Commons.

Resolved unanimously, That the Representatives of this City in Parliament be, and they are hereby instructed, to support the said Petition in the Honourable the House of Commons, and by every means in their power to promote the object of these Resolutions.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to the Right Honourable Lord King, for his manly and patriotic exertions in the House of Lords, on the question of the Corn Laws.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Common Hall be given to Samuel Favell, Esq. the Mover, and John Bowring, Esq., Seconder, of the Resolutions and Petition, for the able manner in which they have brought forward the business of this day.

WOODTHORPE.

### "GREEK CAUSE"!

THE readers of the Register must read to little profit, if they have been duped by the noisy pretenders who have had this affair in hand. From the moment the names of the managers were announced, the Register foretold the failure of the thing. Pretty fellows to carry on a war for liberty! BURDETT, HOBHOUSE and ELLICE! There only wanted PETER MOORE added to them. Then the thing would have been complete.—There is not now time, nor room, for comment upon this

subject: there will be enough of both next week; and, as matter of information, the speeches of Mr. ROBERTSON and of COL. JONES, are here inserted. These speeches were delivered at a Meeting, held on Monday, 23d instant, at the London Tavern. The former speaker attacks BURDETT and his associates; the latter defends him; and I do pray the people of Westminster to read that defence!—But, amidst all this, and with the question of the Corn-Bill at issue, will Burdett remain abroad!—We shall see.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, that he had had the honour of having been appointed a Member of their Committee of Inquiry, and he regretted to say, that he was under the painful necessity of stating that he had taken no part in framing that Report, which had just been laid before them by the Committee. In saying this, he did not mean, in the slightest manner, to blame those who had made that Report. He believed, there were no more stanch friends of Greece than those gentlemen; and on the old principle, that half a loaf was better than no bread, he should certainly support that Report. But he had not concurred in framing it, and it was, perhaps, necessary for him now to state the reason why he had not concurred in framing that Report, and why he had, in that manner, abandoned the trust which the Bondholders had placed in him. Having read the Resolution, passed at the last Meeting, by which the Committee had been appointed, he said, that, from that Resolution, it was evident the Inquiry, intended to be made, should be directed almost solely to the causes of the delay

which had taken place, in sending out forces and military assistance to Greece. When, therefore, the Committee began their investigations, it might have been thought absolutely necessary for them to state with whom the blame of having caused that delay chiefly rested. The Press had teemed with accusations of different sorts upon the subject of that delay. By some, it had been attributed to Messrs. *Ricardo*; by others, to Sir *F. Burdett* and Messrs. *Hobhouse* and *Ellice*; while a third party attributed it to Mr. *Galloway*. He should have thought it absolutely necessary to have stated, at this Meeting, the exact manner (at least as far as it could be ascertained) how the delay had arisen. The Committee, however, had differed from him in that opinion. There could be no doubt that there had been many obstacles thrown in the way of the Committee in obtaining information; yet, still he thought they had obtained enough information to have shown something of the true cause of the delay. The Committee, however, had not thought proper to lay all the facts with which they were acquainted before the public. He had differed from them in this opinion, and, therefore, he had resigned his situation as a Committee-man, rather than support a Report which, in his opinion, *had not stated as much as it ought*. The fear of the Committee was, that disclosures of this kind might injure the cause of the Greeks, by conveying information to their enemies; for himself, he had no such fear. Every paper in the country was full of statements about Lord Cochrane's going to Greece, and about the steam-boats, which every body knew were now in the river Thames, for the purpose of being sent thither, to assist him. Concealment upon such a subject was impossible; and as the government of the country had so long known of the presence of these steam-boats, and had so long abstained from interfering, he saw no reason that they

would now alter their conduct, or do anything that might interrupt the success of those plans for which these boats had been constructed. He had already said that the chief object of the last Meeting, in appointing a Committee of Inquiry, was to ascertain the cause of the delay which had taken place in sending out succours to the Greeks. He thought that object ought now to be answered, and as he differed so widely from his brother Committee-man upon the question of the policy of making disclosures at the present time, he should now lay before the Meeting *such facts as would enable them to form their own opinions upon the cause of the delay, and upon the conduct of those persons to whom they might think the blame of the delay was attributable*. If the facts he should state should have the effect of making them think that blame was attributable to some high names, he should regret the circumstance, but the fault would be with those who had acted so as to deserve censure, and not with him, for having made their conduct known to the public [hear!]. If they were patriots, or would-be patriots, and if such persons undertook duties for which they were in any way unfit, and failed in performing what they had made people expect from them, the blame must rest with themselves [hear, hear!]. With this observation he should introduce to the notice of the Meeting some documents, which he thought would set the question of blame in a proper light. The first of these was a letter, dated on the 24th May, and addressed from the Deputies, Orlando and Luriotis, to Sir *Francis Burdett*, Mr. *Hobhouse*, and Mr. *Ellice*. That letter was in the following terms:—

To Sir *F. Burdett*, Bart. M. P.;  
J. C. *Hobhouse*, Esq. M. P. and  
Edw. *Ellice*, Esq. M. P.

"May 24, 1826.

"GENTLEMEN—The situation of Greece demands that we should again address you. The greatest

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and most dreadful misfortune that could happen to our country has befallen it. The brave garrison of Missolonghi—after holding out for more than four years, after performing prodigies of valour, and suffering the greatest hardships and privations—has been compelled by famine to abandon the town and its inhabitants to the ravages and the vengeance of our sanguinary enemies, whilst the means of providing that succour which would have averted this heart-rending calamity have been totally neglected. Had the arrangements we concluded with you in August last, been carried into effect, we should not have had to deplore this sad event. Within two months, or within two months and a half, at the latest (such is the language of the agreement), from the 17th of August, five steam-boats were to have been placed at the disposal of Lord Cochrane, as Commander of the Auxiliary Marine Force in the service of the Greek Government, and to secure this important aid we agreed to set apart no less a sum than 150,000*l*. What has been since done? We gave instructions to Messrs. Ricardo to appropriate the stipulated amount in fulfilment of that part of the agreement. Nine months have since elapsed; not a single steam-boat has left this country—nor will one of them, unless some decisive step be immediately taken, be in a condition to put to sea for many months to come. We therefore call upon you on behalf of our suffering country-men; and we claim for them, and for ourselves, your serious and prompt attention to the subject. When we refer to the Agreement, and call back to our recollection all the circumstances which preceded and attended the formation of it, we cannot but feel the greatest astonishment, mingled with the deepest regret, at the result. We were assured by you, Gentlemen, that by entering into the arrangement, we should secure the independence of

Greece—'within a few weeks,' said Mr. Ellice, 'Lord Cochrane will be at Constantinople, and will burn the Turkish vessels in that port. You will want neither Napier nor any other General; Cochrane alone will suffice at the same time for your Admiral and General. If you wish, he can take 200 or 300 men with him, and land them in Greece: Do not divide the sum with Napier, let the whole of the 150,000*l*. be for the expedition of Lord Cochrane; he will clear Greece of the Turks.' 'I will engage,' replied Sir F. Burdett to M. Orlando, on his hesitating to appropriate so large a sum of money to this one object,—'I will engage, I give you my word of honour, that this arrangement shall be faithfully carried into effect. Give yourself no further concern about the affair; *your country will be saved.*'!!!

"The name, the talent, and the intrepidity of Lord Cochrane necessarily inspired us with the most unbounded confidence in the success of his operations; and we could not, for a moment, have believed, after the assurances given to us, that the arrangement would not have been promptly and faithfully executed, so as to place the force provided for at his Lordship's disposal within the time limited. Imagine to yourselves, then, Gentlemen, what must be our disappointment and mortification, when, after the lapse of so many months, we find that not even one vessel is yet, in the least, ready for sea.

"From the moment the arrangement was concluded, and we had given directions for the appropriation of the necessary funds, the affair was taken entirely out of our hands. We were not consulted, or even informed of the measures taken for fulfilling it. *Instead of purchasing vessels, according to the terms of the agreement, orders, as we afterwards learned, were given for building them;* and, strange to say, **ONE ENGINEER ALONE WAS EMPLOYED TO PREPARE ALL THE**

**STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY!** In vain have we applied and appealed to you on the subject. Our interference has been regarded as improper, or we have been referred to *Messrs. Ricardo*, who have told us that the matter rested entirely with *Mr. Galloway*, the Engineer; whilst the latter Gentleman scarcely recognizes us as interested parties, and has more than once hesitated to satisfy our inquiries. What, then, are we to do? Is the money that has been appropriated to this object to be lost to our country? and is the service we sought to render it, and have purchased at so high a rate, to be withheld, or indefinitely postponed? Our countrymen call aloud to us for the long-promised aid. Our character is compromised by the delay, and your own cannot fail to be impugned, should the facts come before the public. In the meantime, the interests of Greece are deserted, and a whole nation is on the point of again falling under the yoke of its barbarous and relentless oppressor. There is, however, yet time to prevent this dire catastrophe; and, ere the last vital blow be given, we call upon you to exert yourselves, and adopt the necessary steps. Will it be credited that it was left to one Engineer to prepare the Engines and Machinery for six vessels, which were to be got ready for sea within two months and a half, and that the Engineer charged with this service on behalf of Greece should be one who is employed by, and has, for a long time past, had a son at Alexandria, in the pay of the Pacha of Egypt? We have done all in our power to obtain for Greece the important aid which Lord Cochrane's enterprise and skill would have supplied. We have again and again solicited your attention to the affair, and urged upon you the dreadful consequences of delay; and now, once more, we call upon you, as you regard the cause of our country, to take the best and most efficient means for furnishing the succour of which she stands in so great need. Let two or three individuals, who

are thoroughly conversant with vessels of this description, be immediately appointed to examine the several steam vessels, and to state, within what time they can be got ready, and what means must be employed for the purpose. Two of them, besides the *Perseverance*, which is now (after having been ordered more than 15 months ago by *Mr. Ellice*, and which was to have been ready, according to that Gentleman's assurances, last August,) nearly completed, might, we conceive, be finished within ten days; but not if only three or four men are to be employed upon each vessel, as was the case last week. If they can be so speedily completed, well! If not, let them be abandoned and sold; let the parties who have not fulfilled their engagements be made to return the money they have received. Let what now remains, and what can be so obtained, be employed in the purchase of other steam vessels ready at once to put to sea.

"In conclusion, we beg to assure you, that we do not mean to call in question the intention with which you entered into this affair, or to reproach you in any manner; but we cannot do otherwise than express our deep regret that an undertaking, which was to have ensured the freedom of Greece, should have taken such a turn; that without energetic and early steps, it will, by depriving our country of assistance, be conducive to her fall. We trust, then, Gentlemen, that you will, by immediate efforts, prevent the possibility of still more afflicting events; and we have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient servants,  
(Signed) "J. ORLANDO.  
"AND. LURIOTTIS."

That letter was sufficient to show, that the Deputies were fully alive to the importance of the steam vessels joining Lord Cochrane; and on the other hand, it proved that the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, must have been equally aware of the importance of that object, or, at

least, must have had the means of knowing the opinion of the Deputies, and of forming their own upon them. The suggestions of the Deputies in that letter were those of sensible, reasonable men, and offered some strong evidence that the blame ought not to have been laid upon them. That letter, however, was not the only one which had been written upon this subject. A great many others had passed, and some of these he should now lay before the meeting. The letter to which he should now proceed to call their attention, was written by Mr. HOBHOUSE, on the 29th of May, five days after the preceding letter, to which it was intended to be an answer. It was in the following terms:—

"May 29.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you, that on Saturday last, Mr. *Ellice* and myself had a meeting with Mr. *Ricardo*, at which meeting it was determined to apprise Lord *Cochrane* that neither time nor the funds in Mr. *Ricardo* hands would permit of the three smaller boats being completed; consequently, on the same evening, I wrote to Lord *Cochrane* to that effect.

"Yesterday (Sunday) I went to *Depford*, to inspect the steam-boats myself, accompanied by two Officers of the Navy. The result of our inspection was, that with proper attention to the work, the two large steam-boats might be at sea in a month; but that it would be necessary to abandon all hopes, for the present, of working upon the three smaller vessels.

"Having formed this opinion, we shall proceed immediately to give the requisite orders.

"We shall desire Mr. *Galloway* to work only out one steam-boat at a time.

"We shall send an Officer, and an Inspector of Machinery, to reside either at or near the Dock-yard, and to report to us daily the progress of the work.

"We shall have great pleasure in communicating these Reports to you,

whenever you require to know them. "I have the pleasure of informing you, that the *Perseverance* was off *Brighton* at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was to be off *Portsmouth* on the same evening.

"Very truly yours,

"J. C. HOBHOUSE.

"To the Greek Deputies, &c. &c.  
Sackville-street.

These letters shewed plainly that there were in England men who would undertake business, for which it seemed they were not fitted, and who had actually engaged to send out these vessels; so that, if nothing had been done, the persons to whom he had alluded, and not the unfortunate Deputies, must bear the blame of the delay. Some persons have chosen to say, that the Committee of Inquiry had produced no good. In his opinion, such persons were, at least, mistaken. In one respect, the appointment of the Committee had been beneficial. In the letter which he had just read, Mr. *Hobhouse* had stated, that the vessels could not be finished and got ready for sea within the present year. Now, the Committee of Inquiry had been appointed in the early part of September; and since that time the vessels had been wrought on, and would be fit to go out in the course of a month [hear, hear!]. He agreed with those who had spoken in condemnation of the idea of sending out a cavalry officer to superintend the building of frigates in America; but the blame of that conduct did not rest with the Deputies, but ought properly to be attached to those of the Stock Exchange, by whom he had been deputed. That commission, however, never could have been given to him, had those who might have exercised a control over these matters done their duty; but they did not, and his complaint was, that *Sir Francis Burdett* and Mr. *Hobhouse* should have undertaken the task of exercising this control, when one of them had gone to France for the summer, and the other had

quitted this country to be present at the coronation at Moscow. A considerable degree of censure had been cast upon Mr. Ricardo. With respect to that gentleman, he fully agreed with the Honourable and Gallant Chairman, that no blame was to be imputed to Mr. Ricardo, but for his want of knowledge in some of those things in which he had interfered. However, he should wish the meeting to know something of the part Mr. Ricardo had taken in these matters, and he would therefore read to them two letters, which would be quite sufficient to shew the general effect of his correspondence on this subject. The first of these letters was addressed by Mr. Ricardo to the Editor of *The Morning Chronicle*, two days after the last meeting, and appeared in that paper on the 6th of September. He should only read a part of the letter, as it was too long to trouble the meeting with the whole:

"As Contractors of the Greek Loan, we must beg to offer a few observations on the proceedings of the Meeting which took place yesterday at the City of London Tavern. We will not now make any remarks on the manner in which this Meeting was convened—how far it really expressed the sense of the Bondholders, and whether their interests are likely to be served by the Committee of Inquiry which has been appointed. We have merely to notice that we were never consulted in this proceeding, otherwise we should have dissuaded its adoption, as likely to prove more prejudicial than advantageous to the Greek cause. We do not state this from a wish of concealing any thing which we have done;—as far as regards ourselves, we are willing that our conduct should be submitted to the strictest investigation; but having in every respect fulfilled our contract, this must be considered as an act of courtesy on our part, and we do not acknowledge the right of any person who has become possessed of a Greek Bond to question us. What-

ever we pledged ourselves for to our Subscribers on the one hand, and the Representatives of the Greek Government on the other, has been faithfully and honourably executed. We have retained the Dividend, purchased and cancelled the old Bonds, and invested the sum set apart for the Sinking Fund. We have paid over to the Deputies, or appropriated by their order, the amount for which we stipulated, and it is now above six months since we rendered them their account current."

He could not think that Mr. Ricardo would have written such a letter, when he must have had on his desk at the same time another letter, which the Meeting should now hear. The letter to which he alluded was in the following terms:—

"MESSRS. I. AND S. RICARDO.

"August 21, 1826.

"GENTLEMEN—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing an account of different sums you have paid from April last to the present time. We have looked at the items composing this account, and are astonished to perceive that you have made payments to Mr. Galloway (in addition to what he had previously received) to the amount of 7,400*l*. How these or the other large payments you have taken upon yourselves to make, can in any manner be justified, we know not. We certainly cannot sanction them; but, on the contrary, we feel it our duty to protest against the manner in which you have applied the moneys, which in the month of August last, we requested you to set apart for the completion of the arrangement made with Lord Cochrane. You must bear in mind (what we have often personally complained of), that without our authority, and without any previous communication to us whatever, this arrangement was suddenly and entirely changed by your giving orders for building five steam vessels, and preparing the necessary machinery, instead of purchasing vessels

ready for sea. Had we been consulted on so material a departure from the original intentions of all parties, we should have opposed it on the ground of the delay to which it might lead. So soon as we were informed of the orders you had given, we did object to them; and though you had paid 2000*l.* or 3000*l.*, we expressed our anxious desire that the orders should be rescinded. You assured us, however, that the whole of the flotilla should be completely ready within three months at farthest; and we, relying upon your assurance, and upon the responsibility you had contracted by giving the orders, did not further object to their being carried into execution. What has been the result? These your orders not only remain incomplete at the present day, but as yet not even one of the five vessels is yet ready for sea.

"All our remonstrances as to the delay have been in vain. In our anxiety and distress, we have applied to those gentlemen through whom the arrangement with Lord Cochrane was effected, conceiving that they would exert their influence to have it carried into execution. Week after week, during a period of 6 months, did we renew our applications either to them or to you, and we were as constantly given to understand that in the succeeding week or a fortnight, one vessel at least would sail for Greece, and that the rest would quickly follow. *We have earnestly and repeatedly desired, that the works should be taken from Mr. Galloway, and placed in the hands of some competent engineer.* We pointed out the necessity of selling the three smaller vessels, and buying others with the proceeds, but the expression of our sentiments was of no avail, and all our wishes have been frustrated. We have been treated throughout as if we had no interest, nor any right to interfere in the affair, and the money which we authorised you to set apart for the accomplishment of this important object, you have disposed of, not

merely without applying to us on the subject, but in opposition to our declared sentiments. To you, therefore, Gentlemen, the responsibility attaches, and by you it must be borne. We will not give our sanction to the moneys you have so improvidently, and, as we consider, so improperly expended. You cannot have believed—it is impossible for any one to believe—that the delay on the part of Mr. Galloway has been unintentional. *Whether it has its origin in his employment for our great enemy, the Pacha of Egypt (an employment, by the bye, which was fully known when you gave him the order), or from any other cause, or whether any other parties have been desirous of delay, we have not the means of deciding; but that the procrastination has been the result of design, we cannot doubt.* With infinite surprise and regret we learn, that on the trial of the Enterprise last Wednesday, the boiler burst; and that on trying the Irresistible, on Thursday, the machinery wholly failed; and it is reported that it is totally uncertain when either of the vessels will be in a fit state to put to sea. We trust that these most mortifying circumstances may not have proceeded from the same design. We have also been informed that it was your express wish that the vessels should put to sea with their sails alone, but to this we can scarcely attach credit.

"You express your surprise that we should require a particular account of each vessel, having, as you state, so repeatedly explained to us, how, and by whom, the arrangements were made relative to the building of the steam-boats. To whom are we to apply, if not to you? And how are we to obtain the accounts, which it is our duty as well as our wish to furnish to the Greek Government? We merely notice the last paragraph in your letter for the purpose of informing you, that we claim as a right, and not as an act of courtesy, a full explanation from you of all the moneys alleged to have been paid out of the funds which were left in

your hands by our authority. Whether we are any longer authorised to act as Deputies of the Provisional Government of Greece or not, it will be necessary for us to render an account of the proceeds of the Loan we negotiated. For this purpose we shall require to be furnished with every account respecting it. How much of the money you have expended without our authority you will be entitled to consider as paid on the account of our Government or of ourselves, will be matter for future deliberation and discussion. At present, we must content ourselves with repeating our request for the separate and detailed accounts of each vessel. We are, &c.

"AND. LURIOTTIS."

The first thing he had to remark, after reading this letter, was with respect to the conduct of Mr. Galloway, of whom it was but justice to say that there was not the slightest ground to believe that he had been wilfully guilty of any thing that might injure the cause of the Greeks. Indeed he (Mr. Robertson) regretted to declare that it seemed to him the blame, on account of the delay in sending out succours to the Greeks, entirely rested with Sir *F. Burdett*, Mr. *Hobhouse*, and Mr. *Ellice*, and with *Ricardo* and Co. There had been hints thrown out, that if the Committee of Inquiry should pass any censure upon Mr. *Galloway*, Lord *Cochrane* would, in disgust, throw up his engagements, and return to England; and in the fear of such a consequence, the Committee had forborne to say any thing on the matter. In this respect he disagreed with them, and if he entertained any suspicion that Mr. *Galloway's* conduct really was censurable, he should not hesitate to avow his opinion. Lord *Cochrane* would not—he dare not—take such a step as some gentlemen seemed to have anticipated. He was engaged in the Greek service—he had taken the Greek money; and it was more than his character and fame were worth, to aban-

don the cause of the Greeks, if he or any one with him should be accused of having been the cause of any delay. He did not mean to say that such was the case; but assertions of that kind had been made, and time would show whether they were or were not well founded. He was sorry to say that many impediments had been thrown in the way of the Committee in making the investigation. One person, who had created obstacles of this kind, and whose name he should mention, as that person was now in the room, was Mr. *Spaniolachi*, who had come to this country to succeed the former Greek Deputies; and as he met the Committee upon this subject, he ought to have afforded them the fullest information, and this he had promised to do. From the hour when he made the promise up to the present time, Mr. *Spaniolachi* had given no information whatever to the Committee. It was true he had assisted them when they were engaged in investigating the accounts of his predecessors: but when Mr. *Ricardo's* statement and his own accounts became the subject of examination, he had refused to give them any information whatever. In thus refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Committee appointed by the Bondholders, he had refused to acknowledge the authority of those Bondholders themselves, by whom a sum of 2,800,000*l.* had been subscribed for the benefit of his country, [Hear, hear!] Yet this he had done; and when the Committee came to inquire into the sums of money he had expended, he refused to give them any assistance whatever. It was a painful but a necessary task for him (Mr. Robertson) to make these statements, and there was another which he thought would create in the minds of the Bondholders as much surprise as any which they had already heard. That statement was—the Greek Government was quite ignorant of what had been done, and had sent over, the other day, powers for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the very things which the



late Committee appointed by the Bondholders had been directed to investigate [hear, hear!]. And *who were to be the members of this new Committee?* Why, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Spaniolachi, and Mr. Ricardo; never was there any thing equal to this; *here were gentlemen appointed to inquire into their own acts, and to investigate and report on their own expenditure.* This fact shewed him the necessity of speaking plainly. He did not wish to say any thing against Messrs. Burdett and Hobhouse; the Greeks might owe much to them, but *nothing had come before the Committee to show that the Greeks did owe any thing to them.* He believed that the delay had been chiefly caused by the conduct of men who had undertaken duties which they had not resolved on duly performing. As to sending out a cavalry officer to superintend the building of frigates in America, it was as great an absurdity, as it would have been to send out a sailor to superintend the making of balloons. But the cause of the delay in getting ready the steam boats in this country was, *that they, too, had been built under the superintendence of a cavalry officer, the near relation of a Noble Lord now in Greece, and who, perhaps, was not so zealous in her cause as his gallant brother.* There was no difference of opinion between him (Mr. Robertson) and the other gentlemen in the Committee, as to the course that ought to be pursued. Unless prompt and efficient assistance was afforded to Greece, he feared she could not recover from her present condition. That assistance, however, could not be afforded, till after the bondholders had been satisfied as to what had been done with the money they had before advanced. He could not conclude without expressing his regret, that they had not now upon the table all the materials that would enable them to form an opinion, and to come to some decided Resolution upon the subject. Such a course, he thought, would be productive of the highest advantage; for a Resolution

of the Bondholders of London, taken at a public meeting, would, he believed, be productive of more effect than any other step that could be adopted.

Colonel JONES rose to deny the justice of the charge brought by the last Speaker against the Greek Committee. He could read, by that Gentleman's face, that he had had no great experience of life. The main accusation was, that the Greek Committee had not used the influence they possessed to the greatest advantage, either for the Greeks themselves, or for the people of this country, whose hopes, it was intimated, they had unduly excited, and thereby induced them to advance money, without placing the appropriation of it under proper control. He felt convinced that the Greek Committee had honestly and ably performed their duty, both to the Greeks and to the Bondholders. That Committee was composed of persons belonging to every class of society. Some of them were of noble birth. He did not speak this boastfully. He had no wish to sit beside a Nobleman, who was so only by the accident of birth. He looked upon no man as better than another, unless he was distinguished by intellect and probity [hear hear!]. There were also in the Greek Committee, men eminent for their station in the senate and their high professional rank. There were soldiers, lawyers, sailors, merchants, all exerting themselves to the utmost for the general good. Their endeavours were in some degree frustrated by accidents, beyond the control of man. The death of poor Byron was an unforeseen calamity of the greatest moment. That lamented genius possessed a commanding influence over the Greeks, which no other man could attain. The British public were mistaken, in judging the Greeks as they would a civilised people. It should be borne in mind that they were slaves, breaking from their bondage.

The British public, happy under the wise and free institutions of their ancestors, ought not too severely to criticise the disorders of men just burst from the prison-house. The Greeks, when they rose against their oppressors, had no previous institutions--no leaders--no system. With regard to the conduct of the original Greek Committee, he would undertake to assure the public, that no body of men could act more conscientiously in appropriating the sums of money at their disposal. All their papers were ready to be communicated to the public, whenever they might be called for; and sure he was, that every member of that Committee would be found to have his name affixed to the part he had taken in the proceedings of that body. The first loan was evidently raised through their influence, and in applying it, they had acted upon the best information they could obtain. One of the principal authorities on whom they had relied was Colonel Fabvier, than whom no man was more distinguished as a soldier, or as a man of intelligence and friend of liberty, come from what country he might. Out of the proceeds of the first loan, amounting altogether to 480,000*l.*, stores and money to the value of 317,506*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* had been sent out for the service of the Greeks, including artillery, and the materials for a laboratory. Two separate interests existed in Greece--the naval and the military. It was necessary to conciliate both; but every thing had been done to maintain the control placed in the hands of the Trustees--Mr. Hume, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Loughman. The Greek Deputies were totally unfit for their duties. He spoke of them not with reference to their individual character, but as regarded the circumstances under which they had been bred in a rude and uncivilized country. They were so accustomed to perfidy, that they knew not how to put faith in the friends they met with in England. They were soon surrounded by a set of stock-jobbers, who had

palmed ten thousand stories upon them in order to raise and lower their funds at pleasure. In the Greeks themselves, there was a necessary inaptitude for business, in consequence of the peculiar character of the circumstances surrounding them. He repeated, they were slaves breaking from bondage, and it was absurd to apply the same rules to them as to a people of regular habits and settled institutions. All kinds of frauds had been practised. The commanders of ships had returned their crews more in number than they really were; and the *Capitani*, or Military Chiefs, had done the same with respect to their troops. These frauds were not to be found in Greece only. They were not unknown in more civilised countries. At the beginning of the late revolutionary war, when this nation was mad with anti-Jacobin zeal, he knew, as a fact, that Hessian and Hanoverian troops had, for the same purpose, been passed from one set of cantonments to another, in different uniforms, on the same day. Plunder would prevail where there were no fixed institutions, and no controlling public. In the case of the second loan, the Landholders were themselves to blame. The public were afflicted with a mania for loans and schemes of all kinds. They knew not what to do with their money; and he was sorry to say, that Mr. Ricardo had lent himself to the project. That gentleman was, no doubt, a very good Stock-broker; but he was not fit to set himself up as a Statesman, or act on his own discretion, where the interests of a people were concerned. Mr. Ricardo was not a man of mind or character. He left the money in the hands of the Deputies, satisfied with his brokerage and commission. He (Col. Jones) found no fault with Mr. Ricardo, who had acted most probably, as any other broker would have done. He did not expect to meet with a virtuous or liberal broker; for, in the whole course of his life, he had never heard of such a thing [a laugh]. He had been called to serve upon this

Committee, because he had been a Member of the original Greek Committee. He had attended several meetings, and was present when the question of publicity was discussed, to which Mr. Robertson had adverted. He (Colonel Jones) was generally the friend of publicity in all matters. He would not hide a single thing concerning himself. He wished every act of his life were as public as Charing-cross, that every body might see it. But when an act of policy was to be performed, in concealing which Statesmen were agreed, it became perhaps necessary to depart from the general principle. Now, however, that publicity had been given by Mr. Robertson, he rejoiced at it, and returned that gentleman his thanks for doing so. Unfortunately, the volubility of speech which enabled men to stand forward and take leading stations in public life, was too often considered as the sole requisite for the discharge of public duties. In this manner business was frequently thrown upon persons wholly unfit for it. From the bottom of his soul he admired the ardent patriotism of his friend Sir F. Burdett, with whom he had lived and fought—he meant at his elections [a laugh]—and he trusted would fight again, in the cause of liberty. Mr. Hobhouse he had known since a boy, and Mr. Ellice moved in the same circles with himself. He respected them all highly, but he sincerely believed they were the most unfit men in the world for the business to which they had been appointed. As to Sir Francis Burdett, he knew him to be in the habit of keeping letters of moment to his personal friends, unopened, for six or seven months in his pocket. The Hon. Baronet was perfectly unfit for the business which had in fact been forced upon him. But, as the advocate of the liberties of his country in the House of Commons, he was immediately recognized as the friend of the people, who confidently and justly placed their trust in him. Still he (Col. Jones)

could not help regretting that Sir Francis Burdett had been named in the Commission from Greece. He never was, at any period of his life, fit for such an employment. *Indeed, no man educated at a public school could be fit to attend to a question of accounts.* The Greek Deputies, he believed, were anxious to serve their countrymen, but they had committed many errors. They had refused to listen to the sensible and valuable advice of the Committee, and had placed themselves in the hands of interested and vain men, who could not, if they would, promote the welfare of Greece.

### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending October 13.

#### Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	6	Rye ....	37	4
Barley ..	35	5	Beans ...	47	8
Oats ....	27	7	Pease ...	53	2

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended October 13.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat..	42,507	Rye .....	493
Barley ..	29,930	Beans ...	2,044
Oats ...	9,854	Pease ....	940

#### Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, October 14.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat..	5,034	for	14,293	9	8	Average,	56	9
Barley..	5,868	..	11,195	8	6	.....	38	1
Oats...	2,703	..	3,838	7	4	.....	28	4
Rye....	10	..	19	7	11	.....	38	9
Beans ..	927	..	2,265	6	6	.....	48	10
Pease ..	592	..	1,673	12	1	.....	56	6

Friday, Oct. 20.—There are tolerable good supplies this week of most kinds of Grain. The Wheat trade remains the same as last reported. Barley, Beans, and Pease, sell slowly at Monday's prices. Oats held at full as good terms as on Monday,

with some dulness in the trade this morning.

Monday, Oct. 23.—During the past week the arrivals of all sorts of English Grain were small. Of foreign Oats the supply was the largest we have yet had in one week. There was again a considerable quantity of Flour. This morning the fresh supply of all sorts of Corn is inconsiderable. The best samples of Wheat have rather exceeded last week's prices, and there is rather more demand than of late for other sorts.

Good Malting and Grinding Barley meets a free sale at the quotations of this day se'nnight. Beans of superior quality are rather dearer. White Pease are also dearer. There has been a slack demand for Oats to-day; good sweet samples obtain last week's prices, but other sorts are lower. There is a fair trade for Flour at the late reduction. There is no alteration in Rapeseed.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 16 to Oct. 21, both inclusive.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat ..	4,747	Tares ....	607
Barley ..	4,547	Linseed ..	6,510
Malt ....	8,181	Rapeseed .	2,121
Oats ....	1,581	Brank ..	66
Beans ...	1,038	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	11,276	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	939	Hemp ....	—
Pease ....	3,482	Seeds ...	705
Foreign. — Wheat, 8,560; Barley, 898; Oats, 48,351; and Beans, 2,270 quarters.			

## HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 23.—Our market the last week has been brisk, and Hops have advanced 4s. to 6s. Currency: —Sussex, 74s. to 84s. to 88s. Kent, 80s. to 95s. to 100s.

*Another Account from the Borough:*

Oct. 23.—Our market continues very brisk, at an advance upon last week's prices for all descriptions of Hops. Currency as under:—Kent pockets from 80s. to 112s.; Ditto bags, 70s. to 90s.; Sussex pockets 74s. to 86s.—Duty 275,000l.

Maidstone, Oct. 21.—There was not so much doing at our Fair in the Hop trade as was generally expected, the buyers being very unwilling to give even the present low prices; but this last day or two the market has been looking upwards, and a great many lots have been disposed of at the following currency:—Bags from 70s. to 80s. and 84s.; Pockets 72s. to 80s. and 90s. per cwt.

Worcester, Oct. 18.—On Saturday 1552 new pockets were weighed; the supply was short, and the sale brisk, at an advance of 5s. or 6s. The average was 76s. to 88s. Many planters are holding their Hops in the hope that better prices will be obtained.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 23.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	4 10
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 4
Veal .....	4	0	—	5 4
Pork .....	4	0	—	5 0
Beasts ...	3,001			Sheep .. 26,730
Calves ...	156			Pigs ... 150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal .....	3	0	—	5 0
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	2	—	4 0
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 4

**POTATOES.****SPIITALFIELDS, per Cwt.**

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware .....	3	9	to	4 6
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	9	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 6s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

**BOROUGH, per Ton.**

	l.	s.	l.	s.
Ware .....	3	5	to	4 10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2 5
Chats .....	1	15	—	2 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

**HAY and STRAW, per Load.**

*Smithfield.*—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...30s. to 36s.

Clover. 100s. to 120s.

*St. James's.*—Hay.... 75s. to 112s.

Straw .. 33s. to 39s.

Clover. 90s. to 120s.

*Whitechapel.*—Hay.... 80s. to 108s.

Straw...34s. to 39s.

Clover...84s. to 130s.

**COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.**

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aglesbury .....	52	60	0	37	39	0	33	35	0	42	58	0	0	0	0
Banbury .....	48	56	0	39	43	0	34	42	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke ....	48	60	0	33	38	0	26	30	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Bridport .....	44	60	0	34	36	0	26	28	0	54	56	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	56	66	0	36	40	0	28	34	0	40	50	0	40	46	0
Derby .....	0	0	0	35	47	0	27	38	0	50	57	0	0	0	0
Devizes .....	46	62	0	36	41	0	25	38	0	50	60	0	0	0	0
Dorchester .....	44	60	0	32	36	0	31	35	0	56	60	0	0	0	0
Exeter .....	56	62	0	40	42	0	32	34	0	56	60	0	0	0	0
Eye .....	46	54	0	36	39	0	26	32	0	48	52	0	46	49	0
Guildford .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley .....	52	67	0	34	40	0	27	33	0	50	56	0	54	58	0
Horncastle .....	50	55	0	40	44	0	26	32	0	50	52	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	48	60	0	32	40	0	23	37	0	53	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	52	64	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	46	61	0	35	40	0	26	36	0	52	58	0	54	56	0
Northampton...	54	56	0	36	42	0	34	38	0	52	56	0	55	56	0
Nottingham ....	57	0	0	55	0	0	35	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	51	68	0	36	41	0	24	36	0	52	58	0	54	58	0
Stamford .....	40	57	0	40	44	0	28	38	0	55	59	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	66	0	0	46	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	60	0	0	37	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	44	55	0	34	40	0	28	40	0	52	60	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	54	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith* .....	28	35	0	25	30	0	20	30	0	26	29	0	26	29	0
Haddington* ....	30	34	0	24	31	0	27	32	0	24	30	0	22	29	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *bell*.—The Scotch *bell* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels: The *bell* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

**Liverpool, Oct. 17.**—Although the arrivals of Grain coastwise, and from Ireland, have been moderate, compared with those of the two preceding weeks, yet the demand continued dull, and a small further decline was submitted to on every description of Grain.—The market of this day having been tolerably well attended, there was a renewed demand generally, but particularly for Oats and Barley; and sales, to a fair amount, were effected; at about the prices of this day se'n aught.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 10th to the 16th Oct. 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 7,587; Barley, 1,128; Oats, 9,798; Beans, 683; Pease, 7 qrs.; Flour, 766 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,025 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,825 barrels.

**Guildford, Oct. 21.**—Wheat, old, 14l. to 16l. 10s.; ditto, new, for meal-ing, 13l. 10s. to 16l. 5s. per load. Rye, 46s. to 52s.; Barley, 37s. to 42s.; Oats, 25s. to 35s.; Beans, 54s. to 58s.; and Pease, grey, 56s. per quarter.

**Norwich, Oct. 21.**—The supply of Wheat to this day's market was not large. Red sold from 48s. to 54s.; White to 56s. The quantity of Barley shown was large, and the prices nearly the same as last week, from 28s. to 39s.; superfine to 40s.; Oats, 23s. to 32s.; Beans, 40s. to 46s.; Pease, 42s. to 50s.; Boilers, to 60s. per quarter; and Flour, 41s. to 42s. per sack.

**Ipswich, Oct. 21.**—Our market to-day was thinly supplied with Barley and all other Grain. Prices were much as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 58s.; Barley, 32s. to 39s.; Beans, 46s. to 48s.; and Pease, 50s. to 52s. per quarter.

**Wisbech, Oct. 21.**—There was less Wheat offering here to-day than of late, for which last week's quotations are fully maintained, the same may be said of Oats and Beans.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 55s.; White ditto, 55s. to 57s.; Oats, 22s. to 24s.; and Beans, 44s. to 46s. per qr.—Brown Mustard Seed, 14s. to 16s.; and White ditto, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per bushel.

**Wakefield, Oct. 20.**—We have a large supply of Wheat here to-day, the best fresh samples of both New and Old are taken off at last week's prices, but middling and inferior descriptions are dull sale. The supply of Oats is again large, fine qualities are in fair demand, and sell at the rates of last Friday, but very light and stale samples are very dull, and difficult to quit.—Shelling without variation. The supply of Barley is considerable, and the Malt trade being in a very dull state, the sale has been heavy at a decline of nearly 1s. per quarter. Beans are unaltered in value. Rapeseed is very dull, and looking down.

**Manchester, Oct. 21.**—Since this day week there has been very little passing in the trade; and with the exception of Wheat and Oats, no material alteration in prices can be quoted. There was a fair attendance at this day's market, but the show of fine samples was not numerous. Wheat (Irish) is in tolerable request, at an advance of 2d. per bushel; English is more inquired after, but cannot state any improvement in value. Oats are free sale, at an advance of 2d. per 45 lbs. Beans are scarce, and more looked after. Flour is in better demand. Other articles remain as last noted.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 21.**—The supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning was not so large as it was last week, but the arrivals coastwise throughout the week have been considerable; the sale, however, for fine Wheat was tolerably brisk at fully last week's prices. The arrivals of Rye have not been extensive this week, and there being some inquiries for shipment coastwise, the article is held rather firmly at the same prices as last week. The best runs of Norfolk Barley have sold pretty freely at 43s. per quarter, and the market is again bare of that description. Fine Malt continues in demand, and is rather dearer.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Oct. 21.—We had a very short supply of fat Cattle to this day's market, and the quality very inferior, prices 8s. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal; but of Store Stock the supply was exceedingly large, and the quality good. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat, and those quite forward to 5s. 6d. Short Horns, from 3s. to 4s. 6d. Of Cows and Calves, hardly any good ones offered for sale. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large. Shearlings sold from 24s. to 30s., fat ones to 42s.; Lambs, from 12s. to 18s. 6d. each. Store Pigs exceedingly cheap, fat ones to 6s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 6½d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Oct. 21.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, Oct. 18th, there was a great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being a good demand, fat sold readily at last week's prices: inferior stood long, and part were not sold.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended October 13, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	56	10	38	3	28	10
Essex	55	1	34	0	26	8
Kent	57	6	36	0	28	3
Sussex	55	8	0	0	26	1
Suffolk	52	0	34	0	27	6
Cambridgeshire	52	6	33	0	25	1
Norfolk	52	2	34	10	26	5
Lincolnshire	54	0	37	9	23	0
Yorkshire	53	0	39	4	27	6
Durham	53	11	37	0	31	0
Northumberland	55	5	35	5	33	4
Cumberland	64	3	39	7	32	10
Westmoreland	63	10	44	0	37	9
Lancashire	60	8	0	0	35	2
Cheshire	59	1	55	10	0	0
Gloucestershire	55	8	41	0	36	8
Somersetshire	54	9	40	3	27	8
Monmouthshire	57	6	48	4	28	0
Devonshire	55	7	35	9	27	2
Cornwall	58	6	36	10	30	7
Dorsetshire	52	7	35	9	28	10
Hampshire	53	6	35	8	27	6
North Wales	62	10	45	2	34	6
South Wales	56	3	37	8	23	8

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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*Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.*



Reader, go through the latter part of this Register with the greatest attention: there you will find some most curious facts relating to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, JOHN HOBHOUSE, EDWARD ELLICE, JOSEPH HUME, SOMETHING BOWRING, SOMETHING GALLOWAY, and several others. As yet, no defence of them has appeared in print, as far as I have been able to see. Read with attention; understand clearly the facts; for here is a development, which must be explained by these men, or they must pass from this day henceforth and for ever for THAT which it is not necessary for me to name.

## RURAL RIDE,

*From Weston, near Southampton,  
to Kensington.*

WESTON GROVE, 18th. OCT. 1826.—I broke off abruptly, under this same date, in my last Register, when speaking of William the Conqueror's *demolishing of towns and villages to make the New Forest*; and, I was about to show, that all the historians have told us *lies the most abominable about this affair of the New Forest*; or, that the Scotch writers on population, and particularly CHALMERS, have been the greatest of fools, or the most impudent of impostors. I, therefore, now resume this matter, it being, in my

opinion, a matter of great interest, at a time, when, in order to account for the present notoriously *bad living* of the people of England, it is asserted, that they are become *greatly more numerous than they formerly were*. This would be no defence of the Government, *even if the fact were so*; but, as I have, over and over again, *proved*, the fact is false; and, to this I challenge denial; that, either churches and great mansions and castles were formerly made *without hands*; or, England was, seven hundred years ago, *much more populous than it is now*. But, what has the formation of the New Forest to do with this? A great deal; for the historians tell us, that, *in order to make this Forest*, WILLIAM the CONQUEROR destroyed "*many po-*

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]



"*populous towns and villages, and "thirty-six parish churches"!* The devil he did! How *populous*; then, good God, must England have been at that time, which was about the year 1080; that is to say, 736 years ago! For, the Scotch will hardly contend, that the *nature of the soil* has been changed for the worse, since that time, especially as it has not been cultivated. No, no; *brassey* as they are, they will not do that. Come, then, let us see how this matter stands.

This Forest has been *crawled upon* by favourites, and is now much *smaller* than it used to be. A time may, and WILL, come, for inquiring HOW George Rose, and others, became *owners* of some of the very best parts of this once-public property; a time for such inquiry *MUST* come, before the people of England will ever give their consent to a *reduction of the interest of the debt!* But, this we know, that the New Forest formerly extended, westward, from the SOUTHAMPTON WATER and the River OUX, to the River AVON; and northward, from LYMINGTON HAVEN to the borders of WILTSHIRE. We know, that this was its utmost extent; and we know also, that the towns of CHRISTCHURCH, LYMINGTON, RINGWOOD, and FORDINGBRIDGE, and the villages of BOLDE, FAWLEY, LYNDEHURST, DYPDEN, ELING, MINSTED, and all the other villages that now have churches; we know, I say (and, pray mark it), that all these towns and villages *EXISTED BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST*; because the *Roman names* of several of them (all the towns) are in print, and because

an account of them all is to be found in DOOMSDAY BOOK, which was made by this very WILLIAM the CONQUEROR. Well, then, now Scotch population-liars, and you MALTHUSIAN blasphemers, who contend that God has implanted in man a *PRINCIPLE* that leads him to starvation; come, now, and face this history of the New Forest. COOKE, in his GEOGRAPHY of Hampshire, says, that the Conqueror destroyed here "*many populous towns and villages, and thirty-six parish churches.*" The same writer says, that, in the time of *Edward the Confessor* (just before the Conqueror came), "*two-thirds of the Forest was inhabited and cultivated.*" GUTHRIE says nearly the same thing. But, let us hear the two historians, who are now pitted against each other, HUME and LINGARD. The former (Vol. II. p. 277) says: "There was "one pleasure to which William, "as well as all the Normans and "ancient Saxons, was extremely "addicted, and that was hunting: "but this pleasure he indulged "more at the expense of his unhappy subjects, whose interests "he always disregarded, than to "the loss or diminution of his own "revenue. Not content with those "large forests, which former "Kings possessed, in all parts of "England, he resolved to make a "new Forest, near Winchester, "the usual place of his residence: "and, for that purpose, he *laid waste* the county of Hampshire, "for an extent of thirty miles, "expelled the inhabitants from "their houses, seized their property, even *demolished churches and convents*, and made the sufferers no compensation for

"the injury." Pretty well for a pensioned Scotchman: and, now, let us hear Dr. LINGARD, to prevent his Society from *presenting whose work to me*, the sincere and pious SAMUEL BUTLER was ready to go down upon his *marrow-bones*; let us hear the good Doctor upon this subject. He says (Vol. I. p. 452 & 453), "Though the King possessed sixty-eight forests, besides parks and chases, in different parts of England, he was not yet satisfied, but for the occasional accommodation of his court, afforested an *extensive tract of country* lying between the city of Winchester and the sea coast. The *inhabitants were expelled*: the cottages and the churches were *burnt*: and more than thirty *square miles* of a rich and populous district were *withdrawn from cultivation*, and converted into a *wilderness*, to afford sufficient range for the deer, and ample space for the royal diversion. The memory of this act of despotism has been perpetuated in the name of the *NEW FOREST*, which it retains at the present day, after the lapse of seven hundred and fifty years."

"Historians" should be careful how they make statements relative to *places* which are within the scope of the reader's *inspection*. It is next to impossible not to believe, that the Doctor has, in this case (a very interesting one) merely *copied* from HUME: Hume says, that the king "*expelled the inhabitants*"; and Lingard says "*the inhabitants were expelled*": Hume says, that the king "*demolished the churches*;" and Lingard says, that "*the churches*

were *burnt*"; but, Hume says, churches "*and convents*," and Lingard *knew* that to be a lie. The Doctor was too learned upon the subject of "*convents*," to follow the Scotchman here. Hume says, that the king "*laid waste the country for an extent of thirty miles*." The Doctor says, that "*a district of thirty square miles*," was withdrawn from cultivation, "*and converted into a wilderness*." Now, what HUME meant by the loose phrase, "*an extent of thirty miles*," I cannot say; but this I know, that Dr. LINGARD's "*thirty square miles*," is a piece of ground only *five and a half miles each way*! So that the Doctor has got here, a curious "*district*," and a not less curious "*wilderness*"; and, what number of churches could WILLIAM find, to *burn*, in a space five miles and a half each way? If the Doctor meant *thirty miles square*, instead of *square miles*, the falsehood is so monstrous as to destroy his credit for ever; for, here we have **NINE HUNDRED SQUARE MILES**, containing *five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres of land*; that is to say, 56,960 acres more than are contained in the whole of the county of Surrey, and 99,840 acres more than are contained in the whole of the county of Berks! This is "*history*," is it! And these are "*historians*!"

The true statement is this: the New Forest, according to its ancient state, was bounded thus: by the line, going from the river Ouz to the river Avon, and which line there separates Wiltshire from Hampshire; by the river Avon; by the sea from Christchurch to Calshot Castle; by the South-

ampton Water; and by the river Oux. These were the boundaries; and (as any one may, by scale and compass, ascertain), there are, within these boundaries about 224 square miles, containing 143,360 acres of land. Within these limits there are now remaining eleven parish churches, all of which were in existence *before the time of William the Conqueror*; so that, *if he destroyed thirty-six parish churches*, what a populous country this must have been! There must have been forty-seven parish churches; so that there was, over this whole district, one parish church to every *four and three quarters square miles*! Thus, then, the churches must have stood, on an average, at *within one mile and about two hundred yards of each other*! And, observe, the parishes could, on an average, contain no more, each, than 2,966 acres of land! Not a very large farm; so that here was a parish church to every large farm, unless these historians are all fools and liars. I defy any one to say that I make hazardous assertions: I have plainly described the ancient boundaries: there are *the maps*: any one can, with scale and compass, measure the area as well as I can. I have taken the statements of historians, as they call themselves: I have shown that their histories, as they call them, are fabulous; OR (and mind this *or*) that England was, at one time, and that too, eight hundred years ago, *beyond all measure more populous than it is now*. For, observe, notwithstanding what Dr. LINGARD asserts; notwithstanding that he describes this district as "*rich*," it is the very poorest in the whole kingdom. Dr.

LINGARD was, I believe, born and bred at Winchester; and how, then, could he be so careless; or, indeed, so regardless of truth (and I do not see why I am to mince the matter with him), as to describe this as a *rich district*. Innumerable persons have seen *Bagshot-Heath*; great numbers have seen the barren heaths between London and Brighton; great numbers, also, have seen that wide sweep of barrenness which exhibits itself between the Golden Farmer Hill and Blackwater. Nine-tenths of each of these are less barren than four-fifths of the land in the New Forest. Supposing it to be credible that a man so prudent and so wise as William the Conqueror; supposing that such a man should have pitched upon a *rich and populous* district wherewith to make a chase; supposing, in short, these historians to have spoken the truth; and supposing this barren land to have been all inhabited and cultivated, and the people so numerous and so rich as to be able to build and endow a parish-church upon every four and three quarters square miles upon this extensive district; supposing them to have been so rich in the produce of the soil as to want a priest to be stationed at every mile and 200 yards in order to help them to eat it; supposing, in a word, these historians not to be the most farcical liars that ever put pen upon paper, this country must, at the time of the Norman conquest, have literally *swarmed* with people; for, *there is the land, now*, and all the land, too: neither Hume nor Dr. Lingard can change the nature of that. There it is, an acre of it not having, upon an

average, so much of productive capacity in it as one single *square rod*, taking the average, of Worcestershire; and, if I were to say, one single *square yard*, I should be right; there is the land; and, if that land were, as these historians say it was, covered with people and with churches, what the devil must Worcestershire have been! To this, then, we come at last: having made out what I undertook to show; namely, that the historians, as they call themselves, are either the greatest fools or the greatest liars that ever existed, or that England was beyond all measure more populous eight hundred years ago than it is now.

Poor, however, as this district is, and, culled about as it has been for the best spots of land by those favourites who have got grants of land or leases or something or other, still there are some spots here and there which would grow trees; but, never will it grow trees, or any thing else *to the profit of this nation*, until it become *private property*. Public property must, in some cases, be in the hands of public officers; but, this is not an affair of that nature. This is too loose a concern; too little controllable by superiors. It is a thing calculated for jobbing, above all others; calculated to promote the success of favouritism. Who can imagine that the persons employed about plantations and farms for the public, are employed because *they are fit for the employment*? Supposing the commissioners to hold in abhorrence the idea of paying for services to themselves under the name of paying for services to the public; supposing them never

to have heard of such a thing in their lives, can they imagine that nothing of this sort takes place, while they are in London eleven months out of twelve in the year? I never feel disposed to cast much censure upon any of the persons engaged in such concerns. The temptation is too great to be resisted. The public must pay for every thing *à pois d'or*. Therefore, no such thing should be in the hands of the public, or, rather, of the government; and I hope to live to see this thing completely taken out of the hands of this government.

It was night-fall when we arrived at Eling, that is to say, at the head of the Southampton Water. Our horses were very hungry. We stopped to bait them and set off just about dusk to come to this place (Weston Grove), stopping at Southampton on our way and leaving a letter to come to London. Between Southampton and this place, we cross a bridge over the lichen river, and, coming up a hill into a common, which is called Town-hill Common, we passed, lying on our right, a little park and house, occupied by the Irish bible-man, Lord ASHDOWN, I think they call him, whose real name is FRENCH, and whose family are *so very well known* in the most unfortunate sister-kingdom. Just at the back of his house, in another sort of paddock-place, lives a man, whose name I forget, who was, I believe, a coach-maker in the East Indies, and whose father, or uncle, kept a turnpike gate at Chelsea, a few years ago. See the effects of "*industry and enterprize*"! But even these would be nothing, were it not for this wondrous system

by which money can be snatched away from the labourer in this very parish, for instance, sent off to the East Indies, there help to make a mass to put into the hands of an adventurer, and then the mass may be brought back in the pockets of the adventurer and cause him to be called a Squire by the labourer whose earnings were so snatched away! Wondrous system! Pity it cannot last for ever! Pity that it has got a debt of a thousand millions to pay! Pity that it cannot turn paper into gold! Pity that it will make such fools of Prosperity Robinson and his colleagues!

The moon shone very bright by the time that we mounted the hill; and now, skirting the enclosures upon the edge of the common, we passed several of those cottages which I so well recollected, and in which I had the satisfaction to believe that the inhabitants were sitting comfortably with bellies full by a good fire. It was eight o'clock before we arrived at Mr. Chamberlayne's, whom I had not seen since, I think, the year 1816; for, in the fall of that year I came to London, and I never returned to Botley (which is only about three miles and a half from Weston) to stay there for any length of time. To those who like water-scenes (as nineteen-twentieths of people do) it is the prettiest spot, I believe, in all England. Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE built the house about twenty years ago. He has been bringing the place to greater and greater perfection from that time to this. All round about the house is in the neatest possible order. It should think that, altogether, there cannot be so little as ten

acres of short grass; and, what I say that, those who know any thing about gardens will form a pretty correct general notion as to the scale on which the thing is carried on. Until of late, Mr. Chamberlayne was owner of only a small part, comparatively, of the lands hereabouts. He is now the owner, I believe, of the whole of the lands that come down to the water's edge, and that lie between the ferry over the Itchen at Southampton, and the river which goes out from the Southampton Water, at Hamble. And, now let me describe, as well as I can, what this land and its situation are. The Southampton Water begins at Portsmouth, and goes up by Southampton, to Redbridge, being, upon an average, about two miles wide, having, on the one side, the New Forest, and on the other side, for a great part of the way, this fine and beautiful estate of Mr. Chamberlayne. Both sides of this water have rising lands divided into hill and dale, and very beautifully clothed with trees, the woods and lawns and fields being most advantageously intermixed. It is very curious that, at the back of each of these tracts of land, there are extensive heaths, on this side as well as on the New Forest side. To stand here and look across the water at the New Forest, you would imagine that it was really a *country of woods*; for, you can see nothing of the heaths from here; those heaths over which we rode, and from which we could see a windmill down among the trees, which windmill is now to be seen just opposite this place. So that, the views from this place are the most beau-

tiful that can be imagined. You see up the water and down the water, to Redbridge one way and out to Spithead the other way. Through the trees, to the right, you see the spires of Southampton, and you have only to walk a mile over a beautiful lawn and through a not less beautiful wood, to find, in a little dell surrounded with lofty woods, the venerable ruins of NETLEY ABBEY, which make part of Mr. Chamberlayne's estate. The woods here are chiefly of oak; the ground consists of a series of hill and dale, as you go long-wise from one end of the estate to the other, *about six miles in length*. Down almost every little valley that divides these hills or hillocks, there is more or less of water, making the under-wood, in those parts, very thick, and dark to go through, and these form the most delightful contrast with the fields and lawns. There are innumerable vessels of various sizes continually upon the water; and, to those that delight in water-scenes, this is certainly the very prettiest place that I ever saw in my life. I had seen it many years ago; and, as I intended to come here on my way home, I told GEORGE, before we set out, that I would show him *another Weston* before we got to London. The parish in which his father's house is, is also called *Weston*, and a very beautiful spot it certainly is; but I told him I questioned whether I could not show him a still prettier *Weston* than that. We let him alone for the first day. He sat in the house and saw great multitudes of pheasants and partridges upon the lawn before the window: he went down to the water-side by himself,

and put his foot upon the ground, to see the tide rise. He seemed very much delighted. The second morning, at breakfast, we put it to him, which he would rather have; this *Weston*, or the *Weston* that he had left in Herefordshire; but, though I introduced the question in a way almost to extort a decision in favour of the Hampshire *Weston*, he decided instantly and plump for the other, in a manner very much to the delight of Mr. Chamberlayne and his sister. So true it is, that, when people are uncorrupted, they always *like home best*, be it, in itself, what it may.

Every thing that nature can do has been done here; and money, most judiciously employed, has come to her assistance. Here are a thousand things to give pleasure to any rational mind; but, there is one thing, which, in my estimation, surpasses, in pleasure, to contemplate, all the lawns and all the groves and all the gardens and all the game and every thing else; and that is, the real, unaffected goodness of the owner of this estate. He is a member for Southampton; he has other fine estates; he has great talents; he is much admired by all who know him; but, he has done more by his justice, by his just way of thinking with regard to the labouring people, than in all other ways put together. This was nothing new to me; for I was well informed of it several years ago, though I had never heard him speak of it in my life. When he came to this place, the common wages of day-labouring men were *thirteen shillings a week*, and the wages of carpenters, bricklayers, and other tradesmen, were in proportion.

Those wages he *has given, from that time to this*, without any abatement whatever. With these wages, a man can live, having, at the same time, other advantages attending the working for such a man as Mr. Chamberlayne. He has got less money in his bags than he would have had, if he had ground men down in their wages; but, if his sleep be not sounder than that of the hard-fisted wretch that can walk over grass and gravel, kept in order by a poor creature that is half-starved; if his sleep be not sounder than the sleep of such a wretch, then all that we have been taught is false, and there is no difference between the man who feeds and the man who starves the poor: all the Scripture is a bundle of lies, and instead of being propagated it ought to be flung into the fire.

It is curious enough, that those who are the least disposed to give good wages to the laboring people, should be the most disposed to discover for them *schemes for saving their money!* I have lately seen, I saw it at Uphusband, a prospectus, or scheme, for establishing what they call a *county friendly society*. This is a scheme for *getting from the poor a part of the wages that they receive*. Just as if a poor fellow could *put any thing* by out of eight shillings a week! If, indeed, the schemers were to pay the labourers twelve or thirteen shillings a week; then these might have something to lay by at some times of the year; but, then indeed, there would be *no poor-rates wanted*; and, it is to *get rid of the poor-rates*, that these schemers have invented their society. What wretched

drivellers they must be: to think that they should be able to make the pauper keep the pauper; to think that they shall be able to make the man that is half-starved lay by part of his loaf! I know of no county where the poor are worse treated than in many parts of this county of Hants. It is happy to know of one instance in which they are well treated; and I deem it a real honour to be under the roof of him who has uniformly set so laudable an example in this most important concern. What are all his riches to me? They form no title to my respect. 'Tis not for me to set myself up in judgment as to his taste, his learning, his various qualities and endowments; but, of these his *unequivocal works*, I am a competent judge. I know how much good he must do; and there is a great satisfaction in reflecting on the great happiness that he must feel, when, in laying his head upon his pillow of a cold and dreary winter night, he reflects that there are scores, aye, *scores upon scores*, of his country-people, of his poor neighbours, of those whom the Scripture denominates his brethren, who have been enabled, *through him*, to retire to a warm bed after spending a cheerful evening and taking a full meal by the side of their own fire. People may talk what they will about *happiness*; but I can figure to myself no happiness surpassing that of the man who falls to sleep with reflections like these in his mind. Now, observe, it is a duty on my part, to relate what I have here related as to the conduct of Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE; not a duty

towards him; for, I can do him no good by it, and I do most sincerely believe, that both he and his equally benevolent sister, would rather that their goodness remained unproclaimed; but, it is a duty towards my country, and particularly towards my readers. Here is a *striking and a most valuable practical example*. Here is a whole neighbourhood of labourers living as they ought to live; enjoying that happiness which is the just reward of their toil. And, shall I suppress facts so honourable to those who are the cause of this happiness, facts so interesting in themselves, and so likely to be useful in the way of example; shall I do this, aye, and, besides this, *tacitly give a false account* of WESTON GROVE, and this, too, from the stupid and cowardly fear of being accused of flattering a rich man!

NETLEY ABBEY ought, it seems, to be called LETLEY ABBEY, the Latin name being LETUS LOCUS, or PLEASANT PLACE. *Letley* was made up of an abbreviation of the *Letus* and of the Saxon word *ley*, which meant *place, field, or piece of ground*. This Abbey was founded by Henry III. in 1239, for 12 Monks of the Benedictine order; and, when suppressed, by the wife-killer, its revenues amounted to 3,200*l.* a year of our present money. The possessions of these monks were, by the wife-killing founder of the Church of England, *given away* (though they belonged to the public) to one of his court sycophants, SIR WILLIAM PAULET, a man the most famous in the whole world for sycophancy, time-serving, and for all those

qualities which usually distinguish the favourites of kings like the wife-killer. This PAULET changed from the *Popish to Henry the Eighth's religion*, and was a great actor in punishing the *papists*: when Edward VI. came to the throne, this PAULET turned *protestant*, and was a great actor in punishing those who adhered to Henry VIIIth's religion: when Queen Mary came to the throne, this PAULET turned back to *papist*, and was one of the great actors in sending *protestants to be burnt in Smithfield*: when Old Bess came to the throne, this PAULET turned back to *protestant again*, and was, until the day of his death, one of the great actors in persecuting, in fining, in mulcting, and in putting to death, those who still had the virtue and the courage to adhere to the religion, in which *they and he had been born and bred*. The head of this family got, at last, to be earl of Wiltshire, Marquis of Winchester, and DUKE of BOLTON. This last title is now *gone*; or, rather, it is changed to that of "LORD BOLTON," which is now borne by a man of the name of Orde, who is the son of a man of that name, who died some years ago, and who married a *daughter* (I think it was) of the last "Duke of Bolton." Pretty curious, and not a little interesting, to look back at the *origin* of this *Dukedom* of Bolton, and, then, to look at the person now bearing the title of *Bolton*; and, then, to go to Abbotston, near Winchester, and survey the ruins of the proud palace, once inhabited by the Duke of Bolton, which ruins, and the estate on which they stand, are now the property of the Loan-maker,



Alexander Baring! Curious turn of things! Henry the wife-killer and his confiscating successors granted the estates of NETLEY, and of many other monasteries, to the head of these Paulets: to maintain these and other, similar, grants, a thing called a "Reformation" was made: to maintain the "Reformation," a "Glorious Revolution" was made: to maintain the "Glorious Revolution," a DEBT was made: to maintain the Debt, a large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers: and, thus, at last, the BARINGS, only in this one neighbourhood, have become the successors of the WRYTHESLEYS, the PAULETS, and the RUSSELLS, who, throughout all the reigns of confiscation, were constantly in the way, when a distribution of good things was taking place! Curious enough all this; but, the thing will not stop here. The Loan-makers think, that they shall out-wit the old grantee-fellows; and, so they might, and the people too, and the devil himself; but, they cannot out-wit EVENTS. Those events will have a thorough rummaging; and of this fact the "turn-of-the-market" gentlemen may be assured. Can it be law (I put the question to lawyers), can it be law (I leave reason and justice out of the inquiry), can it be law, that, if I, to-day, see dressed in good clothes, and with a full purse, a man who was notoriously pennyless yesterday; can it be law, that I (being a justice of the peace) have a right to demand of that man how he came by his clothes and his purse? And, can it be law, that I, seeing with an estate a man who was notoriously not worth a

crown piece a few years ago; and who is notoriously related to nothing more than one degree above beggary; can it be law, that I, a magistrate, seeing this, have not a right to demand of this man how he came by his estate? No matter, however; for, if both these be law now, they will not, I trust, be law in a few years from this time.

Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE has caused the ancient fish-ponds, at Netley Abbey, to be "reclaimed," as they call it. What a loss, what a national loss, there has been in this way, and in the article of water fowl! I am quite satisfied, that, in these two articles and in that of rabbits, the nation has lost, has had annihilated (within the last 250 years) food sufficient for two days in the week, on an average, taking the year throughout. These are things, too, which cost so little labour! You can see the marks of old fish-ponds in thousands and thousands of places. I have noticed, I dare say, five hundred, since I left home. A trifling expense would, in most cases, restore them; but, now-a-days, all is looked for at shops: all is to be had by traffick-ing: scarcely any one thinks of providing for his own wants out of his own land and other his own domestic means. To buy the thing, ready made, is the taste of the day: thousands, who are housekeepers, buy their dinners ready cooked: nothing is so common as to rent breasts for children to suck: a man actually advertised, in the London papers, about two months ago, to supply childless husbands with heirs! In this case, the articles were, of course, to be ready-made; for, to make

them "to order" would be the devil of a business; though, in desperate cases, even this is, I believe, sometimes resorted to.

HAMBLEDON, SUNDAY, 22d OCT. 1826.—We left Weston Grove on Friday morning, and came across to BOTLEY, where we remained during the rest of the day, and until after breakfast yesterday. I had not seen "the BOTLEY PARSON" for several years, and I wished to have a look at him now, but could not get a sight of him, though we rode close before his house, at much about his breakfast time, and though we gave him the strongest of invitations that could be expressed by *killocking* and by *cracking of whips*! The fox was too cunning for us, and, do all we could, we could not provoke him to put even his nose out of kennel. From MR. JAMES WARNER's at Botley, we went to Mr. HALLETT's, at Allington, and had the very great pleasure of seeing him in excellent health. We intended to go back to Botley, and then to go to Titchfield, and, in our way to this place, over *Portsdown Hill*, whence I intended to show George the harbour and the fleet, and (of still more importance) the spot on which we signed the "HAMPSHIRE PETITION," in 1817; that petition which foretold that which the "NORFOLK PETITION" confirmed; that petition which will be finally acted upon, or.....! That petition was the very last thing that I wrote at Botley. I came to London in November 1816; the Power-of-Imprisonment Bill was passed in February, 1817; just before it was passed, the Meeting took place on Portsdown Hill; and I, in my way to

the hill, from London, stopped at Botley and wrote the petition. We had one meeting afterwards, at Winchester, when I heard *parsons swear like troopers*, and saw one of them *hawk up his spittle*, and *spit it into Lord Cochrane's poll*! Ah! my bucks, we have you now! You are got nearly to the end of your tether; and, what is more, *you know it*. Pay off the DEBT, parsons! It is useless to swear and spit, and to present addresses applauding Power-of-Imprisonment Bills, unless you can pay off the Debt! Pay off the Debt, parsons! They say you can *lay* the devil. Lay *this* devil, then; or, confess that he is too many for you; aye, and for Sturges Bourne, or Bourne Sturges (I forget which), at your backs!

From ALLINGTON we, fearing, that it would rain before we could get round by Titchfield, came across the country over WALTHAM CHASE and SOBERTON DOWN. The chase was very green and fine; but the down was the *very greenest* thing that I have seen in the whole country. It is not a large down; perhaps not more than five or six hundred acres; but the land is good; the chalk is at a foot from the surface, or more; the mould is a hazel mould; and when I was upon the opposite hill, I could, though I knew the spot very well, hardly believe that it was a down. The green was *darker* than that of any pasture or even any sainfoin or clover that I had seen throughout the whole of my ride; and I should suppose that there could not have been many less than a thousand sheep in the three flocks that were feeding upon the down when I

came across it. I do not speak with any thing like positiveness as to the measurement of this down; but I do not believe that it exceeds six hundred and fifty acres. They must have had more rain in this part of the country than in most other parts of it. Indeed, no part of Hampshire seems to have suffered very much from the drought. I found the turnips pretty good, of both sorts, all the way from Andover to Romsey. Through the New Forest, you may as well expect to find loaves of bread growing in fields as turnips, where there are any fields for them to grow in. From Redbridge to Weston we had not light enough to see much about us; but when we came down to Botley, we there found the turnips as good as I had ever seen them in my life, as far I could judge from the time I had to look at them. Mr. Warner has as fine turnip fields as I ever saw him have, swedish turnips and white also; and pretty nearly the same may be said of the whole of that neighbourhood for many miles round.

After quitting Soberton Down, we came up a hill leading to Hambledon, and turned off to our left to bring us down to Mr. Goldsmith's at West End, where we now are, at about a mile from the village of Hambledon. A village it now is; but it was formerly a considerable market-town, and it had three fairs in the year. There is now not even the name of market left, I believe; and the fairs amount to little more than a couple or three gingerbread-stalls, with dolls and whistles for children. If you go through the place,

you see that it has been a considerable town. The church tells the same story; it is now a tumble-down rubbishy place; it is partaking in the fate of all those places which were formerly a sort of rendezvous for persons who had things to buy and things to sell. *Wens* have devoured market-towns and villages; and *shops* have devoured *markets and fairs*; and this, too, to the infinite injury of the most numerous classes of the people. Shop-keeping, merely as shop-keeping, is injurious to any community. What are the shop and the shop-keeper for? To receive and distribute the produce of the land. There are other articles, certainly; but the main part is the produce of the land. The shop must be paid for; the shop-keeper must be kept; and the one must be paid for and the other must be kept by the consumer of the produce; or, perhaps, partly by the consumer and partly by the producer. When fairs were very frequent, shops were not needed. A manufacturer of shoes, of stockings, of hats; of almost any thing that man wants, could manufacture at home in an obscure hamlet, with cheap house-rent, good air, and plenty of room. He need pay no heavy rent for shop; and no disadvantages from confined situation; and, then, by attending three or four or five or six fairs in a year, he sold the work of his hands, unloaded with a heavy expense attending the keeping of a shop. He would get more for ten shillings in booth at a fair or market, than he would get in shop for ten or twenty pounds. Of course, he could afford to sell the work of his hands for less; and thus a

greater portion of their earnings remained with those who raised the food and the clothing from the land. I had an instance of this in what occurred to myself at Weyhill fair. When I was at Salisbury, in September, I wanted to buy a whip. It was a common hunting-whip, with a hook to it to pull open gates with, and I could not get it for less than seven shillings and sixpence. This was more than I had made up my mind to give, and I went on with my switch. When we got to Weyhill fair, George had made shift to lose his whip some time before, and I had made him go without one by way of punishment. But now, having come to the fair, and seeing plenty of whips, I bought him one, just such a one as had been offered me at Salisbury for seven and sixpence, for four and sixpence; and, seeing the man with his whips afterwards, I thought I would have one myself; and he let me have it for three shillings. So that, here were two whips, precisely of the same kind and quality as the whip at Salisbury, bought for the money which the man at Salisbury asked me for one whip; and yet, far be it from me to accuse the man at Salisbury of an attempt at extortion: he had an expensive shop, and a family in a town to support, while my Weyhill fellow had been making his whips in some house in the country, which he rented, probably, for five or six pounds a year, with a good garden to it. Does not every one see, in a minute, how this exchanging of fairs and markets for shops creates *idlers and traffickers*; creates those locusts, called middle-men,

who create nothing, who add to the value of nothing, who improve nothing, but who live in idleness and who live well, too, out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. The fair and the market, those wise institutions of our forefathers, and with regard to the management of which they were so scrupulously careful; the fair and the market bring the producer and the consumer in contact with each other. Whatever is gained is, at any rate, gained by one or the other of these. The fair and the market bring them together, and enable them to act for their mutual interest and convenience. The shop and the trafficker *keeps them apart*; the shop hides from both producer and consumer the real state of matters. The fair and the market lay every thing open: going to either, you see the state of things at once; and the transactions are fair and just, not disfigured, too, by falsehood, and by those attempts at deception which disgrace traffickings in general. Very wise, too, and very just, were the laws against *forestalling and regrating*. They were laws to prevent the producer and the consumer from being cheated by the trafficker. There are whole bodies of men; indeed, a very large part of the community, who live in idleness in this country, in consequence of the whole current of the laws now running in favour of the trafficking monopoly. It has been a great object with all wise governments, in all ages, from the days of Moses to the present day, to confine trafficking, mere trafficking, to as few hands as possible. It seems to be the main object of this government to give

all possible encouragement to traffickers of every description, and to make them swarm like the lice of Egypt. There is that numerous sect, the Quakers. This sect arose in England: they were engendered by the Jewish system of usury. Till *excises* and *lean-mongering* began, these vermin were never heard of in England. They seem to have been hatched by that fraudulent system, as maggots are bred by putrid meat, or as the flounders come in the livers of rotten sheep. The base vermin do not pretend to work: all they talk about is dealing; and the government, in place of making laws that would put them in the stocks, or cause them to be whipped at the cart's tail, really seem anxious to encourage them and to increase their numbers; nay, it is not long since Mr. Brougham had the effrontery to move for leave to bring in a bill to make men liable to be hanged upon the bare words of these vagabonds. This is, with me, something never to be forgotten. But, every thing tends the same way: all the regulations, all the laws that have been adopted of late years, have a tendency to give encouragement to the trickster and the trafficker, and to take from the labouring classes all the honour and a great part of the food that fairly belonged to them.

In coming along yesterday, from Waltham Chase to Soberton Down, we passed by a big white house upon a hill that was, when I lived at Botley, occupied by one GOODLAD, who was a cock justice of the peace, and who had been a chap of some sort or other, in India. There was a man of the name of Singleton, who lived in

Waltham Chase, and who was deemed to be a great poacher. This man, having been forcibly ousted by the order of this Goodlad and some others from an encroachment that he had made in the forest, threatened revenge. Soon after this, a horse (I forget to whom it belonged) was stabbed or shot in the night-time in a field. Singleton was taken up, tried at Winchester, convicted, and *transported*. I cannot relate exactly what took place. I remember that there were some curious circumstances attending the conviction of this man. The people in that neighbourhood were deeply impressed with these circumstances. Singleton was transported; but Goodlad and his wife were both dead and buried, in less, I believe, than three months after the departure of poor Singleton. I do not know that any injustice really was done; but I do know that a great impression was produced, and a very sorrowful impression, too, on the minds of the people in that neighbourhood. I cannot quit Waltham Chase without observing, that I heard, last year, that a Bill was about to be petitioned for, *to enclose that Chase!* Never was so monstrous a proposition in this world. The Bishop of Winchester is Lord of the Manor over this Chase. If the Chase be enclosed, the timber must be cut down, young and old; and here are a couple of hundred acres of land, worth ten thousand acres of land in the New Forest. This is as fine timber land as any in the wealds of Surrey, Sussex, or Kent. There are two enclosures of about 40 acres each, perhaps, that were simply surrounded by a bank being thrown up about

twenty years ago; only twenty years ago, and on the poorest part of the Chase, too; and these are now as beautiful plantations of young oak trees as man ever sat his eyes on; many of them as big or bigger round than my thigh! Therefore, besides the sweeping away of two or three hundred cottages; besides plunging into ruin and misery all these numerous families, here is one of the finest pieces of timber-land in the whole kingdom, going to be cut up into miserable clay fields, for no earthly purpose but that of gratifying the stupid greediness of those who think that they must gain, if they add to the breadth of their private fields. But, if a thing like this be permitted, we must be prettily furnished with commissioners of woods and forests! I do not believe that they will sit in Parliament and see a Bill like this passed and hold their tongues; but, if they were to do it, there is no measure of reproach which they would not merit. Let them go and look at the two plantations of oaks, of which I have just spoken; and then let them give their consent to such a Bill if they can.

THURSLEY, MONDAY EVENING, 23rd OCTOBER.--When I left Weston, my intention was, to go from Hambledon to Up Park, thence to Arundel, thence to Brighton, thence to East-bourne, thence to Wittersham in Kent, and then by Cranbrook, Tunbridge, Godstone and Reigate to London; but, when I got to Botley, and particularly when I got to Hambledon, I found my horse's back so much hurt by the saddle, that I was afraid to take so long a stretch, and therefore resolved to come away straight to this place, to go hence

to Reigate, and so to London. Our way, therefore, this morning, was over Butser-hill to Petersfield, in the first place; then to Lyphook and then to this place, in all about twenty-four miles. Butser-hill belongs to the back chain of the South-downs; and, indeed, it terminates that chain to the westward. It is the highest hill in the whole country. Some think that Hindhead, which is the famous sand-hill over which the Portsmouth road goes at sixteen miles to the north of this great chalk-hill; some think that Hindhead is the highest hill of the two. Be this as it may, Butser-hill, which is the right-hand hill of the two between which you go at three miles from Petersfield going towards Portsmouth; this Butser-hill is, I say, quite high enough; and was more than high enough for us, for it took us up amongst clouds that wet us very nearly to the skin. In going from Mr. Goldsmith's to the hill, it is all up hill for five miles. Now and then a little stoop; not much; but regularly, with these little exceptions, up hill for these five miles. The hill appears, at a distance, to be a sharp ridge on its top. It is, however, not so. It is, in some parts, half a mile wide or more. The road lies right along the middle of it from west to east, and, just when you are at the highest part of the hill, it is very narrow from north to south; not more, I think, than about a hundred or a hundred and thirty yards. This is as interesting a spot, I think, as the foot of man ever was placed upon. Here are two valleys, one to your right and the other to your left, very little less than half a mile down to the bottom of them,

and much steeper than a tiled roof of a house. These valleys may be, where they join the hill, three or four hundred yards broad. They get wider as they get farther from the hill. Of a clear day you see all the north of Hampshire; nay, the whole county, together with a great part of Surrey and of Sussex. You see the whole of the South-Downs to the eastward as far as your eye can carry you; and, lastly, you see over Portsdown Hill, which lies before you to the south; and there are spread open to your view the isle of Portsea, Portsmouth, Wimmering, Fareham, Gosport, Portsmouth, the harbour, Spithead, the Isle of Wight and the ocean. But, something still more interesting occurred to me here in the year 1808, when I was coming on horseback over the same hill from Botley to London. It was a very beautiful day and in summer. Before I got upon the hill (on which I had never been before), a shepherd told me to keep on in the road in which I was, till I came to the London turnpike road. When I got to within a quarter of a mile of this particular point of the hill, I saw, at this point, what I thought was a cloud of dust; and, speaking to my servant about it, I found that he thought so too; but this cloud of dust disappeared all at once. Soon after, there appeared to arise another cloud of dust at the same place, and then that disappeared, and the spot was clear again. As we were trotting along, a pretty smart pace, we soon came to this narrow place, having one valley to our right and the other valley to our left, and there, to my great asto-

nishment, I saw the clouds come one after another, each appearing to be about as big as two or three acres of land, skimming along in the valley on the north side, a great deal below the tops of the hills; and successively, as they arrived at our end of the valley, rising up, crossing the narrow pass, and then descending down into the other valley and going off to the south; so that we who sat there upon our horses, were alternately in clouds and in sun-shine. It is an universal rule, that if there be a fog in the morning, and that fog go from the valleys to the tops of the hills, there will be rain that day; and if it disappear by sinking in the valley, there will be no rain that day. The truth is, that fogs are clouds, and clouds are fogs. They are more or less full of water; but, they are all water; sometimes a sort of steam, and sometimes water that falls in drops. Yesterday morning the fogs had ascended to the tops of the hills; and it was raining on all the hills round about us before it began to rain in the valleys. We, as I observed before, got pretty nearly wet, to the skin upon the top of Butser-hill; but, we had the pluck to come on and let the clothes dry upon our backs. I must here relate something that appears very interesting to me, and something, which, though it must have been seen by every man that has lived in the country, or, at least, in any hilly country, has never been particularly mentioned by any body as far as I can recollect. We frequently talk of clouds coming from *dews*; and we actually see the heavy fogs become clouds. We see them go up to the tops of hills, and, taking a swim round,

actually come and drop down upon us and wet us through; but, I am now going to speak of clouds coming out of the sides of hills in exactly the same manner that you see smoke come out of a tobacco-pipe, and, rising up, with a wider and wider head, like the smoke from a tobacco-pipe, go to the top of the hill, or over the hill, or very much above it, and then come over the valleys in rain. At about a mile's distance from Mr. Palmer's house at Bollitree, in Herefordshire, there is a large, long, beautiful wood, covering the side of a lofty hill, winding round in the form of a crescent, the bend of the crescent being towards Mr. Palmer's house. It was here that I first observed this mode of forming clouds. The first time I noticed it, I pointed it out to Mr. Palmer. We stood and observed cloud after cloud come out from different parts of the side of the hill, and tower up and go over the hill out of sight. He told me that that was a certain sign that it would rain that day, for that these clouds would come back again and would fall in rain. It rained sure enough; and I found that the country people, all round about, had this mode of the forming the clouds as a sign of rain. The hill is called Penyard, and this forming of the clouds they call Old Penyard's *smoking his pipe*: and it is a rule that it is sure to rain during the day if Old Penyard smokes his pipe in the morning. These appearances take place, especially in warm and sultry weather. It was very warm yesterday morning: it had thundered violently the evening before: we felt it hot even while

the rain fell upon us at Butser-hill. Petersfield lies in a pretty broad and very beautiful valley. On three sides of it are very lofty hills, partly downs and partly covered with trees; and, as we proceeded on our way from the bottom of Butser-hill to Petersfield, we saw thousands upon thousands of clouds, continually coming puffing out from different parts of these hills and towering up to the top of them. I stopped George several times to make him look at them; to see them come puffing out of the chalk downs as well as out of the woodland hills; and bade him remember to tell his father of it when he should get home, to convince him that the hills of Hampshire could smoke their pipes as well as those of Herefordshire. This is a really curious matter. I have never read, in any book, any thing to lead me to suppose that the observation has ever found its way into print before. Sometimes you will see only one or two clouds during a whole morning; come out of the side of a hill; but we saw thousands upon thousands, bursting out, one after another, in all parts of these immense hills. The first time that I have leisure, when I am in the high countries again, I will have a conversation with some old shepherd about this matter: if he cannot enlighten me upon the subject, I am sure that no philosopher can.

We came through Petersfield without stopping, and baited our horses at Lyphook, where we stayed about half an hour. In coming from Lyphook to this place, we overtook a man who asked for relief. He told me he

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was a weaver, and, as his accent was northern, I was about to give him the balance that I had in hand arising from our savings in the fasting way, amounting to about three shillings and sixpence; but, unfortunately for him, I asked him what place he had lived at as a weaver; and he told me that he was a Spitalfields weaver. I instantly put on my glove and returned my purse into my pocket, saying, go, then, to Sidmouth and Peel and the rest of them "and get relief; for, I have this minute, while I was stopping at Lyphook, read in the *Evening Mail* newspaper, an address to the king from the Spitalfields weavers, for which address they ought to suffer death from starvation. In that address those base wretches tell the King, that they were loyal men: that they detested the designing men who were guilty of seditious practices in 1817; they, in short, express their approbation of the Power-of-Imprisonment Bill, of all the deeds committed against the Reformers in 1817 and 1819; they by fair inference, express their approbation of the thanks given to the Manchester yeomanry. You are one of them; my name is William Cobbett, and I would sooner relieve a dog than relieve you." Just as I was closing my harangue, we overtook a countryman and woman that were going the same way. The weaver attempted explanations. He said that they only said it in order to get relief; but that they did not mean it in their hearts. "Oh, base dogs!" said I: "it is precisely by such men that ruin is

brought upon nations; it is precisely by such baseness and insincerity, such scandalous cowardice, that ruin has been brought upon them. I had two or three shillings to give you: I had them in my hand: I have put them back into my purse: I trust I shall find somebody more worthy of them: rather than give them to you, I would fling them into that sand-pit and bury them for ever." How curiously things happen! It was by mere accident that I took up a newspaper to read: it was merely because I was compelled to stay a quarter of an hour in the room without doing any thing, and above all things it was miraculous that I should take up the *Evening Mail*, into which, I believe, I never before looked, in my whole life. I saw the royal arms at the top of the paper; took it for the *Old Times*, and, in a sort of lounging mood, said to George, "Give me hold of that paper, and let us see what that foolish devil Anna Brodie says." Seeing the words "*Spitalfields*," I read on till I got to the base and scoundrelly part of the address. I then turned over, and looked at the title of the paper and the date of it, resolving, in my mind, to have satisfaction, of some sort or other, upon these base vagabonds: Little did I think that an opportunity would so soon occur of showing my resentment against them, and that, too, in so striking, so appropriate and so efficient a manner. I dare say, that it was some tax-eating scoundrel who drew up this address (which I will insert in the Register, as soon as I can find it); but, that is nothing to me and my fellow-sufferers of 1817 and 1819.

This infamous libel upon us is published under the name of the Spitalfields weavers; and, if I am asked what the poor creatures were to do, being without bread as they were, I answer by asking whether they could find no knives to cut their throats with; seeing that they ought to have cut their throats ten thousand times over, if they could have done it, rather than sanction the publication of so infamous a paper as this. It is not thus that the weavers in the north have acted. Some scoundrel wanted to inveigle them into an applauding of the Ministers; but they, though nothing so infamous as this address was proposed to them, rejected the proposition, though they were ten times more in want than the weavers of Spitalfields have ever been. They were only called upon to applaud the Ministers for the recent Orders in Council; but they justly said that the Ministers had a great deal more to do, before they would merit their applause. What would these brave and sensible men have said to a tax-eating scoundrel, who should have called upon them to present an address to the King, and in that address to applaud the terrible deeds committed against the people in 1817 and 1819! I have great happiness in reflecting that this baseness of the Spitalfields weavers will not bring them one single mouthful of bread. This will be their lot: this will be the fruit of their baseness; and the nation, the working classes of the nation, will learn, from this, that the way to get redress of their grievances, the way to get food and raiment in exchange for their labour, the way to ensure

good treatment from the Government, is not to crawl to that Government, to lick its hand, and seem to deem it an honour to be its slaves.

Before we got to Thursley, I saw three poor fellows getting in turf for their winter fuel, and I gave them a shilling apiece. To a boy at the bottom of Hinhead, I gave the other sixpence, towards buying him a pair of gloves; and thus I disposed of the money which was, at one time, actually out of my purse, and going into the hand of the loyal Spitalfields weaver.

We got to this place (Mr. Knowles's, of Thursley) about 5 o'clock in the evening, very much delighted with our ride.

KENSINGTON, THURSDAY, 26th Oct. — We left Mr. Knowles's on Tuesday morning, came through Godalming, stopped at Mr. Rowland's, at Chilworth, and then came on through Dorking to Colley Farm, near Reigate, where we slept. I have so often described the country from Hindhead to the foot of Reigate Hill, and from the top of Reigate Hill to the Thames, that I shall not attempt to do it again here. When we got to the river Wey, we crossed it from Godalming Pismarsh to come up to Chilworth. I desired George to look round the country, and asked him if he did not think it was very pretty. I put the same question to him when we got into the beautiful neighbourhood of Dorking, and when we got to Reigate, and especially when we got to the tip-top of Reigate Hill, from which there is one of the finest views in the whole world; but, ever after our quitting Mr. Knowles's, George insisted that that was the prettiest

country that we had seen in the course of our whole ride, and that he liked Mr. Knowles's place better than any other place that he had seen. I reminded him of Weston Grove; and I reminded him of the beautiful ponds and grass and plantations at Mr. Leach's; but he still persisted in his judgment in favour of Mr. Knowles's place, in which decision, however, the greyhounds and the beagles had manifestly a great deal to do.

From Thursley to Reigate inclusive, on the chalk-side as well as on the sand-side, the crops of turnips, of both kinds, were pretty nearly as good as I ever saw them in my life. On a farm of Mr. Drummond's, at Aldbury, rented by a farmer Peto, I saw a piece of cabbages, of the large kind, which will produce, I should think, not much short of five and twenty tons to the acre; and here I must mention (I do not know *why* I must, by the bye) an instance of my own skill in measuring land by the eye. The cabbages stand upon half a field and on the part of it furthest from the road were we were. We took the liberty to open the gate and ride into the field, in order to get closer to the cabbages to look at them. I intended to notice this piece of cabbages, and I asked George how much ground he thought there was in the piece. He said, *two acres*; and asked me how much I thought. I said that there were *above four acres*, and that I should not wonder if there were *four acres and a half*. Thus divided in judgment, we turned away from the cabbages to go out of the field at another gate, which pointed towards our

road. Near this gate we found a man turning a heap of manure. This man, as it happened, had hoed the cabbages by the acre, or had had a hand in it. We asked him how much ground there was in that piece of cabbages, and he told us, *four acres and a half*! I suppose it will not be difficult to convince the reader that George looked upon me as a sort of conjuror. At Mr. Pym's, at Colley-farm, we found one of the very finest pieces of mangel wurzel that I had ever seen in my life. We calculated that there would be little short of *forty tons to an acre*; and, there being three acres to the piece, Mr. Pym calculates that this mangel wurzel, the produce of these three acres of land, will carry his ten or twelve milch-cows nearly, if not wholly, through the winter. There did not appear to be a spurious plant, and there was not one plant that had gone to seed, in the whole piece. I have never seen a more beautiful mass of vegetation, and I had the satisfaction to learn, after having admired the crop, that the seed *came from my own shop*, and that it had been *saved by myself*.

Talking of the shop, I came to it in a very few hours after looking at this mangel wurzel; and I soon found that it was high time for me to get home again; for here had been pretty devils' works going on. Here I found the "Greek cause," and all its appendages, figuring away in grand style. But, I must make this matter of separate observation. I have put an end to my Ride of August, September, and October, 1826, during which I have travelled five hundred and sixty-eight miles, and have slept in thirty different beds, have writ-

ten three monthly pamphlets, called the "Poor Man's Friend," and have also written (including the present one) eleven Registers. I have been in three cities, in about twenty market towns, in perhaps five hundred villages; and I have seen the people no where so well off as in the neighbourhood of Weston Grove, and no where so badly off as in the dominions of the Select Vestry of Hurethourne Tarrant, commonly called Uphusband. During the whole of this ride, I have very rarely been a-bed after day-light; I have drunk neither wine nor spirits. I have eaten no vegetables, and only a very moderate quantity of meat; and, it may be useful to my readers to know, that the riding of twenty miles was not so fatiguing to me at the end of my tour as the riding of ten miles was at the beginning of it. Some ill-natured fools will call this "*egotism*." Why is it egotism? Getting upon a good strong horse, and riding about the country has no merit in it; there is no conjuration in it; it requires neither talents nor virtues of any sort; but *health* is a very valuable thing; and when a man has had the experience which I have had in this instance, it is his duty to state to the world and to his own countrymen and neighbours in particular, the happy effects of early rising, sobriety, abstinence and a resolution to be active. It is his duty to do this; and it becomes imperatively his duty, when he has seen, in the course of his life, so many men; so many men of excellent hearts and of good talents, rendered prematurely old, cut off ten or twenty years before their time, by a want

of that early rising, sobriety, abstinence and activity from which he himself has derived so much benefit and such inexpressible pleasure. During this ride I have been several times wet to the skin. At some times of my life, after having indulged for a long while in codling myself up in the house, these soakings would have frightened me half out of my senses; but I care very little about them: I avoid getting wet if I can; but, it is very seldom that rain, come when it would, has prevented me from performing the day's journey that I had laid out beforehand. And, this is a very good rule: to stick to your intention whether it be attended with inconveniences or not; to look upon yourself as *bound* to do it. In the whole of this ride, I have met with no one untoward circumstance, properly so called, except the wounding of the back of my horse, which grieved me much more on his account than on my own. I have a friend, who, when he is disappointed in accomplishing any thing that he has laid out, says that he has been *beaten*, which is a very good expression for the thing. I was beaten in my intention to go through Sussex and Kent; but I will retrieve the affair in a very few months' time, or, perhaps, few weeks. The *COLLECTIVE* will be here now in a few days; and, as soon as I have got the Preston Petition fairly before them, and find (as I dare say I shall) that the petition will not be *tried* until February, I shall take my horse and set off again to that very spot, in the London turnpike-road, at the foot of Butser-hill, whence I turned off to go to Petersfield, instead of turning the

other way to go to Up Park; I shall take my horse and go to this spot, and, with a resolution not be beaten next time, go along through the whole length of Sussex, and sweep round through Kent and Surrey till I come to Reigate again, and then home to Kensington; for, I do not like to be beaten by horse's sore back, or by any thing else; and, besides that, there are several things in Sussex and Kent that I want to see and to give an account of. For the present, however, farewell to the country, and now for the Wen and its villanous corruptions.

WM. COBBETT.

### "GREEK CAUSE!"

AMONGST the corruptions alluded to in the last sentence of the foregoing article, are the *carryings on* of BURDETT, commonly called *England's Glory*, or, Sir Glory, having a great dislike to a heavy fall of snow; of HOBHOUSE, Burdett's Sancho, and son of the banker-brewer and Commissioner of Nabob of Arcot's debts; of EDWARD ELLICE, honourable colleague of Peter Moore and associate with rich ruffians of Coventry in keeping me out of Parliament for that city. These are the three *statesmen*, or *ministers*, of the "GREEK CAUSE." To them were intrusted the political and warlike measures of the "CAUSE." What sort of measures they adopted, and how the "CAUSE" thrived in their hands;—how they ordered the money to be disposed of;—to whom they committed the political and warlike measures;—what pledges they gave to the Greeks, and how they fulfilled those pledges: of all these

we shall see enough in due time; and, we have, indeed, seen something about the matter, in the letter of Messrs. ORLANDO and LURIOFFIS, published in the last week's Register; upon which letter, (together with other documents,) I shall offer some remarks in my next Register.

Most happily for the "*Grecian Republic*," its *finances* appear to have been in hands equally able and disinterested with those in which the political and warlike concerns were placed. Of this my readers will want nothing to convince them, when they find that "*Joseph Hume, Esq.*" had a long and busy finger in this Greek pie. When Lord Coke was a Judge, there was a state trial before him, about the poisoning of a prisoner in the Tower, by the means of a pie, in which poisoning, a footman or servant of some sort had had a hand. When this fellow came to the bar, the Judge said, "So, JOE, (an ominous coincidence!) *you* have had a hand in this pie, too."—"Only a *finger*, my lord," says JOE, "and that has cost me *all my nails and hair*." Dreadful judgment!—but, if that be true, which I am about to insert relative to the conduct of "*JOSEPH HUME, Esq.*" he will be *too happy*, as the French say, if he can get his fingers out of the Greek pie with the loss of only his nails and his hair! I am about to insert three paragraphs from the OLD TIMES newspaper of the 28th Oct. 1826. I beg the reader to go through these paragraphs very attentively. I beg him to look well at every part of them. I beg him then, to say if ever he before heard of *meanness*, aye, and of downright *PECULATION*, equal to those here developed. I wish the reader to look particularly at the last two sentences of paragraph 1. If that be true, (and I have not seen it yet contradicted,) though it is now three days since the accusation

was published in the *Old Times*; if that statement be true; if Hume really did get that fifty-four pounds out of the Greek Deputies, and thus extracted it from the "Greek cause," I leave any one to guess at the chance which this poor nation would stand if its finances, if its taxes were to be placed at his mercy. Equal credit is due to the acts, perhaps, of Bowring and Ellice; but, in the immaculate, in the zealous, in the liberty-loving, in the *clean-handed* detector of misapplication of public money, such conduct is more striking, and much more worthy of notice. What, then, I must be charged with "*inconsistency*," I suppose; and all the unfortunate Greek bondholders, who have been fleeced in so shameful a manner; they, too, must be charged with inconsistency, I suppose, if they now express, not only their disapprobation, but their abhorrence of this Joseph Hume! This species of delusion is, however, passed: the loans and the shares have brought such masses of *patriotism* out, and placed them in their true light, that we are to be deceived no longer.

The reader will perceive that the three paragraphs are inserted, in the *Old Times* newspaper, as matters in which the editor expresses his belief of the truth. But, after these paragraphs the reader will find a long letter from the Greek deputy, Mr. LURIOTTIS, vouching for, and, indeed, proving the truth of the statements contained in the three paragraphs; that is to say, proving the truth of the paragraphs, supposing that Mr. LURIOTTIS's documents be authentic. I insert this long letter, without further comment at present. Edward Ellice and John Bowring have sent letters to the editor of the *Old Times*, in consequence of its publication on the subject. I insert

these two letters, after that of Mr. LURIOTTIS. Ellice denies the truth of the statement in the *Times* of the 28th; that is to say, the statements in paragraph 3. Bowring does not deny, positively, but by insinuation and implication he does deny the truth of the statements in paragraph 2. This gentleman deals largely in sentiments and maxims; as the country people call it, he *talks fine*; but, he will find that we shall want something more than fine talk to satisfy us that the Greek bondholders and the Greeks themselves have had fair play at the hands of this patriot. I have the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday the 1st of November now in my hand; and I see no explanation on the part of Mr. Hume. We may have it, however, in the course of a few days. I shall, therefore, for the present, make no further remarks upon the subject. I shall insert the documents that I have spoken of; I shall request my readers to go patiently through them all, request them also to read, once or twice more, the document published last week, relative to the conduct of Burdett, Hobhouse and Ellice; and, when we have the whole of the accusation and the defence before us, I will endeavour to show up these patriots in a manner that truth will warrant, and that is demanded by the important nature of the case. It is notorious, that two millions eight hundred thousand pounds have been got from the bondholders, for the carrying on of the Greek Cause; it is notorious, that the Greek Cause has, to all appearance, been totally ruined; it is notorious, that the Greek bonds, for which the Greek bondholders paid fifty-nine pounds each, are now worth only about twelve or thirteen pounds each; it is notorious, that here has been mischief and wrong done and ruin and misery inflicted to an

enormous amount; it is now notorious, that Burdett, Hobhouse, Ellice, Hume, Bowring, Rump Galloway, have been cramming their fingers into this pie. There they are: there is the pie; and, when we shall have all the documents before us, let us, for God's sake, do justice to the whole of the parties; but, let us, in the meanwhile, read all the documents with the greatest attention.

Since writing the above, I have got the *Old Times* newspaper, of this day. (Nov. 1st.) In it are *first*, another letter from Mr. Lurcott; but, more material, a letter from "Joseph Hume, Esq." to the Editor of the Times. This letter is dated at St. Mary Cray, on the 30th of October. St. Mary Cray is the next parish to that very North Cray, in Kent, where Castlereagh cut his own throat! And, really, this letter is a most dismal concern! What! *not deny* that he gave the bonds back to the Greek deputies, at a discount less than that at which the bonds were in the market! *Not deny* that he got from the Greek deputies, at the expense of the Greek Government, compensation for that loss which, had it been a gain, he would have kept to himself! What! talk of wanting "a little time to look over and to make extracts"! Good God! want a moment of *time* to enable him to deny the damning fact that he not only suffered himself to be *licked whole* by the Greek deputies, at the expense of the poor Greeks, or, rather, perhaps, at the expense of the bondholders; want a little time, to deny; to deny, point-blank, that he not only suffered himself to be *licked whole*; but that he took 54% interest for his money during the intervening period! *Want a little time* to deny this! *Want a little time* to say that this is a lie! Joseph Hume, Esq. may take what time he pleases! but, unless he can deny the

facts, *time* will answer him no purpose whatever, except to spread a knowledge of his meanness from one end of the kingdom to the other. He would, it seems, have us believe, that these transactions, by which he was benefited at the expense of the Greek cause and the bondholders; he would seem to wish us to believe, that these transactions originated in the suggestion of the Greek Deputies themselves. What is that to us? What is it to the public, so that it be plundered, whether the suggestion come from the Minister who is intrusted with the public money, or from the plunderer who pockets it? However, we shall have more of this matter come out; we shall have the whole of it out now, in a few days; and, I would fain hope, that it is yet possible, that "Joseph Hume, Esq." and *financier*, may yet have something to say, to change that opinion of him which the state of the case, as it now stands, cannot fail to have excited.

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(From the *Old Times* of 28th of October.)

1. We yesterday alluded to some advantages which had accrued to certain Members of the Greek Committee: we now state, without any exaggeration, what we have heard on this subject, and what, without pledging ourselves for its perfect accuracy in every part, we believe to be substantially true. It is stated, then, on authority on which we at least rely, that of the first loan, Mr. HUME had assigned to him 10,000*l.* stock, at the rate of 59*l.* per hundred, the original price at which the contract was made. Mr. HUME accepted the stock at this value. Some time afterwards the bonds fell to 16 per cent. discount. Mr. HUME, alarmed at this depreciation of his property, applied to the deputies and contractors to relieve him from this loss. After some discussion, in which it was intimated that if the stock had risen there would have been no analogous sacrifice on the part of Mr. HUME, it was agreed to take the stock off his hands at the rate of 13 per cent. discount. Mr. HUME consented, and thus lost 1,300*l.* instead of 1,600*l.* An accidental occur-

rence, some time afterwards, had such an effect on Greek stock that it rose above par. Mr. HUME now thought that he might as well recover the 1,300*l.* He accordingly made strenuous and persevering applications to have this sum returned to him. The application excited considerable surprise, but, from an unwillingness to disoblige so ardent and faithful a friend of the Greek cause, this sum was also given to him. Mr. HUME must now, it was thought, be satisfied: every thing had been done to relieve him from the loss which his patriotism had so nearly inflicted on him:—but no: Mr. HUME is, as is well known, an *able arithmetician*. He discovered by calculation, that since the date when the contractors took his stock from him at 13 per cent. discount, and the date when they paid him the 1,300*l.*, a certain interest had accrued on the said 1,300*l.* He accordingly applied also for this interest, and actually received its amount, which was the unimportant sum of 54*l.*

2. We now come to another member of the committee:—Mr. BOWRING. This gentleman had assigned to him 25,000*l.*, at the original price of 59*l.* per cent. The stock having fallen, he made vehement remonstrances, coupled with representations of his services to the Greek cause: he succeeded so far, that the Deputies relieved him, and bought the stock at the rate of 10 per cent. discount. The stock subsequently rose to a premium. Mr. BOWRING, not satisfied like Mr. HUME with merely losing nothing, applied to have the stock returned to him now that it had risen in value. He was told, and indeed shown, by the production of his own handwriting, that he had sold the stock to the Deputies. He declared he had forgot the circumstance; and the Deputies, though they refused to give him back the stock, paid him back 2,500*l.* to put him in the situation he was in when he first bought the stock. The Deputies were the more surprised at this conduct in this second friend of Greece, as he had got 11,000*l.* by his share of the commission of the first loan.

3. Of Mr. ELLICE, another friend of Greece, and member of the Greek committee, several particulars have come to our knowledge: some of them we cannot at present publish; but one fact may be mentioned as a specimen of Phil-Hellenic disinterestedness. On the 25th of March, 1825, Mr. ELLICE agreed to procure the building of a steam-boat for the sum of 10,000*l.* The contract was signed; and what we believe is rather unusual, the money was immediately

paid into the hands of Mr. ELLICE's bankers. The boat was not fit for sailing till 15 months afterwards, though it is well known that a boat of the same construction might be built with ease in four months. Though Mr. ELLICE had obtained the money immediately after the signing of the contract, there is no evidence to show, nor reason to believe, that he paid the boat-builder till 15 months afterwards, that is, 15 months after he had received it, and 11 months after the boat ought to have been built.

(From the Times of 30th October.)

(No. 1.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have designated the report, submitted to the committee of Greek bondholders on the 23d inst., as the work of Mr. Bowring, and I was led to do so from various, and, I think, sufficient reasons. Most of the gentlemen nominated on the committee neglected to attend, and the inquiries devolved upon Colonel Stanhope, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Bowring.

Mr. Robertson has stated that he withdrew from the committee, and consequently was no party to the report. Mr. Bailey, who, with Mr. Robertson, differed from the other members of the committee, in wishing that publicity should be given to every transaction, neither attended the meeting on the 23d, nor has he since avowed that the report was approved of by him. Nothing short of the most unlimited confidence in Mr. Bowring can account for the circumstance that a man, possessing the integrity of character which distinguishes Colonel Stanhope, should have assented to a report so partial, so unsatisfactory, and so unjust.

Colonel Stanhope, whose earnest and well-intentioned zeal in favour of Greece cannot be doubted, will, I trust, excuse the remark that this confidence may not to its full extent be merited. The sycophantic praises which Mr. Bowring has heaped upon him, *usque ad nauseam*, in the *Westminster Review*, should alone have induced the gallant Colonel to suspect some latent object.

I have already exposed the insidious character of this report in some instances, and its injustice in others, and I now request the favour of being allowed to occupy a further space in your columns, whilst I proceed to explain some circumstances connected with other



parts of the report which have excited considerable suspicion and animadversion.

The report states that the

"Committee were desirous of ascertaining on what grounds the sum of 4,320*l.* was paid for the purchase of 8,000*l.* stock, at the price of 54 per cent., and the sum of 6,940*l.* for 13,000*l.* stock, at the price of 53 and a half and 54, when the value in the market was no more than half the amount paid.

"Mr. Luriettis informed your committee that the first mentioned sum was paid to a friend of Greece, who had rendered services to that country, but whose name he could not publicly state; that he will communicate the name and correspondence (if wished) confidentially to Mr. Home and Sir Francis Burdett, who were (he added) strangers to the transaction. Mr. Spaniolacki disclaimed all knowledge of the matter.

"Your committee have been unable to obtain any further information on this head."

After giving to the committee the answer which is mentioned in the above paragraph of the report, I addressed to Mr. Burton, one of the parties interested, the following letter:—

"Sackville-street, Oct. 2, 1826.

"Sir,—I was at a meeting of Greek bondholders on Friday last, when they demanded to be informed from whom I had taken the 6,000*l.* bonds of our loan at one time, and the 8,000*l.* at another. Fearful of prejudicing you by answering them at once, I requested to be allowed to consult the party first. I now beg to be informed whether you have any objection to letting your name be known.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
(Signed) AND. LURIOTTIS."

"To W. Burton, Esq."

The answer to my letter was as follows:—

"Old Broad-street, Oct. 2, 1826.

"Sir,—In answer to you, I was obliged by your declining to name me on Saturday last to the Committee of Greek bondholders, before you advised me of your intention, as the holder of bonds, from whom you and Mr. Orlando had taken back, on account of your Government, the 4,000 and 9,000 bonds; but if it should be requisite to mention my name to the Committee, I beg you will not hesitate to do so, and placing me on the same footing as Mr. Bowring, with his 25,000 bonds.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.  
(Signed) WILLIAM BURTON."

"To Mr. A. Luriettis, Deputy from Greece,  
&c. &c. &c."

From the time I received this letter I was never requested by the committee to attend them, or to communicate any further information whatever, and it was in expectation of receiving such a request that I did not transmit to them the above letter, or it would certainly have been laid before them, and Mr. Bowring would have been spared the pain of pointing out to public notice this exception (which he liberally describes as one

or two exceptions) to the frankness with which I communicated whatever was in my power.

With respect to the 8,000*l.*, I also addressed myself to the party interested, who is absent from England, and who assured me that he will write direct to the Greek Government on the subject, and that if they disapprove of it he will return the difference. Under such circumstances, therefore, I may fairly claim to be excused from making his name public.

As Mr. Burton in his letter alludes to 25,000*l.* of Mr. Bowring, and as that transaction has excited considerable attention, I think it right to communicate the facts as they actually occurred.

The Greek scrip having fallen to about 18 discount, Mr. Bowring applied to the deputation, and earnestly besought them to relieve him from the loss which, as the holder of 25,000*l.* scrip, he was likely to sustain. The Deputies hesitated to comply with his request; but after he had urged it upon them again and again, both personally and through the medium of mutual friends, and had represented that he could not bear up against the loss, they assented. It was at first proposed that 5,000*l.* should be advanced to him; but the Deputies having stipulated that he should pay the fourth instalment, he objected to this, and it was ultimately arranged that the scrip should be purchased from him at the rate of 10 per cent. discount.

This arrangement being concluded, Mr. Bowring addressed to the deputation a letter in the French language, of which the following is a translation:—

"5, Jeffreys-square, Sept. 21, 1824.

"My friends,—It is my duty to return you my earliest thanks for the favour you have done me in withdrawing for the account of your Government the 25,000*l.* scrip, at 10 per cent. discount. The sacrifice of 2,500*l.* I make with pleasure, as a further pledge of my wishes and love for your country, and I hope that her credit as well as her independence will be established by subsequent events. I am still the holder of a considerable sum, and I hope that we shall see the loan rise to a good price for the benefit of every body. I salute you cordially.

(Signed) "JOHN BOWRING."

On the 19th of October, the deputation received another letter in French, to the following effect:—

"5, Jeffreys-square, October 19, 1824.

"My friends,—Now that the crisis of the loan is past, I shall feel greatly obliged by your giving an order to Messrs. Loughnan and Co. to deliver to me the 25,000*l.* scrip, on my paying him the 5,000*l.* and the other instalments; and I thank you sincerely for the assistance you afforded me at a moment when I so greatly needed it. Accept my cordial salutations.

(Signed) "J. BOWRING."

"Messrs. Orlando, Zaimis, and Luriettis."

Our answer was as follows :—

"Sackville-street, October 20, 1824.

"Sir,—We really cannot conceal our surprise on perceiving from your letter of yesterday, your request to have returned to you the 25,000*l.* scrip which we bought of you on the 21st of September, for the account of our Government, at a discount of 10 per cent., instead of 15, the then market-price. This appears as a purchase both from your letter and from that of Messrs. Loughnan, and we announced it as such to our Government, in our despatches forwarded, by the *Genii*. We consider, therefore, every other question on this matter as out of our power, and we are convinced that you must be of the same opinion. In any thing which depends on us, our services are at your disposal.

"We are, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN ORLANDO,  
"JOHN ZAIMIS,  
"AND. LURIOTTIS."

"To John Bowring, Esq."

Mr. Bowring made a similar application in another letter to us of the 12th of November, and in even more urgent terms, to which we replied, that in consideration of his having acted as Honorary Secretary to the Greek Committee, we would comply with his request, provided that it was distinctly declared and explained to have been a sale, so that we might not be compromised with our Government, to which we had written by the *Genii*, stating such to be the nature of the transaction. To this letter Mr. Bowring sent the following reply :—

"London, Nov. 15, 1824.

"Gentlemen,—I have received your favour of the 13th inst. I regret exceedingly that there should be any misapprehension on the subject of the scrip. For the services rendered, or which I may be able to render, the Greek cause. I have been, and shall be, sufficiently rewarded, if they can be considered to have produced the slightest benefit. I have not a copy of my letter of the 21st of September, but as you state it to recognize an absolute sale of the 25,000*l.* to the Greek Government, I am satisfied that it shall be so considered; but as the difference to me is a serious one, and to the Greek Government of little importance, I hope you will oblige me by allowing the return of the 25,000*l.* scrip on the repayment of the 5,000*l.* received from Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and Co.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) "J. BOWRING."

"Messrs. John Orlando, J. Zaimis,  
"and And. Luriottis."

A transaction of the same nature also took place with Mr. Hume, and which, on the score of even-handed justice, I feel compelled to avow, is, as narrated in your paper of to-day, substantially correct.

I must now, in justice to myself, advert to the next paragraph in the report, which refers to a sum of 7,500*l.* allowed by Messrs. Ricardo, out of their commission, to the deputies, (Messrs. Orlando, Zaimis, and Luriottis.)

The treaty for the second loan was carried on and concluded during my absence from this country, and whilst I was endeavouring to negotiate a loan at Paris. I returned to London on the 11th of February, 1825, and reached Sackville-street about two hours after midnight. At about half past seven in the morning, I was informed Mr. E. Ellice was waiting to see me. I immediately went to him. He told me he had heard through Messrs. Ricardo, that I had made arrangements for a loan in Paris, and he requested that I would show him the contract. This I refused to do, telling him that as I had only arrived a few hours before, and as my colleagues had not seen it, I could not show it to him; but in answer to his inquiry, I told him that the price was 59. Mr. Ellice then inquired if I did not know that my colleagues had concluded a contract for a loan with Messrs. Ricardo, which excluded every other loan. I told him that I was as yet wholly unacquainted with the arrangements they had made. Mr. Ellice then requested that Messrs. Orlando and Zaimis should be called to join us, which after a short time they did. Mr. Ellice said, it would be necessary to reject the contract entered into at Paris, as that with Messrs. Ricardo was about to be signed. A similar observation was made by Mr. Orlando. Some remarks were then made as to the difference in the price of the two loans, and previously to annulling the one concluded at Paris, I wished to be better informed of the bases of the contract with Messrs. Ricardo. A memorandum was shown to me, which was by no means clear or satisfactory to my mind, and I suggested that the terms should be distinctly defined. It was agreed that it should be done, and Mr. Ellice said that he would see Mr. Ricardo, and would shortly return to us. In fact, about 12 o'clock Mr. Ellice, accompanied by the Messrs. Ricardo and their solicitor, brought with them an agreement, which, after considerable discussions upon several points, was signed. In the course of our discussions, I pointed out the propriety of introducing a stipulation that the proceeds of the loan, including the dividends, should be deposited in the Bank of England, for better security; but this, as well as some other suggestions, was over-ruled. Mr. Ellice proposed that he and Mr. J. Ricardo should be introduced into the contract, as commissioners of the third part, but this was objected to by all the deputies, and particularly by Mr. Orlando, to whom Mr. Ellice observed, "I am aware that you have sufficient reason for making objection from what has already

occurred; but as Mr. J. Ricardo and myself will constitute that third part, you cannot doubt but that we shall concur with you in whatever may be the most likely to serve your country." This, however, was not agreed to, the memorandum was signed, and a letter written, which Mr. Ricardo was requested to send express to Paris to the bankers with whom I had made the arrangement, informing them of the conclusion of a loan in this country, and the consequent necessity for annulling the contract I had concluded with them.

Up to this time, no mention whatever had been made to me that any commission had been reserved for the deputies; but a few days afterwards, Mr. Zaimis, having heard that his brother was implicated in the dissensions between the military Chiefs and the Government, resolved on returning home; and desired to take with him his proportion of the commission to be allowed by Messrs. Ricardo. This was the first intimation I have ever received of the circumstance. I expressed my great astonishment at such an arrangement, and declared that I would never participate in it.

After this it was considered that money would be wanting for an expedition to be sent to Greece under an English Colonel, and it was agreed that the 7,500*l.* should be appropriated to it, and Messrs. Ricardo were accordingly requested, by Mr. Orlando and myself, to pass that sum to the credit of the Government, and the same appears credited to the Government in their accounts which were laid before the committee. This measure, however, was not carried into execution, but the whole of the 7,500*l.* was, with a further sum afterwards, remitted to Marseilles to be laid out in the building of a frigate. Owing to political difficulties, this object also remained unaccomplished, the money was returned, and was placed by us with Messrs. Ralli, Brothers, in whose hands it has ever since remained.

Having given these explanations, I call upon the gentlemen of the Committee of Inquiry to state whether I did not lend my most willing co-operation, and whether I did not give to them all the information and the accounts I possessed. True it is, that I could not obtain from Messrs. Ricardo various accounts which would have been useful to the committee in their investigation; nor have I been able to obtain from Mr. Ellice any account of the disbursement of the 10,000*l.* paid to him in the month of March 1825, for the equipment of a steam-vessel, which did not sail till the end of May, 1826, although not less than seven appli-

cations by letter were made to him by Mr. Orlando and myself, between the months of April and August last. To none of these, however, did Mr. Ellice deign to reply, whilst Mr. Ricardo, on the other hand, stated, that without communicating with Mr. Ellice, they should decline to give us any detailed information about that vessel, or the application of the 10,000*l.* Messrs. Ricardo, in their letter of the 26th, say that "they threw no impediments in the way of the committee obtaining information." In their letter to me of the 11th of September, they state that "in the present stage of the business they can furnish me with no other accounts than those I had already had." How these two statements can be reconciled, I leave to Messrs. Ricardo to explain.

I regret to add, that I shall be under the necessity of trespassing once more upon your columns, with a reference to some other points contained in the report, previous to the publication of my detailed statement.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

AND. LURIOTTIS.

29, Sackville-street, Oct. 28.

(From the Morning Chronicle of  
1st November.)

(No. 2.)

"Sir—Regard for my own character with those to whom I am unknown, requires that I should simply deny, but in the most unqualified sense, the truth of the statements in your paper of the 28th instant, respecting my connexion with those Greek affairs.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

EDWARD ELLICE.

"Twickenham, Oct. 29."

(No. 3.)

"Sir—I wait until Mr. Luriottis has completed his testimony. My answer shall be prompt, and, I trust, satisfactory.

"He who conceals one half of what he knows, may give to falsehood the semblance of truth. To suppress evidence is nearly as bad as to invent it. The man who is elevated by undeserved eulogium is less to be envied than is the victim of unmerited censure. The best triumph is the final triumph.

"I am, Sir, yours obediently,  
"JOHN BOWRING.

"Jeffreys-square, Oct. 30."

(From the Old Times of the 1st Nov.)

(No. 4.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I defer the letter I had intended to address to you on some other points mentioned in the Report; in order to advert to the two letters of Mr. John Bowring. I had considered the ungentlemanlike character of the one, and the Solon-like sentences of the other, equally undeserving of notice; but I am told that I ought to reply to them. Truly, this is no easy task, for I can discover nothing in either which merits an answer. Those who are acquainted with my house at Leghorn, as Mr. Bowring was, will be best able to appreciate the feeling which influenced him, in referring to a temporary advance made to a foreigner who had been seven months absent from his domicile. To those who are unacquainted with it, I will merely say, that Mr. Bowring was repaid the sum he advanced, with interest. I shall explain, in my intended pamphlet, the nonsensical parade of Mr. Bowring, which was the cause of my becoming acquainted with him, and which occasioned me individually an expense of nearly 1,000*l*.

With respect to the 200*l*. alluded to by Mr. Bowring, as charged by me to the Greek Government, I will readily give an explanation which even Mr. Bowring himself, will, I think, admit to be satisfactory. I had stated to the committee appointed by the bondholders, that although in the general account current transmitted by the Deputies to the Government, I appeared to be debtor to the amount of —, yet that, in fact, I was a considerable creditor. Mr. Bowring, however, so frequently alluded to the apparent balance against me, that I thought it right to make out a statement of my claims upon the Greek Government. One of the sums mentioned in this statement was a sum of 4,000*l*., which I had paid by an order upon my house at Leghorn, in favour of Mr. Eynard. Mr. Bowring, mistrusting my assertion, called for proof, and was, I believe, greatly disappointed on my forwarding to the committee an extract from Mr. Eynard's letter, verifying the payment. At the very time I was preparing this statement for the satisfaction of the committee, the vessel, which is still in the river, with stores on board for Greece, was on the point of clearing out. The freight was payable here. I had no funds of the Government at my commands, and I therefore applied to a friend to advance the requisite sum, and, not anticipating any

objection on his part, I included the sum of 200*l*. amongst other items in the statement so prepared for the committee, as paid for the freight in question. The friend to whom I applied, being very largely in advance for me, and looking at the position in which the documents transmitted by the Government had placed me, considered that Messrs. Ricardo or Mr. Spaniolacki ought to pay the freight, and refused to advance me the money. This refusal was given a few days only before the committee made its report. Had I attended it subsequently, I should have given the explanation with which I now trouble you.

Mr. Bowring, in his letter to you of the 28th, promised that he would as soon as possible state the facts (with the corresponding documents), which would show that the statement in your journal of that day against him was a tissue of misrepresentations. In his letter of yesterday, he proposes to wait until I shall have completed, what he calls, my testimony. Now, I wish Mr. Bowring to understand, that as regards the particular transaction which I have stated he was concerned in, I consider I have offered testimony enough, and that it is not my intention to adduce more unless he shall attempt to deny or evade the fact. I call upon Mr. Bowring, therefore, to proceed at once to publish the documents which shall develop the misrepresentations of which he speaks so indignantly; and when he has shown that he did not receive from Messrs. Loughnan and Co. the 11,000*l*. commission, as stated in your journal—when he shall have denied that the letters I have published with respect to the 25,000*l*. bonds are in his own hand-writing; then, but not until then, shall I, or will the public, believe that his oracular sentences are ought but vapouring *funfare-nade*.

I have been very recently told, that Mr. Bowring received a trifling *douceur* (only a few hundred pounds) from Messrs. Ricardo, to induce him to withhold from depressing the second loan. I should regret that Mr. Bowring were unjustly charged with any act leading to an erroneous estimate of his character; but as a report of this nature is very current, I think it right to notice it here, that he may have an opportunity of exposing its groundlessness.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

AND. LURIOTTIS.

Sackville-street, Oct. 31.

(No. 3.)

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I only this day saw *The Times* of the 28th instant, in which a transaction of mine respecting Greek Scrip is grossly misrepresented.

I am surprised to find Mr. Luriottis bearing testimony to the facts there narrated being "substantially correct," as he must know that it is absolutely false that "I took alarm at the depreciation of Greek stock," and therefore "applied to the deputies and contractors to be relieved from the loss." He knows, as I shall show from his own letters, the cause which compelled me to part with any scrip when it was at a great discount, and he also knows that the proposal to take it at par for the Greek Government originated with himself and his colleague, Mr. Orlando; and that it was not until six months afterwards, when Greek scrip had risen above par, that I accepted their renewed proposal to be reimbursed for the loss I had incurred. From Mr. Luriottis I should rather have expected an explanation of, and exculpation from, such charges.

It will take a little time to look over, and make the extracts from, the correspondence which passed at the time, sufficient to explain the transaction fairly.

Meanwhile I entreat that judgment may be suspended.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

St. Mary-Cray, Oct. 30.

P.S. An observation having been made on my not attending the committee appointed by the bondholders on the 4th instant, I beg to state that I declined from the first being on that committee, as my distance from London, and family circumstances, rendered it impossible for me to attend.

## SUBSCRIPTION,

To make up the deficiency on account of  
Mr. Cubbitt's contest for Preston.

	£.	s.	d.
W. Withers, jun.....	1	0	0
Robert Storker, Holt .....	1	0	0
T. D. B.....	1	0	0
Nicodemus, for fear of the Jews, 5	0	0	0
A Hater of the Paper-System ..	1	0	0
John Borthwick Gilchrist .....	2	0	0

Daniel French, of Holey, Gloucestershire, and a few friends..	0	7	0
R. S. ....	1	0	0
T. W. ....	1	0	0
Received per Mr. Wroe, of Manchester:—			
J. Dracup.....	1	0	0
W. B. ....	0	10	0
W. C. ....	0	3	0
E. Tagan .....	0	2	6
Jeremiah Conolly .....	0	2	0
J. Jarvis & T. Thomson. 0	2	0	
	1	19	6
Mr. Menlove.....	0	13	0
P. C. ....	0	10	0
Crispin .....	0	2	0
George Rogers .....	0	10	0
Mr. Dodwell.....	5	0	0
Thos. Howell.....	1	0	0
Wm. Smith .....	0	1	0
Wm. Scott.....	1	0	0
From Taunton, by Dr. Kinglake.	7	0	0
A. B., 2d subscription.....	2	0	0
T. M. ....	2	0	0
R. L. ....	1	0	0

N. B. As was shown, in the Register of the 19th of August, the whole of the deficiency amounted to 144*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* This present Subscription was begun, with a view of making up that deficiency. In the above list there is pretty nearly 40*l.* subscribed. A very trifling sum, and a very little trouble from each subscriber, will make up what is wanted; and, as I said before, I do not think that my friends will deem it unreasonable, if I be anxious to make the whole of this sum up by subscription. I told the people of Preston, that I would give them a little Pamphlet, containing instructions and advice. I have sent them, gratis, Four Numbers of the "Poor Man's Friend," and 3,350 copies of each Number; and I have paid for having them delivered at their houses. I shall continue to do the same with respect to the succeeding Numbers; so that, this struggle at Preston will have produced a perfect knowledge of politics, and of the cause of the miseries of the people, in one town, at any rate; and, indeed, it will have caused, before it be over, greater spread of political light, than has ever beamed upon the country before, for a great number of years. I do think, therefore, that the deficiency on the Election account, ought to be made up to me.

## AMERICAN TREES.

Of these I have great numbers, of a great many sorts; but, particularly, I have great numbers of the Locust tree. I do not know exactly, how much room my Catalogue will take; but I know that it will require a good deal of room. I could not, therefore, insert it in the present Register; but, I will insert it, with all the particulars and with all the necessary information accompanying it, in the next Register.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending October 20.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	3	Rye ....	38	3
Barley ..	36	3	Beans ...	48	6
Oats ....	27	8	Pease ...	54	4

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime-Districts, for the Week ended October 20.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat..	32,651	Rye .....	326
Barley ..	32,500	Beans . . .	1,827
Oats ...	9,883	Pease ...	1,041

## Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, October 21.

	Qrs.	l.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,878	for 13,683	8	2	Average,	56	1
Barley..	3,499	.. 6,801	8	3	.....	38	10
Oats..	2,065	.. 2,899	11	2	.....	27	11
Rye....	49	.. 91	11	11	.....	37	4
Beans ..	812	.. 2,018	10	6	.....	49	8
Pease ..	933	.. 2,581	14	8	.....	55	4

Friday, Oct. 27.—The supplies of all sorts of Grain this week are moderate. Prime Wheat is very scarce and rather dearer; in other sorts, little doing. Barley rather looks upward. Beans and Pease are unaltered. Good sweet Oats rather dearer than on Monday.

Monday, Oct. 30.—The return of supplies of English Grain last week was inconsiderable; of Flour the

quantity was moderate; and of Foreign Oats, the arrival, though large, was not equal to the preceding week. This morning the supply fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was moderate, and scarcely any thing has arrived from the more distant posts. The best quality of Wheat is scarce, and for such our Millers gave an advance in the morning of full 1s. per qr. on the terms last quoted, though at the close this is hardly supported: for other sorts there was not so much indication of improvement as on Friday last.

The best samples of Malting and Grinding Barley are 1s. per qr. higher than last Monday, but there is a slow sale for middling parcels. Beans may be quoted full 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Boiling Pease are unaltered. Grey Pease are 1s. per qr. cheaper. There has been a fair demand for Oats this morning, and the prices are stated at 1s. per quarter advance on the terms of this day se'nnight. There is no alteration in the price of Flour.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 23 to Oct. 28, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,347	Tares ....	245
Barley ..	4,019	Linseed ..	2,031
Malt ....	2,497	Rapeseed .	—
Oats ....	490	Brank ..	783
Beans ...	705	Mustard..	—
Flour ....	5,670	Flax ....	—
Rye .....	132	Hemp ....	120
Pease....	2,587	Seeds ...	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 8,741; Barley, 1,142; Oats, 22,093; and Beans, 556 quarters.

## HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 30.—Our Hop Market the last week has rather declined for Sussex pockets, but the Planters in general are firm. Currency about 2s. lower. Rather more inquiry for good old Hops.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Oct. 28.—Our market was but scantily supplied with fat Cattle to this day's market, prices 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal; but the quantity of Store Stock was exceedingly large. Scots sold from 4s. 4d. to 5s. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves and Homebreds, of one and two years old, quite a flat sale. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was very large. Shearlings sold from 23s. to 30s., fat ones to 44s.; Lambs, from 12s. to 18s. each. Lean Pigs plentiful and cheap, fat ones to 7s. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Oct. 28.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, on the 25th inst., there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being many buyers, fat of the former met with ready sale at a little advance in price.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended October 20, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	56	9	38	1	28	4
Essex.....	54	10	34	0	26	6
Kent.....	57	3	37	2	28	6
Sussex.....	54	11	37	5	26	7
Suffolk.....	52	9	35	0	29	1
Cambridgeshire.....	50	2	33	6	25	6
Norfolk.....	51	10	36	4	26	9
Lincolnshire.....	54	2	39	8	24	6
Yorkshire.....	53	4	39	7	27	0
Durham.....	54	7	40	9	30	10
Northumberland.....	56	4	37	8	33	0
Cumberland.....	64	10	40	3	24	3
Westmoreland.....	64	4	49	0	40	2
Lancashire.....	61	9	0	0	36	11
Cheshire.....	58	7	51	7	0	0
Gloucestershire.....	55	8	39	8	33	2
Somersetshire.....	54	7	38	0	27	8
Monmouthshire.....	58	0	48	4	0	0
Devonshire.....	55	2	36	7	26	10
Cornwall.....	59	2	37	0	31	1
Dorsetshire.....	53	0	35	3	30	5
Hampshire.....	52	9	36	11	26	0
North Wales.....	64	3	45	0	32	0
South Wales.....	58	1	39	10	23	8

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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“ So, Joe, you have had a hand in this pie, too?”—“ Only a finger, my Lord, and that has cost me all my nails and hair!”—*State-Trials.*  
—*Dialogue between Lord Coke and a culprit, who had assisted in poisoning by means of a pie.*

## THE GREEK PIE.

THE French; who hunt all over the world in order to improve themselves in the art of cookery, make a pie which they call *pâté à la Grec*; but that pie, and no other pie that ever was made by the hands of man or woman, was ever equal, either in point of size or flavour, to the delicious mess which we have now before us, and of which poor Joe, as Lord Coke called his culprit; seems to have been the principal cook. I need tell hardly any of my readers, that the newspapers have recently been communicating a great deal of matter upon this subject; but, when a story comes out by bits and scraps; and especially when the reader has not had an opportunity of viewing the foundation of the transactions spoken of, it is impossible for him

clearly to understand the merits of the case. He has but an imperfect knowledge of the acts alleged against the parties, though the acts themselves be plainly enough stated, unless he has a previous knowledge of the origin of the functions, and of the situation and the relationship in life, of the party to whom the deeds, good or bad, are ascribed.

Now, as it is of great importance, in the present state of things, that Mr. Hume; particularly, should be seen in his true light; that he should pass for what he is worth and no more; and as he has had a most conspicuous share in the making and managing of this Greek pie, I shall endeavour to enable my readers, even those that spend the greatest part of their time in the fields or the woods, or, still more busily behind the counter; I shall endeavour to make them all clearly

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'ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



understand every part of these transactions. They have read, perhaps, in the last EXAMINER (which I call the *Tom Tit*, and which is Burdett's bird of all-work); they may, perhaps, have read in the last Examiner, that, "it will be no small satisfaction to the public, that Mr. Hume has come out of this affair with unsullied honour. His character is a very valuable species of public property; and the nation would be the greatest sufferer, if his usefulness were diminished by personal dispute." They may have read, in the Morning Chronicle of the 6th instant, that Mr. Hume is clear of all blame, and that he scorned (this candid and heroic Scotchman scorned!); that he scorned to sacrifice to the English Moloch, in order to avoid a charge of meanness, greediness and corruption. My reader may have seen these things in the two papers that I have just named; and, therefore, unless he happen by chance to understand the whole of this story from beginning to end, and this is not the case with many persons; unless he by accident should have got at a knowledge of the whole of this story from beginning to end, he will, of course, be ready to believe what is asserted in these papers. Therefore it is necessary to take up the matter from the beginning; and this is what I am now about to do.

My readers will probably recollect that, about three years ago (it was in February 1823), a parcel of politicians in London began to make a noise about what they called the "*Greek Cause*," amongst whom were Messrs. H. G. Bennett, Edward Ellice, John Hobhouse, Joseph Hume, Wil-

liam Smith, and John Williams, all, then, Members of Parliament: and amongst those who were not Members was that Mr. *Bowring*, whom the French had had in prison a little while before, on a charge of carrying improper letters; and the reader may remember that I was abused by a part of the broad-sheet, because I thought that England ought not to go to war for the purpose of getting him out of that prison! These persons met, on the 28th of February 1823, on that theatre of Westminster Rump humbug, the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. Being assembled, they came to a resolution, "that a committee should be formed, to meet from time to time, in order to consider of the best means of promoting the cause of the Greeks."

Now, observe, the Greeks are subjects of the Grand Turk, and they belong to the Turkish empire in just the same way that the Canadians belong to our King and to this kingdom of England. It is not for me to say whether the Greeks had just cause to rebel against their Sovereign. I think it most likely that they had; and I know some people not quite so far from us as the Greeks are, whom I know to have just cause to rise against their Sovereign. But, this we all know, that our King had a treaty of amity existing between him and the Grand Turk; and that we derived and had long been deriving very considerable commercial advantages from the existence of such treaty: an interference on the part of any body of persons in England; an interference to assist the Greeks against the Turks, was, to all in-

tents and purposes, an open violation of that treaty. Besides this, the Greeks would, if freed from the Turks, be very likely to fall with their country into the hands of the Russians; and, in short, out of this Greek revolution, might arise a fearful augmentation of the maritime power of Russia, who might, in case of such an event, soon have the whole of the Mediterranean to herself; while, after all, it was far from being certain that the Greeks, take them altogether, would be gainers by such revolution.

When, therefore, this thing began to make a noise in London, I ventured to express a doubt whether Messrs. Bennett, Ellice, Hobhouse, Hume, Hutchinson, William Smith, Macauley and Bowring, were the fittest persons in the world to judge of the propriety or impropriety of an open interference on the part of Englishmen in favour of the Greek cause, as they called it. For expressing this doubt, the boisterous brothers of the broad-sheet very severely censured me; accused me of being no christian, and told me that I was dead to *philhellenism* (a cant word for a lover of the Greeks); and was dead to the feeling which ought to be entertained in favour of "*christians fighting the battle of the cross*." How Joseph Hume, Edward Ellice, and Mr. Bowring, have fought the battles of the cross, the readers of the Register saw something last week; and they are now going to see more.

It is a rule amongst critics on the drama, that every comedy should finish with a marriage, and every tragedy with a death. It seems to be a rule as invariable,

that every grand effort, every grand display of modern English patriotism or valour, should begin with a LOAN. No matter whether to deliver the Spaniards, the South-Americans from the King of Spain; to deliver the rebel provinces of the Emperor Pedro up to his royal mercy; no matter what the object, what the purpose to be effected, a loan is the commencement: in strict imitation of their betters, these patriots, whether for purposes of peace or war, always begin with a loan. Accordingly, we find that, on the 27th of December, 1823, about two months after the Greek committee had first met as above-mentioned, the Greek committee met at their committee-room, and agreed to an address to be sent to what was called the Greek Government, to be distributed amongst the people of Greece. In this address, the committee express a hope "that a LOAN may be effected in this country, on not disadvantageous terms"! Ah! now the "*patriotism*" really began to work! Now the *philhellenism* began to send the patriot blood dancing through the veins! In short, in a very short time after the date of this address, the Greek Government; that is to say, the persons who had formed themselves into a government for what they called the *republic of Greece*; this Government sent over two DEPUTIES to England, whose names were ORLANDO and LUBIOTTIS, (names that we shall frequently have to mention), who were to commune with the London committee, upon the subject of a loan! They had not been here long before all the project of a loan was brought to perfection. A loan of

*eight hundred thousand pounds* was raised for the *service*, as they call it, of the Greeks. And, *whence did this money come?* That is a question of great importance: that is a question to be firmly settled in the mind of the reader before he goes an inch further. The money was raised in this way: bonds were created; that is to say, bonds binding the Greek Government to pay to the holders of the bonds 5 per cent. interest. For simplicity sake, let us suppose them all to have been bonds for a hundred pounds each. The Greek deputies sold the bonds in the name of their Government; and, *certain people in England* bought the bonds. So that the money was paid by people in England; by this widow; by that old bachelor; by this father or mother, who wanted to get a high interest for their money; by relations who wanted to augment the income of widows or children committed to their charge; by stock-jobbers, by, in short, all sorts of persons; and it depended upon the success of the Greek Cause, whether these persons ever received a farthing back again, either of principal or interest. When the bonds were issued, a hundred pound bond sold for *fifty-nine pounds*; so that, if I gave fifty-nine pounds for a bond, I was entitled to receive five pounds interest per annum for the fifty-nine pounds; or *eight pounds nine shillings and six-pence per cent!* It was clear, therefore, that those who dealt in this sort of stuff, must be subject to a *risk of loss*, the gains being so enormous, if gain took place.

In order that the money thus lent by English people to the

Greek Government; in order that the people of England who lent this money might be certain that it was properly applied, the bargain for the loan with the deputies contained a stipulation, that three of the members of the Greek Committee should be appointed to act as **COMMISSIONERS**; and that without the approbation of these three Commissioners, the Greek deputies were not *to take and lay out or send away any of the money arising from the loan*. These Commissioners assumed, by this contract, quite a new character. They were no longer mere voluntary Committee-men, meeting at a tavern, or not meeting, just as they pleased, and having no responsibility whatever; they were no longer to be viewed in this light; but, actually assumed a responsibility towards those who had lent their money, and whom we must now call **BOND-HOLDERS**; assumed a responsibility towards these people; I say a legal responsibility; that no waste or misapplication should take place in the disposal of this money; and, if they suffered any misapplication to take place, they, in proportion to the extent of the misapplication, placed in jeopardy the property of every bond-holder; or, at the very least, lowered the value of that property; so that they were as completely responsible towards these bond-holders as the commissioners of the sinking-fund, for instance, are responsible to the fund-holders; and, are as liable to be legally punished for any misapplication or malversation as those commissioners would be. Observe, too, that the loan was offered to the public

with a knowledge, that these Commissioners had been thus appointed. In all probability, no loan would ever have been raised ; or, if raised, the bonds would not, in all likelihood, have fetched nearly so much as they did, if these Commissioners had not been appointed, and if their appointment had not been made known to the people who lent their money. Therefore here was a heavy moral as well as legal responsibility : these three Commissioners now became the principal persons in the management of the Greek cause : the Greeks looked up to them as their chief protectors and aiders, and the bond-holders looked up to them as the guardians of their property.

Having thus taken a view of the powers and of the real character and relationship in which these Commissioners stood, it is time to state, that the Commissioners were Messrs. *Joseph Hume, Edward Ellice*, and a Mr. *Loughnan*, of the latter of whom I never heard before, but who appears to be a merchant or broker in the city of London, associated in partnership with one *O'Brien*, of whom we shall see enough by-and-by. Every reader will easily believe, that the popularity of Mr. Hume, that his fame for hostility to speculation, and all sorts of extravagance in government ; that his wonderful care of the public purse, that his great skill in financial affairs, and in all the branches of political arithmetic : every reader will easily conceive that these qualities in Mr. Hume, together with most vehement professions, on his part, in favour of the Greek cause, would have a natural tendency to induce

people to lend their money to the Greeks. They did lend their money ; and the cause went on. I have observed that the loan was made in the beginning of 1824. I shall, at present, not meddle any more than I can avoid with the comparatively insignificant *Edward Ellice*, nor with the still more insignificant *John Bowring* ; neither shall I inquire what sort of part the third Commissioner, Mr. *Loughnan*, acted ; but I shall confine myself in this present instance, to the case of Mr. *Hume*. It is for me and for the public to come at the *truth*, and to act upon it when we have come at it. We have seen how Mr. Hume became a Commissioner ; we have seen that his commissionership gave him a control over the money arising from the loan ; we have seen that he was a guardian of this money for the interest and security of the bond-holders. We have seen that he was morally, and, I say, that he was *legally* responsible to the bond-holders for the just discharge of his duty as Commissioner. Very well, then : now we are to see Mr. Hume in another capacity ; namely, that of a BOND-HOLDER. He purchased bonds to the amount of 10,000*l.* ; or, at least, ten thousand pounds in bonds. So that, observe, he became one of the lenders of the money, one of the owners of the bonds, and also one of the Commissioners for guarding the interests of the bond-holders. There might, perhaps, be nothing improper in the union of these two characters ; and, if Mr. Hume acted fairly as a Commissioner ; if he did not avail himself of his power as Commis-

sioner to favour his own private interests as a bond-holder; if he did not sacrifice his public duty to his private interest, nobody could, that I know of, find fault of his acting as a Commissioner; but (and mark this well) *if he made use of his power as a Commissioner, in order to gain money for himself, or to protect himself against loss, as a bond-holder, without the other bond-holders having the same means of gaining or protecting themselves against loss, then he was guilty of POLITICAL CORRUPTION.*

Now, then, let us see whether he did thus make use of his power or not. This is the question for us to ascertain. We have seen that the Greek bonds were issued at 59; that is to say, that 59 pounds were given for 100*l.* bond, bearing an interest of 5 per cent.; and that thus Mr. Hume would, if the interest were duly paid, have received eight pounds nine shillings and sixpence per cent. interest, per annum. The money arising from the loan was, of course, to be applied in various ways to assist the Greek cause. We shall, when we come, in another Register, to notice the conduct of Bowring, Ellice, Burdett, Hobhouse, and the Rumpite Gallo way; we shall then see a pretty deal about the manner in which this money has been distributed; but we must, at present, stick to Mr. Hume. The money, then, arising from the loans, was, as I have just said, to be expended in furtherance of the Greek cause. It was of course to be sent to Greece, or to be laid out for the Greeks, and it seemed very odd, indeed, if the deputies of the Greek Government were not to

point out the manner in which it was to be employed; because if the Commissioners were to do just what they pleased with the money, they might keep it all to themselves, and leave the Greeks and the bond-holders to console one another as they could. Now; it so happened, that in July 1824 (pray mark the dates!) the Greek deputies wished to send 50,000*l.* of the loan to Greece. To this Mr. Hume, as Commissioner, and, as he naturally would be, Chief Commissioner, *objected*. The Greek deputies were, as he says, greatly offended at this, and they made a complaint against him in a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, who was a sort of leader in the Greek committee, from which the Commissioners had been selected. The Greek deputies, Orlando and Luriettis, addressed a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, "containing," says Mr. Hume, "a serious complaint against my conduct as a Commissioner; and withal insinuating that it was influenced by interested motives."

And here I, too, have to complain most bitterly of the conduct of Mr. Hume. We shall presently see that every fragment which he possesses in the way of justification is founded upon this letter to Sir Francis Burdett; and this letter he does not give us in his defence. In this defence, which I shall presently insert, he publishes ten letters; but, strange to say, he omits this letter of the deputies to Sir Francis Burdett, on which rests wholly all pretence which he has of excuse for his conduct! This is very suspicious at the outset. His story is this: that the deputies wrote a letter to

Sir Francis Burdett, accusing him of acting from interested motives as a bond-holder; and that **THEREFORE** he did that of which we are now about to speak, and which constitutes his offence. He was provoked to do what was, as we shall see, a wrong to the Greeks and a wrong to the bond-holders: his excuse is that he was provoked to do this by a letter from the deputies to Burdett: this is his only excuse: therefore we should have the letter to Burdett: but this letter to Burdett we have not.

I shall now give a statement of the case: a fair statement of what actually did take place: a fair representation of the conduct of Mr. Hume as a Commissioner: I shall then insert his defence: and then I shall make such remarks as I think I ought to make upon this occasion. Mr. Hume was the owner of 10,000*l.* in Greek bonds. These bonds were issued in the spring of 1823; he gave 59*l.* for each bond; the bonds *fell in value*; in July 1824 they had fallen so much that each bond would sell in the market for only about forty-three pounds ten shillings; or, in the slang of the Stock Exchange, the bonds were now at *fifteen and a half discount*; that is to say, they were worth *fifteen and a half less than the fifty-nine at which Mr. Hume bought them*. In this state of things it was, that he refused to let the 50,000*l.* go to Greece, and that the deputies complained of him to Burdett. "Glad of a quarrel," Mr. Hume makes this complaint to Sir Francis Burdett a pretence for *getting rid of his bonds*. He said that he would keep the bonds no longer, since he had been accused of sa-

crificing the interest of the Greeks to his own interest as a bondholder. Very good, so far; but, now comes the greediness: he wanted the Greek deputies to take his bonds, for account of the Greek Government, **AT PAR**! He wanted the Greek deputies to take back his fallen bonds by which he had had the chance of gaining greatly; but which had fallen instead of rising; he wanted the Greek deputies to be guilty of roguery towards their own Government, and to take back his bonds, which were now worth 43 pounds 10 shillings a-piece in the market: he wanted them to take these bonds back and place them to the account of the unfortunate Greek Government at the rate of 59 pounds a-piece! This, you will see, is, according to his own showing, according to his own acknowledgment.

The Greek deputies, Messrs. Orlando and Lurjottis, could not but see the injustice of this; yet, he was the head Commissioner; he had the control over the money; he had the power of preventing a farthing of the money being made use of agreeably to their wishes or the wishes of their Government. Their situation was most embarrassing and distressing. Yet, they did not, at first, consent. They wavered; they then gave an order to their agents to comply with his wishes; they then, as if ashamed of what they had done, retracted; or, at least, so it would seem, for, they did not make this shameful sacrifice at the time that it was demanded of them. Their agent took the stock back from Mr. Hume, at 13 discount; that is to say, they paid him for it, at the rate of 46 pounds for each bond,

instead of 43 pounds 10 shillings, which was the market price. The deputies thus took his stock for the account of the Greek Government; their agents sent him his money, which he had paid when he bought the stock, all but thirteen hundred pounds; and this sum he had now, in the month of July 1824, lost in his capacity of Greek bond-holder, or scrip-holder, as it is sometimes called. If the matter had stopped here, the offence of Mr. Hume would have been, receiving two and a half more for his stock, than he would have received if he had not been a Commissioner; and, he is further culpable in having endeavoured, though, thus far, in vain, to get the deputies to give him 59 pounds for every one of his bonds, instead of that 43 and a half which they were worth in the market; because, though he failed to accomplish this end, in the present instance, we must take the will for the deed, as in the case of a pickpocket, who happens to be detected before he gets his hand safely out with the prize.

Thus, then, Mr. Hume, the Greek Commissioner and sort of trustee for the English bond-holders, had lost 1,300 pounds as a holder of Greek bonds. But, Mr. Hume did not like to lose; and, therefore, he, according to his own confession, kept on working the poor deputies: the Times newspaper says that he *mobbed* them. He calls it expressing a very "decided opinion that he "had suffered this loss most unjustly"; he says that he told the deputies that "no dependence "was to be placed either on their "word or writing"; he says, "I "freely acknowledge that I felt

"indignant and vexed at their "whole conduct in this affair." In short, it appears clearly that these poor deputies were badgered, were baited, were worked to such a degree, that they clearly saw that unless they gave Mr. Hume the thirteen hundred pounds, they might as well pack up their alls and get away out of this country; they saw that he and Bowring and Ellice were all of a mind; they saw that Burdett leaned exactly the same way; they saw that they were wholly at their mercy; and therefore, they finally yielded to his intreaties. Before the month of November, a change of prospects in Greece had caused the Greek stock to rise in price, and so much, that the bonds were now worth 59 pounds again, or rather more, instead of 43 pounds 10 shillings. This enabled the unfortunate deputies to soothe the great Commissioner, by offering him to *make good his loss*. They went to him and made him this offer; he accepted of the offer; and he obtained from them an order on their agents, to make good such loss, which order concludes thus, "we authorise you to pay to "Mr. Hume the loss which he "has suffered in that purchase of "scrip (the 10,000*l.*), and to place "it to the account of our Government." Mr. Hume, not liking, apparently, to have his name entered in the account-books as a person who had received money from the Greek Government, to make up his losses as a speculator in Scrip; not liking to stand thus in the books of the Greek Government, he chooses to regard his stock as never having been sold to the Greek Government or any body else in July, and sends word

to the agents of the Greek deputies and Government, who are, in this case, also his agents; he sends word to these agents to transfer his stock to the Greek Government, at par; that is to say, at 59 pounds per bond, including an addition on account of interest from July to December, on the 1,300*l*.! The Greek deputies must have been astonished at this invention. They may have been deep enough, but here they saw themselves perfect children. They saw a man, a Chief Commissioner of a Greek loan; a guardian of the English bond-holders, taking from the Greek Government 1,354*l*. being the principal and interest of his loss on Greek bonds; they saw this man do this thing, by means of a trick so refined as to be capable of deceiving the Devil himself. He *had sold* his bonds to the Greek Government in the month of August, 1824; he had, as he himself states, not only sold his bonds to the Greek Government, in August, but he had received the money for the bonds in that month of August. He says, that the agent "transmitted to me the amount I had paid on the bonds, deducting 1,300*l*." So that he had sold the bonds to the Greek Government, and the Greek Government had paid him for the bonds. He had gotten from the Greek Government more than he could have gotten from any body else by two and-a-half per cent; but, at any rate, he had sold the bonds: they were gone from him: they were no longer his: he had taken the money for them: and yet, on the 16th of December, four months after he had done this, he writes an order to the agents, to transfer his 10,000*l*. scrip to the account

of the Greek Government. He does not take the 1,354*l*. and quietly put the sum in his pocket; no! because he knows that to have it entered in the accounts of the deputies with their Government; to have in those accounts an entry like this:—

By cash paid to Joseph Hume, Esq., Grand Commissioner of Greek loans, and protector of English bond-holders, to make up for a loss which he sustained four months ago as a speculator in Greek bonds, ..... 1,354*l*.

Because, as I was saying, he knows that to have an entry like this standing in the accounts of the Deputies with their Government, would look so very nasty; and, as these accounts might, one day or other, find their way into print, he knew well what violent suspicions, if not what certain political damnation would be the inevitable consequence of such publication. This trick; this conveyance, or transfer of a thing which he had actually transferred to the same parties before; this does not add to the injury done to the Greeks and to the bond-holders; it does not add to the shameful greediness of the transaction; it does not add to the odiousness of making use of a species of political power for the purpose of promoting private gain, or, at the very least, to prevent private loss; but it does this: it takes from the perpetrator the only possible excuse; namely, that of having acted without due reflection; that of having done the deed without perceiving that it was wrong; that of having erred, not from greediness but from a want of clearly understanding the nature of the act. This trick of a new transfer; this trick of selling to



the Greek Government that which he had sold them before and had received the money for, does not make the robbery committed upon the Greek Government and upon the bond-holders of greater amount than it would have been, if he had, agreeably to the order of the deputies, received a sum of money to make up for his loss : but this trick of a new transfer of the bonds, proves that he was conscious that it was a robbery ; because this trick could answer no purpose whatsoever but that of *disguising* the real nature of the transaction.

This is the true statement of the case. Professions of sorrow for the fall of Mr. Hume would be of no use ; and I shall not make them. It signifies not a farthing what he has been or what he has done ; here is a transaction which goes to the quick of character, in a public point of view ; and, therefore, all trifling considerations, all set-offs are wholly out of the question. But, there are some of the public papers who have made remarks upon Mr. Hume's conduct ; who have condemned him very severely, and, in my opinion, very justly ; but who have acted unfairly towards him, in not publishing at the same time, his defence of himself. I shall not act this part. I shall insert the whole of his defence ; and I insert it here, that my remarks may be tried, as to their truth and their reasonableness by the defence itself. I beg the reader to go through it all with great attention ; and when he has so done, I shall have to beg his attention to a few additional remarks.

# MR. HUME'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

St. Mary Cray, Nov. 2, 1826.

SIR,—I purpose now to offer the explanation of my part of the Greek bond transaction, which was so much misrepresented in your paper of the 28th ult. ; that the public may judge how far that statement is correct. First, as to my having taken alarm at the depreciation of the Greek bonds, and thereupon "applied to the Deputies and Contractors to relieve me from this loss."

In July, 1824, I had considered it my duty, in my capacity of a Commissioner for the management of the first Greek Loan, to object to the despatch of 50,000*l.* (the second instalment of the loan), on account of the non-receipt of the ratification of the contract, and of the civil war then raging in Greece.

In consequence of this, the Deputies addressed a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, containing a serious complaint against my conduct as a Commissioner ; and withal insinuating that it was influenced by interested motives.

That letter was sent by Sir Francis Burdett for my perusal, with a request that I would meet him, and a few other gentlemen, at Mr. Kinnaird's, to discuss the grievances set forth in it. We met the following day, and I recollect that Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Kinnaird were among the gentlemen present.

After discussing that letter, and remarking upon the insidious attempts to attribute my conduct, as a Commissioner, to selfish motives, I then and there declared my resolution of forthwith disposing of my bonds, to free me from the possibility of such imputations in future ; and, in pursuance of this resolution, I took from Mr. Kinnaird's house, contrary to his advice, the bonds which had been there deposited from their first issue, and which, had I been disposed to part with them, I might have sold at a profit long before. But it is well known to every person at all acquainted with the transaction at the time, that I had always declared my determination to keep my stock. I that evening addressed the following letter to the Deputies :—

York-place, July 23, 1824.

Gentlemen,—After the perusal of your letter to Sir Francis Burdett, in which a very unfair inference is drawn, if not a direct charge made, that I have been actuated by personal interest as a *scrip holder* in the measures that I have felt it my duty to take respecting the remita-

necessity of the loan, I feel the absolute necessity of being relieved from that situation which will admit of the possibility of such suspicions being entertained regarding any acts of mine; and it is, therefore, my intention to sell my scrip as soon as I can, that I may be in a situation to continue my services as heretofore in the cause of freedom and of Greece.

I am your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

To this I received the following answer, which is only important as it distinctly recognizes, on their part, the fact, that my determination to sell my stock originated in their letter to Sir Francis Burdett:—

St. John's Wood, 23d Juillet, 1824.

Tres honorable Monsieur, — Votre lettre de ce matin nous a mis en le devoir de relire la lettre que nous avons écrite a Sir Francis Burdett, et nous avons eu la consolation de reconnoître qu'il n'y avoit aucune phrase, qui pouvoit vous être applicable. Puisque, par "les débiteurs" dont nous y parlons nous clairement designes les MM. Loughnan, Fils, et O'Brien, et les "4 ou 5 détenteurs des scrips, qui, mal calculant leurs interets au moment sacrifient les interets de la Grece," sont les hommes qui, ainsi que plus d'une fois nous avons parlé avec vous, et que vous nous dites encore. Mardi dernier, quand nous eumes l'honneur de vous voir en compagnie de Mr. Thomas Gordon, vous importunent pour empêcher l'exécution du contrat, et retarder les payemens. Ainsi vous voyez que notre intention n'a jamais été de vous comprendre sous ces expressions. En nous adressant a Sir Francis Burdett, et choisissant ainsi un de vos amis pour depositaire de nos peines, nous vous avons donne une nouvelle preuve que nous comptons sur vous bien loin d'avoir l'intention de lui rien écrire qui peut vous offenser. D'ailleurs nous n'avons jamais pu vous faire le tort de vous croire susceptible de blesser les principes de la justice, et les interets d'une nation pour un petit motif d'interet; quand surtout ainsi que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous dire, et que nous vous le repetons, vous devez retenir les scrips que vous avez, pour le compte de la Grece, d'abord que si vous les vendiez cela feroit encore plus de mal a nos scrips, et nous serions obliges de les acheter directement pour empêcher cela. Ainsi nous vous prions de croire a la sincerite de la presente declaration, et de vouloir retenir les dits scrips pour le compte de la Grece — au lieu de les vendre. Nous sommes bien aises que notre lettre a Sir F. Burdett, n'ait rien renferme que cette mal-

entendue expression qui aie pu en quelque façon vous déplaire; et que d'autre part, la Grece ne manquera jamais de votre protection, et que nous pourrons ainsi qu'elle compter sur celle ci. C'est inutile que nous vous repetons que votre influence et votre protection ne s'ouroient se monter mieux en faveur de la Grece, que par l'envoi d'argent sans ulterieur retard, ainsi qu'il avoit été sagement statue il y a 15 jours.

Veuillez donc comme un nouveau témoignage de vos sentimens favorables a la belle cause de la Grece, desquels nous n'avons jamais doute un instant, lui rendre ce service signalé, et recevoir ensemble a l'assurance de notre gratitude, celle de notre plus parfaite consideration.

Nous avons l'honneur

De vous dire de vous,

Monsieur,

Les tres devoues et fideles

serviteurs,

(Signed)

JEAN ORLANDO.

AND. LURIOTTIS.

A Monsieur Mons. J. Hume, M.P.

&c. &c.

(Translation.)

St. John's-wood, July 23, 1824.

"Very Honourable Sir,—Your letter of this morning has made it our duty to read again the letter which we have written to Sir F. Burdett, and we have had the consolation of discovering that there is not a single phrase in it which can be applied to you. For by the 'debtors,' of whom we there speak, Messrs. Loughnan, the Son, and O'Brien, are clearly meant; and the 'four or five detainers (détenteurs) of scrip, who, calculating their interests of the moment, wrongly sacrifice the interests of Greece,' are the men whom we have thus more than once spoken of with you, and which you repeated to us on last Tuesday, when we had the honour to see you in company with Mr. Thomas Gordon, begging of you to prevent the execution of the contract, and delay the payments. Thus you see that it never has been our intention to include you under these expressions.

"In addressing ourselves to Sir Francis Burdett, and thus choosing one of your friends for the depositary of our troubles, we have given you a fresh proof that we still reckoned on you—very far from having the intention of writing anything to him that could offend you. Moreover, we have never been capable of doing you the injury of behaving you susceptible of wounding the principles of justice, and the interests of a nation, for a trifling motive of interest, parti-

cularly when, as we have had the honor of telling you, and as we now repeat, you ought to retain the scrip which you have on account of Greece; because, if you sell, it will do still more injury to our scrip, and we shall be obliged to buy them directly to prevent that. Thus we beg of you to believe in the sincerity of this present declaration, and that you will retain the said scrip on account of Greece, in place of selling it. We are very glad that our letter to Sir Francis Burdett did not contain any thing but this misunderstood expression which could displease you in any manner, and that, on the other hand, Greece will never fail to receive your protection, and that we as well as it may reckon thereupon. It is useless that we repeat to you that your influence and your protection cannot be better shown in favour of Greece, than by sending the money without ulterior delay, as it was wisely arranged 15 days ago.

"We beg of you, then, as a new testimony of your sentiments—of your favourable sentiments for the good cause of Greece, of which we have never, for one moment, doubted, to render it this signal service; and receive, together with the assurance of our gratitude, that of our highest consideration.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Sir,

"Your very devoted

"And faithful servants,  
(Signed) "JEAN ORLANDO,

"ANDREW LURIOTTIS.

"To J. Hume, Esq., M.P., &c. &c."

I must here observe, that knowing that Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien had never in any way impeded the despatch of the money, nor raised any obstacles to the arrangements of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the objects of the loan, and considering them to have acted a fair and honourable part, I viewed this shifting of the charge to them and other persons as a mere evasion, and a farther proof of the insincerity of the Deputies, which but confirmed me in my determination to sell the bonds. I therefore took them to the City, and left them with Mr. O'Brien, with directions to sell them, as I would not sign another paper as a Commissioner whilst I had any pecuniary interest in the loan; and, in a letter to the Deputies that evening, I thus expressed myself:—

Extract of a Letter addressed to Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis.

38, York-place, 10 o'clock,  
July 23d, 1824.

Gentlemen,—On my return home, I

found your two letters of this day, and shall be happy to afford every assistance to the cause of Greece, and the proceedings of the loan, consistent with the trusts reposed in me.

I expect to be able to-morrow to sell my scrip, as I have intimated, and shall then be at liberty to act.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

Next day I received from them a letter containing the following paragraph:—

Extract of a Letter, dated St. John's Wood, le 24 Juillet, 1824:—

Nous avons l'honneur de vous repeter la declaration que nous vous avons fait dans notre lettre de hier, que vous retenez les Scrips que vous avez pour le Compte du Govt. Grec; n'etant pas juste que l'homme qui comme vous s'interesse et travaille pour elle soit expose a des pertes de cette consideration. Nous prenons sur nous cette affaire et nous donnerons les ordres necessaires a M<sup>rs</sup>. Loughnan et Co. a cet egard.

(Signed) JEAN ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.  
S. ZAIMYS.

A. Monsr. Monsr. Joseph Hume,  
M P., &c., a York-place.

(Translation.)

"July 24th, 1824.

"We have the honour to repeat to you, the declaration which we made in our letter of yesterday, 'that you may retain the Scrip you have on account of the Greek Government, it not being just that the man who, like you, interests himself, and labours for it, should be exposed to losses of this importance. We take this affair on ourselves, and we will give the necessary orders to Messrs. Loughnan and Co. for that purpose.

(Signed) "JEAN ORLANDO.  
"ANDREAS LURIOTTIS.  
"S. ZAIMYS.

"To Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P.,  
York-place."

I do not recollect whether I sent any answer to this, but I shortly after saw the Deputies, who declared that if I persisted in my resolution to part with my bonds, they were resolved to take them at par on account of their Government, repeating that it would be most unjust that I should be a sufferer by any misunderstanding with them. I thought so too, and was therefore disposed to agree to what I considered only a just settlement; but it appears that I had not communicated this to Mr. O'Brien, as he subsequently wrote me the following:—

Extract of a Letter from Mr. O'Brien to Mr. Hume.

19, Coleman-street,  
July 29th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—*The Deputies requested that I would beg and intreat of you not to part with your scrip; they further requested, that if you parted with it, it might be placed to the account of the Government at par. I told them that it was of no use, as your mind was made up to get rid of it, and that you would not sign any paper until it was sold. They have, therefore, authorised me to enter into your views, and take it for their Government at the market price, and I have, therefore, sent into the market to ascertain what any one man would sell 10,000 scrip for; and although the price opened this morning at fifteen and a half, I found that one or two thousand only could be bought at 15 per cent. discount; and I therefore consider, in strict justice and fairness, that about 13 per cent. ought to be the price for the 10,000. If you approve of it, and still continue of the same mind respecting the necessity of your selling the scrip, you have only to write me a line by the twopenny post, and I will send you a draft for the proceeds.*

(Signed) ANDREW O'BRIEN.

I annex a copy of my answer:—

York-place, July 29th, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I have received your note of this morning, informing me that the Deputies had requested that my scrip, if sold, should be placed to the account of their Government at par, or taken at the market price of 13 per cent., if I would not allow it to be taken at par.

I am satisfied you will approve of my determination to part with the scrip, after what has taken place, as I can then, in all proceedings respecting the loan, (and I foresee that they will not be few,) act as between two parties, the holders and the Government, without even the possible fear of any interested motives, as on a late occasion, being attributed.

As public men, we ought to remove, not only all grounds of complaint, but even the possible grounds of suspicion; and by the sale of my Scrip, I do so. I am willing to make a sacrifice of 1,300l. to enable me to act as I have throughout endeavoured to do; but as I have been compelled, through the conduct of the Deputies, unwillingly to do so, (by what has unexpectedly taken place,) I consider that it would only be just to allow the Scrip to go to the Greek Government at par. They will not lose, and I shall be free.

In whatever way, however, the Deputies determine, there will not be any change in my feelings and conduct towards them and their Government; and you can send me a draft for the amount of the Scrip.

And believe yours sincerely.

(Signed) JOSEPH HUME.

A. O'Brien, Esq.

After all this, several days having elapsed without the Deputies giving decisive orders to Messrs. Loughnan and Co., I requested Mr. O'Brien, in a letter of the 2d of August, to allow no further delay, and accordingly he transmitted to me the amount I had paid on the bonds, deducting 1,300l.

Thus far in explanation of the cause of my parting with my Greek stock.

It now remains for me to show when, and under what circumstances, I accepted the re-imbursments of this loss.

From this time to the end of November, nothing further was done in this affair, although, whenever the subject was mentioned, I did not hesitate to express a very decided opinion that I had suffered this loss most unjustly through the means of the Deputies, and that no dependence was to be placed either on their word or writing. I freely acknowledge that I felt indignant and vexed at their whole conduct in this affair.

In the end of November, Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis called on me in Bryanstone-square, as if to pay a visit of ceremony, but they took the opportunity of introducing the sale of the bonds in July preceding; and stated, that they were sorry I had been allowed to suffer a loss arising from a misunderstanding on the part of Messrs. Loughnan and Co., and that their letters to those gentlemen would show that their intention at the time had been to fulfil their offer to me of taking their bonds at par.

After some conversation, in which they evinced much earnestness and apparent regret for what had passed, I accepted their offer, viewing it as a matter of right rather than of favour; and the more so, as Greek Stock had, at the time, risen to about par.

I mentioned this conversation to Messrs. Loughnan and Ellice, the other two Commissioners; but knowing the indecision of the Deputies, it was considered proper that they should, if they intended to settle the business thus, renew their proposal by letter. Mr. Ellice, whom they consulted, pointed out, I believe, the propriety of their doing so; and, on the 15th of December, they wrote thus to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien:—

Extract of a Letter to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien.

Sackville-street, Dec. 15, 1824.

Comme nous voulons en même temps, donner un terme aux discussions sur les Scrips de Mr. Hume, de 10,000l. places au compte de notre Gouvernement, depuis 3 Aout avec une perte à ce Monsieur de 13, contre notre souhait, comme est constaté par notre Lettre du 31 Juillet, qui vous autorisait de les prendre au pair; et comme nous n'avons jamais connu le motif de cette mesintelligence, & qui nous voulons toujours donner une preuve à Mr. Hume, de nos sentimens reconnoissant de la part qu'il a prise & qu'il prend en faveur de notre cause; nous vous prions & autorisons de payer à Mons. Hume, la perte qu'il a soufferte dans cet achat des Scrip, & de la placer au compte de notre Gouvernement.—Nous vous saluons,

JEAN ORLANDO.  
AND: LURIOTTIS.  
S. ZAIMYS.

(Translation.)

As it is our wish that the discussions about the 10,000l. scrip of Mr. Hume should be terminated, which was placed to the account of our Government since the 3d August, with a loss to that gentleman of 13 per cent. against our wish, as it is shown by our letter of the 31st July, which authorized you to take the scrip at par; and as we have never known the reason of this misunderstanding, and as we have always been desirous to evince to Mr. Hume our sentiments of gratitude for the interest that he has taken, and continues to take, in our cause; we beg and authorize you to pay to Mr. Hume the loss which he has suffered in that purchase of scrip, and to place it to the account of our Government.—We are, &c.

(Extract.)

16th Dec., 1824.

P.S.—As the order to pass the 10,000l. scrip to the account of the Greek Government at par, as stated by the Deputies to have been always their wish and intention, can be done now, not only without loss, but with a profit to them, I request you will do so, as the necessity of the transfer was occasioned by the Deputies themselves, at the time it took place in July last.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HUME,  
Of the third Part.

And by the postscript I added to that letter will be seen the grounds on which I accepted this settlement.

As I considered myself justly entitled to the principal, I did equally so to the interest; for had I held the bonds to that period, I might have made a profit far exceeding the "unimportant sum of 54l."

And now, Sir, I hope I have placed this transaction in a very different light from that in which you, relying upon authority which has certainly misled you, were disposed to view it. The worst, I think, that any man in candour can say against my conduct in this affair is, that I may have evinced an over-anxiety to avoid a pecuniary loss, forced upon me by the conduct of others; but I am still willing to submit to the arbitration of two respectable and impartial men; and if, after a review of the whole correspondence and circumstances, they shall determine that the Greek Government ought to profit at my expense through the misconduct of their Deputies, I will refund the 1,300l., with interest up to the present time. Having been obliged to mention, with some severity, the conduct of the Deputies, I beg that my censures may be understood to apply solely to their conduct in their official capacity. In private, I have exchanged civilities with them, and found them always gentlemanly and agreeable men; and with Mr. Orlando in particular, I have latterly had much intimacy, which has increased my regard for him as a private gentleman.

I have also of late had reason to believe that to want of unanimity and decision, and perhaps want of sufficient powers from their government, may be attributed much of the conduct which, at an early period, occasioned to the Greek Committee so much distrust of them, and induced it officially to address the Greek Government to replace them by more efficient agents.

Not having access at this time to all the documents connected with this subject, it is possible that on my return to town, I may trouble you with something farther, though, I believe, I have said enough in my defence for those who are disposed to judge me fairly; and those who are resolved to view all I do through a distorted medium, will not be convinced by any thing I can say.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH HUME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Suetrisham, Nov. 1.

SIR,—Since my contradiction of the statements in your paper of the 28th of last month, you have published a letter from Mr. Luriottis, evidently intended

to give plausibility to some of the previous columns, of which I suppose he was also the author. I have only to state in answer to this letter, that where there is the least foundation of truth for any of the circumstances referred to in it, there is invariably the most shameful misrepresentation of the fact; and that the greater part of his tale is the pure invention of the worthy Deputy's fertile imagination.

I will not add the further folly of entering into a newspaper controversy with Mr. Luriottis, to the extreme indiscretion of which I have been already guilty in mixing myself up with the Greek Deputies and their concerns. I therefore confine myself to a simple denial of the truth of his statements. When any facts are brought forward, on authority entitled to the least credit, I shall not hesitate to explain or answer them; but as this is the last notice I shall take in this manner, either of anonymous paragraphs, or attempts of the Deputies to cover their own misconduct by indiscriminate imputations upon all parties, I take the opportunity of adding to it, that in the only matter of importance in which I have been personally engaged, connected with these affairs, no blame is either justly imputable to the gentlemen who were associated with me, or myself, for the delays that have hitherto taken place, or the ultimate failure (if that shall unfortunately be the result) of the means adopted for its accomplishment. We had no control, were permitted to exercise no discretion, and have been ready on all occasions, where our other avocations enabled us, to give every aid in our power to plans devised and settled by more competent persons than ourselves. I must say for myself (I might for others), that from the first, and from former experience, I remonstrated in vain against confiding everything to the engineer who was employed. But still circumstances, which may be explained hereafter, left little choice to those who adopted this measure. Further, I appointed a competent and experienced person, paid for the purpose, to watch over and control the expenditure as far as practicable, and, as I have said before, the only blame I take to myself in these transactions, is for having, in any respect, but certainly with the best intentions, directly or indirectly, interfered with them. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD ELLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Jeffreys-square, Nov. 3, 1826.

Sir,—I shall now proceed to remark on

the sundry letters which have appeared in your Journal, signed by Mr. Luriottis.

The first is an attack on the Report of the Committee of bondholders, complaining of partial statements, and of the suppression of correspondence, favourable to Mr. Luriottis. I believe there is evidence of no such partiality. To introduce a correspondence of some hundred pages would have been impossible. Far from bearing heavily on Mr. Luriottis, the Report states, in its third paragraph, that "Mr. Luriottis had, with one or two exceptions, frankly conveyed the information the Committee desired." But most assuredly there were one or two remarkable exceptions, for the Committee could obtain from Mr. Luriottis no satisfactory report as to the 4,800*l.* paid to Mr. Bonfil. It was charged as brokerage by the Deputies in their account current with the Greek Government. But on examination, Mr. Luriottis allowed that no such brokerage had been paid. He stated, that this sum was a loss sustained by Mr. Bonfil on sundry speculations in Greek stock—speculations entered into for the purpose of giving an artificial value to the loan. But I must here beg leave to remark, that this sum was never represented as a "loss on speculations," until after a previous inquiry had taken place on the subject, in May last. It was then that, in consequence of a discussion at Mr. Hobhouse's, at which I believe Lord J. Russell and Sir F. Burdett were present, application was made to Messrs. Ricardo to ascertain the correctness of the charge. Messrs. Ricardo instantly stated, that no such brokerage had been paid, and offered their assistance towards the recovery of the same. The Deputies were applied to for Mr. Bonfil's receipt or account; but neither could be obtained. If these details are satisfactory to Mr. Luriottis, he is entitled to the full benefit of them; other exceptions to the frankness and fulness of Mr. Luriottis's communications will appear as I proceed.

There is no doubt that Mr. Luriottis did all in his power to obtain the deposit, in the Bank of England, of the bonds held by Messrs. Ricardo and Ralli; but it is also true, that when Mr. Luriottis applied to these gentlemen, his powers as a Greek Deputy had ceased, and he had received an official notification from his Government, that he was the Deputy of Greece no longer.

Mr. Luriottis, without any authority, states, that I am the author of an article, entitled "Greek Committee," in the *Westminster Review*. He sent me several

menacing letters, insisting either on my avowing or disclaiming that article. I chose to do neither, though I do not hesitate to assert my belief that the whole of that article is borne out by facts. I refer to it here, because Mr. Lurcott has accused me of using materials exclusively and confidentially possessed by the committee of bondholders, for a personal purpose. A simple denial will serve to rebut the charge, until some evidence is produced to substantiate it.

Mr. Lurcott repeats, that he is a creditor of the Greek Government for more than 3,000l. The statement he sent to the Committee is as follows:—

Mr. Andreas Lurcott in account current with the Greek Government.

Due to the Government as per general account ....	£4,552 11 0
Balance, .....	3,082 19 0
	<hr/> £7,635 10 0

Cr.	
By an order from the Secretary General of Finance, dated July 6, 1823, for 4,030 dollars .....	£806 0 0
Balance of Messrs. Contostavlos's account of 22d September, for which I have given my private guarantee	1,076 2 10
To Longridge, Barnett, and Hodgson, freight of a vessel to be sent off this week	200 0 0
Commissions executed for different members of the Government, and sums paid for its service .....	1,553 7 2
Paid Mr. Eynard, to be employed in the service of Greece, in gold, 20,000 dol.	4,000 0 0
	<hr/> £7,635 10 0

Now, it is certainly strange, that the first sum of 806l. should not have been discharged out of the loan of 1824. I never heard of this debt during my early and confidential intercourse with Mr. Lurcott, at a time when he had every motive to mention such a claim. Of the 1,076l. 2s. 10d. due to Messrs. Contostavlos, 1,000l. is a debit for an alleged breach of contract, which have reason to believe the Greek Government, has positively refused to sanction. The 200l. for the freight of a vessel, Mr. Lurcott himself acknowledges has not been paid. On the charge of 4,553l. 7s. 2d., I have at present no remark to make; but as Mr. Lurcott has several times referred to the payment of 4,000l. to Mr. Eynard, I shall take the liberty of mentioning some

circumstances connected with it, which ought to be known.

When the Greek Committee were applied to by Mr. Spaniolacki to assist in the examination of the accounts of the second loan, he stated that nearly 10,000l. were in the hands of Messrs. Orlando and Lurcott, a sum whose immediate application, in the then alarming state of Greece, was of the greatest importance. Both Messrs. Orlando and Lurcott, however, had on divers occasions declared that they had no balance belonging to the Greek Government; but, on being pressed by sundry members of the Committee, Mr. Orlando stated that he had sent to Greece about 5,000l., and Mr. Lurcott recognized a debt of 4,500l. On the 11th of May the Committee came to a resolution that Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ellice, and Mr. Hobhouse should request the Deputies either to apply this sum to the service of Greece, or to deposit it in the Bank of England, or some other place of security. Much discussion took place on the impropriety of not appropriating so considerable an amount at a period so critical; and then it was, within ten days after the representations of the Committee (say on the 23rd of May), that Mr. Lurcott instructed his friends at Leghorn to pay to Mr. Eynard the said sum of 4,000l.

Independently of this statement I would add, that the Government of Greece has yet to be credited by Mr. Lurcott the following items:—

	l.	s.	d.
Recognized balance of the second loan .....	351	18	3
Dividends on bond not passed to account .....	2,076	0	0
Recovered by Mr. Ralli for insurance .....	1,475	16	2
	<hr/> 3,903	14	5

Besides bills for 2,200l. which Mr. Lurcott holds of Messrs. Mavrogordato's acceptances, and his share of 7,500l. of Messrs. Ricardo's commission, which (though Mr. Lurcott may not have received it) has been assuredly paid\* by

\* Mr. Lurcott says, in his third letter, that the 7,500l. was sent to Marseilles, from whence it was returned and repaid to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in whose hands it has ever since remained. There are no such entries in Messrs. Ralli's account. The following entries occur—1825. Nov. 3, paid by your order, 4,800l.

—Query, for Mr. Bonfil?

Dec. 3, paid by your order, 7,500l.

—Query, Ricardo's commission?

and so far from this money remaining in Messrs. Ralli's hands, their account, dated September 16, 1826, makes the Deputies debtors for a balance of 50l. 17s. 10d.

Messrs. Ricardo, as appears by their accounts. In this state of things, whether it was judicious to refuse an advance of 150l. for Captain Allen's mission to the United States, in order to expedite the sailing of the frigates, on the ground of "having no funds belonging to the Government," public opinion must decide.

Having disposed of all the matters contained in Mr. Luriottis's first letter, I shall again have to trespass on your indulgence, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWRING.

P.S. I have just seen your leading article of to-day. May I not hope you will consent to hear all the evidence before you pronounce a final decision? I am sure my last letter will not bear the construction you have put upon it; I have not time to give you the correspondence respecting the 25,000l. bonds to-day; to-morrow I will state the facts as they occurred.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Mr. Luriottis's second letter accuses the Committee of bondholders, and me individually, more particularly, with an unfair bias towards Mr. Spaniolacki, and against himself. He talks of my "familiarity with Mr. Spaniolacki," of my "obtaining his confidence," and adds, that I even held "frequent consultations" with Mr. Ricardo. The report speaks for itself. As to my confidential intercourse with Mr. Spaniolacki, I have not even shown him the common courtesy of a call, and certainly have seen him less frequently since his elevation to "a new and more important character" than before.

I remember to have been in Mr. Ricardo's company only thrice in my life; once in the presence of Colonel Stanhope; once in that of Mr. Robertson; and once to ask and to give an explanation of personal concernment.

As to the praise bestowed on Colonel Stanhope, either by others or myself, I can only say that it has been well earned, and cannot be wrested from him. He, like every body else who has taken any part in Greek affairs, has had in his turn to bear the calumnious reproaches of the late Greek Deputies. Time has already swept those reproaches away, and the man must indeed be strangely prejudiced who does not see, in all that Colonel Stanhope has said or done, great shrewdness of observation, honesty of purpose, and united zeal, in favour of the cause of Greece.

On the subject of the 21,000l. bonds of the second loan, taken up at 53½ and 54,

when the price was from 23 to 28, and which the Committee referred to in their report, Mr. Luriottis complains, that after he had given his answer, though he knew that answer was recorded in the minutes, for those minutes were read to him, he complains that the Committee did not again apply to him for further information; surely if it had been his wish to state any more on the subject, he should have expressed that wish.

It appeared on the face of the accounts that a loss of between 5,000l. and 6,000l. had been sustained by the Greek Government, on the purchase of the 21,000l. bonds, and it was the duty of the Committee to inquire into their loss. I can easily understand the motive which induced Mr. Burton, on the suggestion of Mr. Luriottis, or his secretary, Mr. Lee, to introduce my name by way of foil; but I cannot avoid stating that the cases are by no means similar. In the one a serious loss occurred to the Greek Government—in the other no loss at all. The money I received I repaid with interest—the money received by Mr. Burton has not been repaid. I have been charged with dishonesty in concealing my transactions with the Deputies in the first loan, and putting forward those of Mr. Burton in the second; but the inquiries of the Committee were founded on the documents laid before them by the Deputies, and if any item of the account of the first loan had referred to me, most assuredly I should not have concealed the facts which I am now about to state. The only way in which my name is introduced in the accounts sent by the Deputies themselves to their Government is as follows:—

To the credit of the Greek Government.

Jan. 1, 1825—Interest paid by Mr. Pigou and Mr. Bowring, who deferred their payments £71 7 0

You severely reprehend me, Sir, for stating that my application to the Greek Deputies was for a loan of 5,000l. on the 25,000l. scrip. I know not how I can justify myself better than by sending you a copy of the letter of the Greek Deputies to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien.

(Copie.)

15 Septembre, 1824.

Messieurs,—Nous vous accompagnons le duplicate d'une lettre que nous avons eu l'honneur de vous écrire hier, et de vous envoyer par MM. Bowring et Co.

Vous voyez que nous vous autorisons de leur payer 5,000l. et retirer leur scrip en hypothèque jusqu'à la somme de 25,000l. Mais pour le délai que nous

O



leur avons accorde de deux mois, comme vous verrez par la dite lettre nous vous prions de vous faire donner par eux une declaration en regle que si dans cette espace ils ne payeront pas la dite somme, vous serez autorise de vendre les dites scrip au prix courant du marche pour leur compte, sans aucune question ou exception.

JEAN ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.  
J. ZAIMIS.

A Messrs. Loughnan, Fils, et O'Brien.

(Translation.)

September 15, 1824.

Gentlemen,—We hand you the duplicate of a letter which we had the honour of addressing to you yesterday, and which we forwarded to you through Messrs. Bowring and Co.

You will perceive that we authorize you to pay them 5,000l., and to withdraw their scrip, as a security to the amount of 25,000l.; but, for the delay of two months, which you will see by the said letter we have granted them, we beg you will require from them a declaration in proper form, that if they do not pay the said sum within the above-mentioned period, you shall be authorized to sell the said scrip at the price current of the market for their account, without any question or objection.

JEAN ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.  
J. ZAIMIS.

To Messrs. Loughnan, Son,  
and O'Brien.

This letter, after having been sanctioned by Mr. Ellice and Mr. Hume, was delivered on the day of its date to Messrs. Loughnan and Co., who of course considered it as an order for the payment of 5,000l. on the deposit of 25,000l. bonds; it was left as a matter of courtesy with Messrs. Loughnan till the following day, when I learnt to my surprise and dismay that Mr. Luriottis had called; had asked to see the document, and then inserted at the foot of the order the following words, by which its character was completely changed, and it was made in fact an order for the payment of 2,500l. instead of 5,000l. :—

P. S. Le payement de 5,000l. susdites que nous vous prions a faire a M. M. Bowring and Co., nous entendons qu'il doit etre sous deduction du quatrieme payement qui doit etre effectue aujourd'hui, et par le susdite differement

Les dits.

(Translation.)

P. S. The payment of the said 5,000l.

which we have requested you to make to Messrs. Bowring and Co., we mean should be with the deduction of the fourth instalment, which should take place to-day, and for the said differment.

'The above.

Hurt beyond expression at the conduct of the Deputies, I immediately detailed to Mr. Hume the facts of the case, and he addressed the following letter to Messrs. Orlando, Zaimis, and Luriottis :—

38, York-place, Sept. 18, 1824.

Gentlemen,—As Mr. Bowring has taken more of the loan than, under the present disastrous circumstances in which the holders of the scrip are placed, he could conveniently manage, I was happy to concur, together with Mr. Ellice, in your wish to allow him to deposit 25,000l. scrip which he holds, with Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, on account of your government, at a discount of 10s.; and I was glad in the opportunity of affording that small accommodation to Mr. Bowring, who had, through his zeal to forward the objects of the Greek Government in obtaining the loan, gone to a greater extent than he ought to have done.

I believe I am as well acquainted with the state of the public feeling in this country respecting Greece, as any person, and I declare, without hesitation, that but for Mr. Bowring's constant and important labours, there never would have been any loan obtained for your Government. I, therefore, with these sentiments, consider Mr. Bowring entitled to the gratitude and favour of the Greek Government beyond what they ever can repay him.

I must express the chagrin and regret with which I have been informed that you have (after signing an order to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, for the payment of 5,000l. to Mr. Bowring, on account of 25,000l. scrip, and after he had, as a man of business, negotiated your order for 5,000l.) actually recalled that order, by a postscript, and that you have refused to correct the error into which you thereby fell.

Mr. Loughnan, whom I and Mr. John Smith met, declared his desire to correct this error or mistake, and I could not have imagined that an objection would have been raised by you, the more so when you know that the alteration in your conduct has placed Mr. Bowring in a situation of considerable difficulty.

If, therefore, you value the honour of your Government and your own character for good faith, you will, without an instant's delay, carry into effect the

order which Mr. Ellice and I concurred in, or you will involve yourselves in difficulties of which you do not see the extent.

*I advise you as a friend, to consider well this recommendation, which otherwise may be the last advice from your obedient servant,*

JOSEPH HUME.

To Messrs. Orlando, Luriottis, and Zaimis.

I made a similar application to Mr. Ellice, who agreed on the view Mr. Hume had taken of the matter, and expressed his opinion accordingly. Mr. Loughnan, who owned that he had done wrong in allowing an order deposited with him in the interest of a third party, to be altered in any respect, paid a personal visit to the Deputies, who, after a long discussion, said they would replace the affair on its original footing, if I would consent to send to them the following humiliating letter, containing one falsehood at least, and many misrepresentations. I hold the letter in Mr. Loughnan's hand-writing:—

Sept. 19, 1824.

Permettez moi que je vous fasse une confession de ma triste et terrible position dans la quelle je me trouve, la quelle confession je vous prie de tenir au secret. Je ne vous ai jamais dit que j'ai une telle quantité de scrip Grec, que m'oblige a n'en pouvoir plus remplir mes engagements.

Par cette raison non seulement je n'ai pas pu faire le quatrième payement, qui a eu lieu le 15 ct. mois; je suis en dette encore pour deux des autres precedents payemens. Je me trouve dans un tel point qui me porte au desesper. Mon honneur, ma fortune sont exposes, et menace la ruine de ma famille, si vous ne me faites pas la faveur de prendre en hypothèque 25,000l. du scrip, qui je tiens pour mon compte sous une escompte de 10 per ct.; m'autorisant a recevoir contre la valeur du dit scrip la somme de 5,000l. stg. qui j m'engage a rembourser dans l'espace de deux mois ainsi que le quatrième payemen.

(Translation.)

Sept. 19, 1824.

Permit me to make you a confession of the sad and terrible situation in which I find myself placed, which confession I beg you will keep secret. I have never told you that I have such an amount of Greek scrip that I am not able to fulfil my engagements.

For which reason I have not only been unable to make payment of the fourth

instalment, which took place on the 15th inst., but I am also in debt for the two preceding ones. I find myself in such a situation that I am driven to despair. My honour and my fortune are exposed, and threaten the ruin of my family, if you will not do me the favour of taking in deposit 25,000l. scrip, which I hold for my account, at a discount of 10 per cent., authorising me to receive against the value of the said scrip the sum of 5,000l. sterling, which I engage to reimburse in the space of two months, as well as the fourth instalment.

I refused to accept a favour on any such degrading terms, and the consequence was, on the 20th of September, the following letter was sent to Messrs. Loughnan and Co., on which letter the 5,000l. were finally paid:—

(Copie.)

Sept. 20, 1824.

Messieurs,—Nous vous prions de retirer de M. Barnett pour compte de Messrs. Bowring and Co., 25,000l. de Scrip Grec en depot en retenant seulement le premier payemen de 10 per cent. des dites Scrips, et en leur payant 5,000l. qui sont pour le 2e. et 3e. qui ont eu deja lieu, et en vous faisant faire une declaration obligatoire par eux de vous payer dans l'espace de deux mois le 4e., 5e., et 6e., payemens inclusivement, avec autres deux susnommees qui sont les 5,000l. sterling, que nous vous ordonnons de leur payer et si dans cette espace de deux mois ils ne vous payeront, pas les dites 5,000l. qui sont pour les 2e et 3e payemen et les autres qui suivent, c'est a dire le 4e, 5e, et 6e payemens vous ete autorise de vendre le Scrip pour leur compte.

JEAN ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.  
J. ZAIMIS.

Messrs. Loughnan, Fils, et O'Brien.

P.S: Si Messrs. Bowring refusant d'accepter le saidite convention nous vous autorisons de retirer le dite Scrip de 25,000l. pour compte de notre Gouvernement, comme un achat avec un escompte de 10 per cent., a lieu de seize qui est le prix du marche d'aujourd'hui.

(Translation.)

Sept. 20, 1824.

Gentlemen,—We beg you will withdraw from Mr. Barnett 25,000l. Greek Scrip, in deposit for account of Messrs. Bowring and Co., retaining only the first instalment of 10 per cent. on the same, and paying them 5,000l. which are for the second and third instalments which have already taken place, on their giving you an obligatory declaration, to pay you

within the period of two months the fourth, fifth, and sixth instalments inclusively with the other two abovementioned, which are the 5,000*l.* we have ordered you to pay them; and that if they do not pay you the 5,000*l.*, which are for the second and third instalments, and the others which follow—viz. the fourth, fifth, and sixth, instalments within the said period of two months, you shall be authorised to sell the Scrip for their account.

JEAN ORLANDO.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.  
J. ZAIMIS.

P.S. If Messrs. Bowring refuse to accept the above conditions, we authorise you to withdraw the said 25,000*l.* Scrip for account of our Government, as a purchase, at a discount of 10 per cent., in place of 16 per cent., which is the market price of to-day.

Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien.

I certainly believed that the option was allowed me of withdrawing the bonds, on the repayment of the 5,000*l.*, and within the two months specified, throughout the whole of the above correspondence, viz. on the 19th of October, I applied; not as a favour, but as a right, to have the bonds restored. The correspondence which Mr. Luriottis himself has published, shows that I had no doubt on this subject, and I am sure Mr. Hume and Mr. Ellice took the same view of the matter that I did. I do not deny the authenticity of the letter you have twice published, dated the 21st of Sept., which recognises a sale,—but I state on my honour now, as I stated then, that I have no recollection of having written such a letter; it is dated at a time when a heavy family sorrow occupied all my thoughts, at a time when the mind is hardly answerable for its own acts.

But my letter of the 19th of Oct., which you have also twice published; as well as that of the 12th of Nov. to which Mr. Luriottis refers, both prove what my impressions were; and in the answer of the Deputies of the 13th of November they say, "you still continue to regard the affair of the 25,000*l.* Scrip as an advance." After several further discussions, the deputies wrote the following letter to Messrs. Hume and Ellice:—

(Copie.)

29, Sackville-street, Piccadilly,  
le 16e. Nov.

Messieurs,—Quoique les 25,000*l.* de scrip de Mr. Bowring sont devenus une propriété du Gouvernement Grec comme conste par la lettre de Mr. Bowring du 21e. et de MM. Loughnan and Co., du

20e. Sept., dont nous avons remis les copies a M. Hume, cependant, pour donner une preuve de notre attention aux occupations remplies par Mr. Bowring comme Sec. Hou. du comité pour la sainte cause de notre Patrie, nous cedons les droits de notre Gouvernement sur cette rente en faveur de M. Bowring, and nous prenons la liberte de remettre cette scrip en vos mains avec la priere d'arranger cette affaire ou par moyen d'une vente, en remettant le profit a M. Bowring ou en lieu cedant le scrip sur le payement des 5,000*l.* que nous lui avons payees. Nous vous prions donc de vouloir bien donner une forme a cette affaire, et cette lettre vous servira d'autorisation aupres de MM. Loughnan a fin que vous donniez les ordres qui vous plairont.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous assurer de notre profonde consideration, and de nos excuses pour la trouble que nous vous donnons.

Vos devotes serviteurs,  
JEAN ORLANDO.  
J. ZAIMIS.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.

A MM. Hume and Ellice.

(Translation.)

29, Sackville-street, Piccadilly,  
Nov. 16, 1824.

Gentlemen,—Although the 25,000*l.* scrip of Mr. Bowring are become the property of the Greek Government, as appears by the letter of Mr. Bowring of the 21st, and of Messrs. Loughnan and Co. of the 20th of September, of which we have sent copies to Mr. Hume, nevertheless, to give a proof of our consideration for the situation occupied by Mr. Bowring, as honorary Secretary of the Committee for the holy cause of our country, we cede the rights of our Government in favour of Mr. Bowring, and we take the liberty of depositing the scrip in your hands, requesting you will arrange this business, either by a sale, paying the profit to Mr. Bowring, or ceding the scrip to him on payment of the 5,000*l.* which we paid him; have the goodness, therefore, to finish this business, and this letter will be your authority with Messrs. Loughnan for giving such orders as you shall deem fit.

We have the honour to assure you of our profound consideration, and our excuses for the trouble we give you.

Your devoted servants,  
JEAN ORLANDO.  
J. ZAIMIS.  
AND. LURIOTTIS.

To Messrs. Hume and Ellice.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Ellice concurred in the propriety, under all circumstances,

of delivering up the scrip: the former wrote to me, dated the 13th of November, "I have explained to the Deputies the reasons why I think you should not be a loser by the scrip," and Mr. Ellice's letter to Mr. Loughnan is as follows:—

Freeman's-court, Friday.

My dear Sir,—I hope you will have the goodness to deliver the Greek scrip to Mr. Bowring, since the Deputies have at last agreed to it.

I leave this note with him for fear I should be out of town when he applies to you, to say that that measure has my complete concurrence, and that I do hope you will give every assistance in your power to remove, at least, this one difficulty in our discussions. Yours, &c.

A. Loughnan, Esq. E. ELLICE.

On the settlement of the account, I paid 128l. 16s. 11d. for interest on the payments made, and in answer to the assertion, that I sold the bonds at a premium, I beg to refer to Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., who will prove that these bonds, for which I paid 14,750l. produced me only 13,352l. 5s.

I shall have to trespass on your pages with a few additional remarks, and am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWRING.

5, Jeffreys-square, Nov. 4, 1826.

(From the Morning Chronicle, 30th Oct.)

### GREEK LOANS.

Mr. Spaniolacki has addressed a letter to *The Times*, vindicating himself from the charge of having withheld information from the Greek Committee of Inquiry. Mr. S. now publishes the following copies of letters which he had addressed to that Committee:—

"September 27.—In consequence of your resolution, taken on the 5th inst., you have required separate accounts of Messrs. Orlando and Luriettis, and myself, respecting the application of the funds proceeding from the two loans contracted in London, in 1824 and 1825. I have now the honour to acquaint you, that such accounts can only be furnished to you by Messrs. Orlando and Luriettis, who alone have had the management of the funds. As for me, I only arrived in England when they were nearly exhausted. The only sum of which I have had the exclusive charge, was that of 14,028l. placed at my disposal by a letter of credit from Messrs. Ricardo, on Paris; and I beg to lay before you the following particulars of its application:—

"October 8.—Mr. Smithson, Secretary to your Committee, has transmitted to me, at your desire, the copy of an account current of Messrs. Orlando and Luriettis with the Greek Government, relative to the loan of 1825, and delivered to you by Mr. Luriettis. I hasten to comply with your request, by making the following observations on its contents:

"1. Mr. Luriettis has not given to the Committee any copy of the accounts which were sent to the Greek Government, of the different items, amounting altogether to 89,308l. 3s. 1d., for stores expenses, and payments, and which require to be looked into.

"2. The sum of 7,500l. given up by Messrs. Ricardo out of their Commission, has not been passed to the credit of the Government, though the 14,000l. bonds, which the two Deputies have kept for their own private accounts have been passed to its debit.

"3. Of the 218,000l. bonds passed in the account of the two Deputies as having been purchased, only the following ought to be placed to the debit of the Government, viz.:—

158,000l. purchased by Messrs. Ricardo.

25,000l. purchased by Mr. Ralli.

14,000l. kept by the two Deputies for their own account.

197,000l.

"As to the remaining 21,000l. the real value of which amounts to 11,260l., they ought not, in any manner, to be charged to the Greek Government, 13,000l. of them having been withdrawn and paid by Messrs. Ricardo, in virtue of a private order of Mr. Luriettis, and the remaining 8,000l. having, most likely, been disposed of in a similar manner by Mr. Ralli.

"4. The sum of 4,800l. passed as having been paid to Mr. Bonfil, as brokerage on the loan of 1825, should be withdrawn from the debt of the Government, no brokerage having been paid.

"These are my general observations; but in order to give you a clear and precise notion as to the details, I will, in the course of to-morrow, submit to you a brief sketch of the accounts of the two Deputies, and of those of Messrs. Ricardo, which will, I hope, not only enable you to judge of the correctness of my remarks, but likewise enable you to determine the sum of which Messrs. Orlando and Luriettis are debtors to the Greek Government."

From the Times.

Messrs. Ricardo have published a letter which, we suppose, they cannot them-

self-consider an explanation of their mode of managing the loan, though, in justice to them, we feel it right to state, that of the commission of 60,000*l.* which, on the face of the Report, appears to have been exclusively given to them, they, in fact, received but 20,000*l.* They were ostensibly the sole contractors; but we learn that there were other parties to the contract, who shared the emolument in nearly the following proportion:—

Messrs. Ricardo.....	about.....	22,000
Mr. Easthope .....		10,000
Messrs. Lloyd and Co. ....		6,500
Mr. Ellice.....		14,000
The Deputies .....		7,500

£60,000

Lariottis refused to accept any of this sum of 7,500*l.*, and a quarrel ensued between him and Orlando. The result was, that in consequence of the pressing remonstrances of Lariottis, it was agreed that the money should be applied to the use of the Greek Government, and should be employed in part payment of some vessels building at Marseilles. The interference of the French Government prevented the completion of these vessels: the money, therefore, was not sent to France, and, as we are informed, it still remains in the hands of Messrs. Ricardo. The other point of the letter relates to the composition of the Committee. It would be difficult to form a Committee which Messrs. Ricardo would recognize, since they refuse to recognize one which was constituted by a regular meeting of Greek Bondholders, called together by repeated public advertisements. It is true, that of the ten persons appointed, only four attended; but three of the gentlemen who did not attend—Mr. Hume, Major Cochrane, and Mr. Prevost—have not explained why they did not attend, except, perhaps, privately to Messrs. Ricardo. Of the other three absentees, the Duke D'Alberg was not in town; Mr. Lousada was ill; and of Mr. Holbrook's reason we have not heard any thing.

#### GREEK BONDS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of *The New Times and Representative*:—

"SIR,—We feel so much reluctance at appearing in a newspaper, that we should have suffered the proceedings of the Meeting, which took place on Monday, at the City of London Tavern, to have passed unnoticed, if we had not ap-

prehended that the Report then presented might be considered to be a Report of a Committee, constituted by, and addressed to, the main body of the Greek Bondholders, or, at all events, the major part of them, and as such entitled to our attention and respect. The fact is, however, the reverse, and this furnishes a reason, on account of which we declined any co-operation with the Committee, as truly stated in the Report, although we most positively deny having in any respect thrown impediments in the way of their obtaining information.

"When a Committee, authorized by the persons really interested in the Greek Loan, shall call upon us for information as to the transactions in which we have been concerned, we shall most cheerfully give it; but we have never yet found one real Bondholder who has expressed any dissatisfaction at our conduct.

"Having entered upon the subject, we shall advert to one or two topics that were touched upon at the Meeting, not so much with a view of vindicating ourselves, as of illustrating the erroneous impressions conveyed by the Committee, or rather by the four Gentlemen out of the ten originally appointed, who thought fit to proceed in the investigation.

"The accounts published are not those furnished by us to the Deputies, but by the Deputies to their Government, and we have no knowledge of several of the items contained in them. It was stipulated in our contract that the funds, arising from the loan, should be expended in the service of Greece, and we were anxious that this condition should be strictly adhered to: professedly for this object, various sums, at different periods, to the extent of 60,000*l.*, were drawn from us, and placed in the hands of some merchants, friends of the Deputies. It was out of this fund that the payments were afterwards made to Mr. Bonfil and others, which excited the animadversion of the Committee, and of which we totally disapprove.

"We have never made any payments, but under the orders of the Greek Deputies, whom we were bound by our contract to obey; it is true, we felt an interest in forwarding the object for which the loan had been raised; we were anxious that it should be applied to the liberation of the Greek Nation; we ventured to give our opinion repeatedly on this subject, and we did not withhold any personal exertion of ours to forward this object; in so doing, we certainly undertook a thankless office, as it has since turned out, because in most cases our advice was rejected; projects were en-

tered into which we never sanctioned, and by our having interfered with the appropriation of the loan, it appears we are charged with the responsibility of the ultimate failure of the operation.

"To a certain extent we are blameable, and are justly sufferers, because we might have confined ourselves within the strict limits of our duty, and having raised the money, have remained perfectly indifferent to the application of it; but we are quite certain, that not only ought we to be free from censure for our intentions, but likewise for the result of them, and we may take upon ourselves to say, that had our ideas been more generally acted upon, the aspect of the business would have been at this time more favourable.

"Much has been said about the commission paid us on the Loan; we have merely to state, that this commission was stipulated for by the Deputies themselves, with the sanction of their Government, as being the same which had been allowed in the previous Loan. When it is gravely asserted, that we put 64,000l. into our pockets; we think it but right to say, that those who made the assertion know it to be false; and those who believed it can only do so from being wholly ignorant of business. It is notorious, that in any contract for a loan, the contractors share the benefit with those upon whose influence and co-operation they depend to support its value, and that such parties proportionally incur the risk. But without entering further into particulars, we are able to prove, that nearly two-thirds of the advantages were so disposed of, and so far from its having proved a profitable speculation to us, a much larger sum than the portion which remained to us has been swallowed up in the losses sustained on the stock we have held, and the efforts we have made to uphold the loan for the benefit of the Bondholders.

"We trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to those who may require information and explanation on the subject; but believing, as we do, that some parties are actuated by other motives than ignorance or misconception, we cannot flatter ourselves that it will put a stop to the idle clamours that have been recently raised; as we, however, entirely disregarded them, we shall not easily be tempted by anything that may be stated hereafter, to make any further explanation, unless called upon so to do by the Bondholders generally; but upon such call being made, we pledge ourselves, that any charge that can by possibility be urged against

us, shall be minutely answered, and that we have the means of so doing to the satisfaction of every one interested.

"We are, Sir, your very obliged  
Servants,

"J. & S. RICARDO."  
"Warnford-court, Oct. 26."

The following has been addressed to the Editor of *The Times*:—

"The Report states, that 'The inquiries of your Committee have met with many obstructions and difficulties on every side, and they have been altogether disappointed in finding that sincere co-operation which might have led to a complete elucidation of past transactions, and have given a sufficient security for the future.' When the full statement, which I am occupied in preparing, shall come before the public, I trust it will be seen that there was no backwardness on my part in giving to the Committee the fullest and most complete elucidation of every point within my knowledge. Throughout the whole of the investigation into which the Committee thought proper to enter (with the single exception, so pointedly alluded to in the Report, and which I will explain in my next), I supplied them with every document and paper they required. In one of their earliest Resolutions, the Committee state, that 'they are much gratified by the promptness with which Mr. Luriotis has attended to their wishes,' and, so far as my co-operation was necessary, I gave it most unreservedly. On the other hand, Messrs. Ricardo refused to recognise the Committee, and would not give, either to them or to me, any accounts, whilst Mr. Spaniolacki, who, according to the Report, 'did not deem it fit to adopt the recommendations of the Committee, in obtaining the accounts from Messrs. Ricardo, nor in carrying into effect their recommendations as to the depositing in the Bank of England sundry bonds held for account of the Greek Government,' also refused to sanction the execution of those measures, which both the Committee and myself thought essentially necessary for expediting the naval steam armament, and even declined, though strongly urged by the Committee, to sign an order for an engineer to inspect the machinery. When, therefore, the Committee state, that 'they met with obstructions and difficulties on every side,' I presume they must refer to the accounts, the vouchers for which, the Report states to have been, 'in almost all cases inaccessible.'

"If the Committee had not before

them all the vouchers they required, it would have been but fair to have added that I, at least, had done my utmost to obtain them; and I regret exceedingly, that the manner in which the Report has been framed, renders it necessary for me to trouble you with any part of my correspondence with Messrs. Ricardo, in order to relieve myself from the imputation which might otherwise attach to me.

"I will trouble you, however, with as few extracts as possible, reserving the more full details for the statement I have pledged myself to give.

"After several other letters, I addressed to Messrs. Ricardo, on the 22d of September, one, from which I extract the following relative to the accounts:—

"In my letter of yesterday, I omitted to request that you would furnish me with the brokers' notes of the different bonds purchased on account of the Greek Government, as well of the first as of the second loan. These I will thank you to send me, together with such vouchers as you may have in your possession, for all the payments included in your accounts rendered. Mr. Spaniolacki claims to investigate the accounts, and to enable me to prove the payments, I shall, of course, require the vouchers. I shall be obliged, therefore, by your early compliance with this request."

"On the 3d of October I again wrote to them as follows:—

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 3, 1826.

"Gentlemen—Since the receipt of yours of the 23d ult., I have had forwarded to me, by Mr. Spaniolacki, the copies of a Decree of the National Assembly of Greece, and of a letter from the Commission appointed by that Assembly, by which you, Mr. J. Ricardo, and Mr. Spaniolacki are nominated, conjointly with Sir F. Burdett, to examine all the accounts relating to the two loans. Without your accounts it is impossible that I can render mine, and I have written to Messrs. Ricardo and Spaniolacki, in answer to a letter which I received from them yesterday, to that effect. On re-consideration you must, I think, perceive the impropriety of your refusal to furnish the accounts I have desired, for even had the requisition of my Government not rendered them indispensable, still a regard for your own reputation alone ought to have prevented any demur on your part. It cannot be supposed that the holders of Greek Bonds, to whom, as well as to all Europe, the Government very properly observes, this investigation is due, will

be satisfied with the examination of your own accounts by one of your own firm. The bonds of the first loan, and the scrip of the second, which you bought on account of the Greek Government, amount to a very large sum, and the manner in which the purchases were made, and the whole of that business was conducted, will necessarily merit, as it cannot fail to excite, the attention of the public; nor can it but be felt that Mr. Spaniolacki, even were he disposed to scrutinize your transactions, is too little acquainted with the affairs of the Stock Exchange to be able to investigate this part of your accounts. If your refusal had originated with the receipt of the documents forwarded by the Greek Government, I should have been the less surprised; but when I call to mind that you pursued a similar line of conduct previously; when I remember that Mr. Spaniolacki urged Mr. Orlando and myself to mortgage the two frigates to you for fifteen thousand pounds, with a power to sell them at your own discretion; and that our refusal to do this was followed by a protest from you against the sending out of an agent to America to extricate those frigates from the labyrinth of difficulties in which they were involved; when, too, I recollect, that, in violation of your contract, you state your determination not to pay the instalments upon the loan, and that this extraordinary announcement was quickly succeeded by the most urgent intreaties from you, that we should buy the scrip which you subsequently purchased;—when, I say, I call to mind all these circumstances, which, no less than the pertinacity with which you have continued the steam-vessels under the charge of Mr. Galloway, have been all calculated to injure, and have most materially injured, the cause of Greece, I cannot but conclude that your refusal to tender the accounts I have called for proceeds from other motives than those you have thought fit to mention.

"Again, therefore, I would urge you, no less for your own character's sake than is due to me of right, to furnish me with all the information and accounts I have requested.

"I remain, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS."

"I may, I think, permit myself to observe here, that if the Committee experienced any difficulty in obtaining accounts or vouchers, it would have been only an act of common justice to have distinguished my readiness to promote

their inquiry, from the conduct of those who not merely withheld information, but opposed themselves to the recommendations of the Committee.

"I feel particularly desirous of making the Bondholders, and those whose sympathies induce them to take an interest in the fate of Greece, acquainted with an existing circumstance, which needs no comment from me, as it will sufficiently demonstrate the spirit which animates the gentlemen who are now called to act so important a part in the affairs of my unhappy country. By the merchant-vessel *Waterloo*, a quantity of ammunition had been shipped for *Napoli di Romania*, and the following correspondence has passed with respect to the payment of the freight:—

"29, Sackville-street,  
Oct. 10, 1826.

"Gentlemen,—This will be handed to you by Messrs. Longridge, Barnett, and Hodgson, on board whose vessel ammunition has been shipped for the Greek Government, to the amount of 2,599l. 14s. 6d. The freight, 213l. 16s. 6d. I beg you will pay, and also effect an insurance for the above sum, for which purpose I enclose you a bill of lading, which I request you to return.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS.

"Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo."

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 11, 1826.

"Gentlemen,—Messrs. Longridge and Co. sent this morning to me to say, that, on presenting the letter I gave them yesterday, requesting you to pay 213l. 16s. 6d. for the freight of goods per the *Waterloo*, you expressed your wish that they should call to-day, and that, on their calling again to-day, you refuse to make the payment. I am unwilling to believe that you will subject the Greek Government (of which your Mr. I. Ricardo states that he is now an accredited agent) to the loss and expenses which this refusal, if persisted in, must occasion; and I therefore request to be informed by the bearer, if I am to understand that you positively decline to pay the freight in question.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS.

"Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo."

"Warnford-court, Oct. 12, 1826.

"Sir,—We know nothing of the shipment per *Waterloo*, nor is it our intention to pay the freight in question. We have further to observe, that after all

which has transpired, we are very much surprised that you should send orders on us for the payment of money, when you know that we have no funds; and that if we had, you no longer possess the right of disposing of them.

"We are, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

(Signed) "I and S. RICARDO.

"To Mr. A. Luriottis."

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 14, 1826.

"Gentlemen,—I regret exceedingly the unpleasant situation in which I am placed, with respect to the freight of the goods shipped on board the *Waterloo*, for account of the Greek Government, and I lament still more that any circumstances should have occurred to delay the sailing of the vessel, as the consequences must be, in any event, prejudicial to Greece. In giving the orders for the shipment of the goods, and arranging as to the freight, I did so as the accredited agent of the Greek Government; since then documents have been received from Greece, which you have, no doubt, seen in the public Papers, under which Mr. Spaniolacki and Mr. Jacob Ricardo claim now to be authorised to act on behalf of the Greek Government. I have no funds of the Government in my hands; but, on the contrary, am very largely in advance on its account. Messrs. Ricardo, independently of what they retain for other purposes, and of what may be due from them upon the balance of their account, when it shall come to be adjusted, hold, or ought to hold, 185,000l. bonds, purchased by them for the Greek Government, and upon which the dividend reserved is in their own hands.

"To them, therefore, I requested you to apply for the amount, and I considered that, under any circumstances, they could find no pretext for refusing to pay it, inasmuch as if they would not admit that I possessed any authority, still they might have obtained the sanction of their Mr. I. Ricardo and of Mr. Spaniolacki to the payment. They have, however, positively refused, and upon them, therefore, must rest all the consequences; for, thus situated, you will readily perceive that I have no means of averting them, and I must, therefore, leave you to adopt whatever course you think best, in the very unpleasant situation in which this most unjust refusal on the part of Messrs. Ricardo has placed you.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS.

"Messrs. Longridge, Barnett, and Hodgson."



"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 19.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed I forward you copies of two letters\* I have received, relative to the freight of goods belonging to the Greek Government, and which have been shipped on board the *Waterloo*, for *Napoli di Romania*. I have written to Messrs. Ricardo, requesting them to pay the freight, without which the vessel will not sail, and the Government must suffer considerable loss. My letters and their answers you are, of course, acquainted with, and from the communication made to me, Mr. Barnett, you have, I understand, sanctioned Messrs. Ricardo in their refusal to make the payment.

"The enclosed letters will show to you the consequences which will result from this conduct of the Greek Government, of which you now claim to be the Deputies.

"I observe that the Committee appointed by the Greek bondholders intend to make their Report on Monday; and I request, therefore, to be distinctly informed before that day, whether, if Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo require your authority to pay the freight in question, you decline to give it.

"So far as my authority is requisite, Messrs. I. and S. Ricardo have no justifiable ground of refusal; between you and them, therefore, the responsibility of this affair must rest. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "AND. LURIOTTIS.

"Messrs. Jacob Ricardo and  
G. Spaniolacki."

"To this letter no answer has been returned, and I will now only add, that if I had had the immediate power of paying this freight out of my own resources, I should have done so without even applying to Messrs. Ricardo on the subject. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"AND. LURIOTTIS.

"29, Sackville-street, Oct. 26."

\* These letters contained the usual notice that the vessel had cleared out, and that the demurrage would commence on the following day (the 19th). It will thus cease on the 26th, and the owner of the vessel will thus be at liberty to make those charges which he may consider sufficient to indemnify him for the detention.

Now, in the first place, the reader will perceive that the pretext for the beginning of Mr. Hume's workings to get rid of his stock, was a letter to Burdett. Observe that this letter is not published in this defence. Observe, that the deputies, as soon as they hear of Mr. Hume's taking offence at their letter to Sir Francis Burdett, hasten to assure Mr. Hume that they never meant to cast any reflection upon him; and they crawl to the "hot Commissioner, the fiery Commissioner," like spaniel dogs. Read their letter, dated St. John's Wood, 23d July, 1824. They deny, positively deny, that their letter to Sir Francis Burdett contained any imputations against Mr. Hume; and they say more than even the haughtiest of aristocrats could possibly demand as the means of pacifying him under similar circumstances. But, alas! nothing will do: the hot Commissioner has got some bonds that are fifteen and a half per cent. below par: he is determined to have par for them: he knows he can have par from nobody but the Greek Government; and he knows that the way to get this high price from that Government, is to treat these deputies in a manner to convince them that he will "never sign another paper"; that is to say, never let the Greeks have another farthing of money, till they have taken his bonds off his hands, and cleared him of all chance of loss. He says, you perceive, in introducing this begging and praying letter of the poor deputies, that the letter is "important only as it recognizes the fact that his determination to sell his stock originated in their letter to Sir Francis Burdett."

"*deft.*" This is a great point observe: he makes a great matter of this: he and his partizans are constantly insisting that it was the letter of these Greek deputies that COMPELLED him to get rid of his stock. They contend, tooth and nail, that he would have kept his stock, had it not been for the imputations contained in this letter; but that, being "FORCED" by this letter to sell the stock, he had a right to demand, that they, who wrote the letter, should take the stock *at par*. The deputies, as I said before, most positively deny, that their letter to Burdett contained any imputations whatever against Mr. Hume; and, though there is no earthly excuse for him except the force which he pretends was put upon him by this letter, this letter he takes special good care to keep wholly out of sight! The man that does not allow that the suppression of this letter is a proof of conscious guilt on the part of Mr. Hume; the man that does not allow this, must himself be a most corrupt knave. It is clear that there was no force exercised by the deputies; it is clear that Mr. Hume wanted to get rid of the bonds, because he thought they were down never to rise again; it is clear, that he kept worrying the deputies till he got his loss made up; and, if there were still any doubt in the mind of any man, respecting his motives for getting rid of the bonds, what should we want more than the curious fact of his having removed his bonds just at this time from the hands of his banker, *Kinnaird*, into the hands of *O'Brien* and *Co.*, which latter persons were the agents of the Greek deputies! If he had wanted to get rid of his

stock; merely, as he professes from a desire to be free as a Commissioner; if, after having held the stock so long while he was a Commissioner; if after this he had been taken with a sudden fit of delicacy, what had he to do but to give an order to his banker, *Kinnaird*, to sell his stock? Oh, no! He takes the stock away from his own banker, *Kinnaird*, and deposits it in the hands of *O'Brien* and *Co.* who are the agents of the Greek deputies. Why choose this *O'Brien* and *Co.* above all the people in the world? Because they could do the thing snugly; they could sell to the deputies, and did sell to them for two and a half per cent. above the market price; they could have sold to the deputies *at par*, if the deputies would, nay, they *did* finally sell to the deputies *at par*; and through their means the high Scotch Commissioner bond-holder, the hot and fiery Commissioner, got himself licked completely whole, interest and all! *Kinnaird* and *Co.* could have done none of these things; they could not get him two and a half per cent. above the market price; they could not sell his bonds to the Greek Government dearer than to other people; they could not sell certain bonds to the Greek deputies in August and sell again the same identical bonds to them, on account of the same owner, in the subsequent December; in short, they could do none of these things; and, if they could, *would* they have done them? Would you, *Mr. Kinnaird*, have done these things? Perhaps you might and perhaps you might not; but I am quite satisfied, and so I am sure are my readers, that *Mr. Hume*

would not have liked *for you to know* that such things were done for him!

Is another word necessary upon this subject; does any man want any thing more to satisfy him that this patriot financier and Commissioner has made use of his power as a Commissioner to promote his private interests? If there be such a man, he cannot have the use of common sense; the whole thing is as clear as daylight; and, I do most cordially agree with the *Courier* newspaper, that, bad as our situation now is, it would be ten thousand times worse if such men had public power. When we look at the manifestly false pretence about being forced to sell the bonds; when we look at the inflexibility with which he turns his deaf ear to the protestations of the pretended offending deputies; when we look at his threat not to sign another paper, until the bonds were taken off his hands; when we look at his scolding and mobbing of the deputies, until they went crawling to him to pacify him by the making up of his loss; when we look at those two tricks of profound cunning; first, taking the bonds out of Kinnaird's hands, and sending them to be sold by the agents of the deputies; and, second, his resorting to the contrivance of a transfer of the same identical scrip in December, which he had actually transferred and got the money for in August; when we look at all these things, even our contempt for the man is lost in the self gratulation which we entertain at reflecting that the loans and the funds of England instead of those of Greece have not been at his mercy!

At present I have no room for any thing relating to the conduct of Ellice, Hobhouse, Burdett, Bowring, Galloway and others. I recommend every one that can do it conveniently, to read a small pamphlet, recently published by Count Palma, sold by Wilson, at the Royal Exchange. It is entitled "A Summary Account of the Steam Boats, &c." In the meanwhile, I cannot refrain from observing on the dreadful ruin which has been produced by the conduct of some or all of these parties. How many scores of families have been reduced to misery by the pretty works of these patriots! The bond-holders have absolutely lost the whole of the money that they have given for the bonds. A bond which they bought at more than 50 pounds, they can now sell for no more than 12 pounds, having received no interest from the beginning. These bond-holders have been injured by every wrong step which the commissioners and committees have adopted. We shall hereafter see what Burdett and Ellice and Hobhouse and Ricardo have done with regard to steam-boats and frigates; but, in this affair of Mr. Hume alone, is there not an injury done to the bond-holders? The value of the bonds depended upon the success of the Greek cause; and, how was that cause to succeed, while he, who had the control over the money, would not sign a paper until his bonds were sold! We see that there were discussions going on between him and the deputies for four months, about this loss of his. You see, clearly, that he was quarrelling with the Greek deputies all this time about this 1,354;

and, thus, were the safety of Greece and the interest of the English bond-holders kept in jeopardy, by this quarrel of the Chief Commissioner, about his own private interests, when his bounden duty was, to take care of the interests of the bond-holders. But, speaking of the matter as a mere stock-dealing affair, what right had he to demand of the Greek Government to take back his stock at par, any more than another bond-holder had that right? Even in this plain and common-place view of the matter, we see some of the worst traits that can be possibly found in the character of a public man. Besides this, every shilling that he took unjustly from the Greek Government, he took, in fact, and in the end, from the English bond-holders. If he could have taken away the whole of the loan and have appropriated it to himself, nobody would have attempted to deny that he had wronged the English bond-holders by rendering it impossible for the Greeks to succeed against the Turks, and, of course, making it impossible for them to pay either principal or interest. That would have been a greater wrong than this; but it would have been a wrong of precisely the same nature; there would have been just as much guilt incurred in the commission of it, and no more.

There is one little quirk in this defence of Mr. Hume, which I perceive that I have overlooked, and which is this. The deputies did not agree to make up the loss of Mr. Hume, until things had taken such a turn as to cause the Greek stock to rise to be above par. Therefore, says he, the transfer was finally made *without*

*a loss to the Greek Government.*

Now, in the first place, he wished the deputies to take the stock at par when it was fifteen and a half per cent. below par; this he clearly confesses in so many words. But, it so happened, that the deputies did not take the stock back till it was rather above par; and therefore, says he, "the Greek Government sustained no loss." No thanks to him; for he wished the Greek Government to take the stock back at par, when it was fifteen and a half per cent below par. But, what does he mean by these words, "*no loss*"? If I sell you a hundred stock, as they call it, for 46 pounds; and if I keep that stock till it rise in the market to be worth 59 pounds; and if you then come to me and take the same stock away from me, and give me only 46 pounds for it, shall you say that I lose nothing by your taking this stock away from me and giving me only the 46 pounds for it in place of the 59 pounds, which is the market price? Any man that can answer this question in the affirmative is endowed with impudence so hardened, that he ought to be lashed like a dog back to the other side of the Tweed. What! do I not lose that which I ought to have kept as my gain? Shall I be said to lose nothing if I buy a horse of you for ten pounds; if I keep him till he is worth in the market twenty pounds; and if you then come and take him away, and give me only ten? As to the pretence that the *deputies wished* to do this thing: poor fellows, look at the whole of the correspondence! Wished to do it: aye, poor fellows, just as a poor wretch wishes to give up to a rich

tyrant any thing that the latter is known to covet, but which he dares not openly demand. The deputies were compelled to do what they did, or to abandon their country and its cause: this industrious, indefatigable, persevering, inflexible man, had taught them by four months of dreadful experience, that he must have this 1,354*l*. or that they might as well abandon the cause of their country for ever.

I have no apology to make to my readers for having occupied so much of their time with this subject. As to Mr. Hume, he is, upon the whole, of secondary importance. It is the other characters, and particularly Burdett, that will demand the greatest degree of our attention. However, it was necessary to settle the affair of Mr. Hume; the grand hero of all, Burdett, will probably have returned from the continent before another week has passed over our heads; and he will, perhaps, come and answer Count Palma as to *his reasons for going away*, just at the time when the Greek cause stood in absolute need of his presence. Count Palma, in page 20 of his pamphlet, says something to Sir Glory that deserves notice; and, in short, unless he and Hobhouse and Ellice and Ricardo can answer this pamphlet of Count Palma, and can account most satisfactorily for the immense sums of money which have been in question, there can be, upon this subject, but one opinion existing in the minds of all the honest people existing in this country.

WM. COBBETT.

## AMERICAN TREES.

I HAVE not room, this week, for a full account of these trees; and, the leaves will not be off for several days yet to come, and a great parcel ought not to be packed until the leaves be off.—The Locusts are *very fine*: the most surprising growth that ever was seen, in spite of the dry summer. They came up *thinly*, and ate, therefore, the larger and every way finer.—I will give an account of all the other trees next week: there are some that I have not yet put into the list; but JOSEPH HUME, Esq. and his worthy associates, have left me no room for any thing else.

### LOCUST (*Robinia pseudo Acacia*).

- 1st. size. . 12*s*. a hundred.
- 2d. . . . . 9*s*. a hundred.
- 3d. . . . . 6*s*. 6*d*. a hundred.
- 4th. . . . . 4*s*. 6*d*. a hundred.
- 5th. . . . . 3*s*. a hundred.

### WHITE ASH (*Fracinus Americana*).

### WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*).

### BLACK OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*).

### HICKORY (*Juglans tomentosa*).

### HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).

### GUM TREE (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

### MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*).

### PERSIMON (*Diospiros virginiana*).

### TUPELO (*Nyssa*).

### CATALPA (*Bignonia Catalpa*).

### HORNBEAN (*Carpinus Americana*).

### IRON WOOD (*Carpinus Ostrya*).

### LARGE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).

### ALTHEA FRUTEX (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).

**FOX GRAPE** (*Vitis Vulpina*).  
**CHICKEN GRAPE.**  
**CLEAVING TRUMPET FLOWER**  
 (*Bignonia Radicans*).  
**NETTLEWOOD.**  
**SNOW-DROP-TREE** (*Halesia*).

### APPLE TREES.

I MUST defer the list of these, until next week. I have, this year, grown the finest apples, that I ever saw in *England*, and, as fine, I think, of the FALL-PIPPIN kind, as I ever saw in America. One tree, grafted in 1822, had forty apples, which weighed, when gathered, *more than a quarter of a hundred weight*; 28 lbs. weight, avoirdupois.—The trees, this year, are very fine. There are more than 40 sorts: I will publish a List next week.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

THE same as last year, and two other sorts, of which particulars next week.

### ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

FROM American Seed, according to the promise made in my gardening book.—Particulars next week.

### MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND; for the week ending October 27.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	1	Rye ....	40	4
Barley ..	36	11	Beans ...	49	3
Oats ....	28	0	Pease ...	54	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended October 27.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,695	Rye .....	208
Barley ..	32,818	Beans ....	1,573
Oats ...	8,903	Pease ....	1,196

### Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, October 28.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
Wheat..	4,685 for 12,975	12	3	Average..	55 7
Barley..	3,696	7	381	0	10.....159 4
Oats...	879	1	233	1	9.....28 6
Rye....	41	77	4	0	.....37 7
Beans ..	726	1	747	8	7.....48 1
Pease ..	824	2	340	5	0.....56 9

Friday, Nov. 3.—There are moderate arrivals this week of most articles in the Corn trade. Wheat fully supports Monday's prices, with little doing. Barley is not quite so free in sale. Beans and Pease are unaltered. Oats find a tolerable good sale, at rather better prices than at the beginning of the week.

Monday, Nov. 6.—During the past week the supply of Wheat was short, but of Flour it was considerable. Of all other Grain the quantities were moderate, and of Foreign Oats large. This morning the fresh arrivals of all descriptions of Corn are trifling. There has been a free sale for the samples of fine Wheat that appeared, with rather slack demand for other sorts, at last quotations.

Malting Barley is dull sale, but Grinding more in demand, at recent prices. Beans are scarce, and 1s. per quarter dearer. Boiling Pease are dull, and rather lower in value. Grey Pease are 1s. per qr. cheaper. Rye is reduced 2s. per quarter, and Malt 1s. per quarter. Such Oats as are stout and sweet are much wanted, and obtain 1s. per quarter advance on the terms of this day's night; feed descriptions fully support last quotations. In Flour no alteration. Rapeseed is dull, at last week's prices.

### COAL MARKET, Nov. 2.

	Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
109½	Newcastle	36½	27s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.
34	Sunderland	6	34s. 0d. — 35s. 3d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,725	Tares ....	1,576
Barley ...	9,077	Linseed ..	11,862
Malt ....	4,337	Rapeseed .	691
Oats ....	1,760	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	552	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	9,135	Flax .....	—
Rye ....	3,904	Hemp ....	250
Pease ....	4,672	Seeds ...	38

Foreign.—Wheat, 23,572; Barley, 2,944; Oats, 29,217; Beans, 1,138 quarters; and Flour 200 barrels.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 6.—Our Hop Market the last week has been brisker, chiefly confined to New Bags, of which several large purchases have been made. Currency:—Sussex, 74s. to 84s.; Kent, 76s. to 100s.; Bags 70s. to 90s.

*Another Account from the Borough:*

Nov. 6.—Our market this morning for Bags is very heavy, but for Kent Pockets, which are getting scarce, there is considerable demand: upon the whole there is a difference in price, compared with last Monday, of full 3s. Currency as under:—Kent pockets, from 78s. to 112s.; Ditto bags, 65s. to 90s.; Sussex pockets, 74s. to 82s. Duty 275,000*l*.

Maidstone, Nov. 2.—The Hop market has been heavy during this last week, and prices rather lower, for all the middling and inferior sorts; but good Hops are still in demand, and fully maintain them.

Worcester, Nov. 1.—In our market on Saturday, 1389 pockets were weighed. The supply being considerable; and the demand not so brisk, there was a reduction of 3s. to 4s. on inferior qualities: the average prices were 75s. to 90s.

Stourport, Oct. 31.—From the 11th to the 25th inst. 2155 pockets have been weighed here; the prices have gradually advanced, and on the 25th were 10s. better than at the date of the last report.

Monday, Nov. 6.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 18,330 firkins of Butter; 1,104 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 5,007 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 6.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 4
Veal .....	4	0	—	5 0
Pork .....	4	8	—	5 0

east. . . 3,401 | Sheep .. 22,900  
Calves ... 176 | Pigs ... 120

NEWGATE, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal ....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

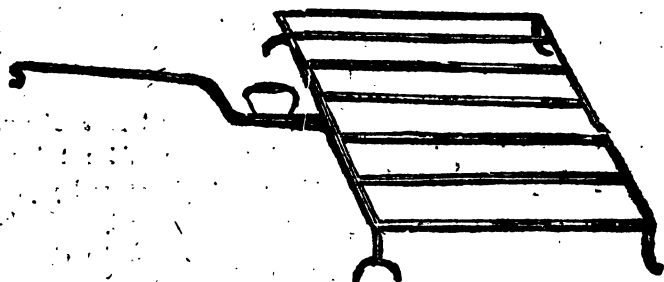
*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	4 2
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal .....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	4	—	5 4

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 60.—No. 8.] LONDON, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, 1826. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.



“ Chee wee chee.”—TOM TIT.

## THE GREEK PIE.

THE Trojan horse was a most destructive thing ; but, certainly that invention of the ancient Greeks was not more deadly to the heroes of Troy, than this *Pie* of the modern Greeks has been, and will be, to the “*patriots, liberals and philhelenes*” of England. My readers will, I dare say, have read all the “*philhelene*” documents, contained in the last Register ; and, if they have, I need add very little, as far, at least, as relates to Mr. HUME, who has been the principal actor in this drama of patriotism. Per-

haps, not another word, relating to him, would be necessary ; but, his partisans, and particularly “THE TOM TIT” (who, by the by, is a great philhelene too), has been *chee-wee-cheeing* against me, on account of what I, last week, published on this subject. Its payment for this, did, I dare say, *come out of the plunder* of the Greeks, or, rather, of the English bond-holders. Be this as it may, let us hear the whole of this *chee-wee-chee* of little TOMMY TIT ; and, then let its paymaster philhelenes judge, whether (especially as the golden days of patriotism are at an end) it might not have been as well for them, if they had kept all their money in

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



their pockets, and not have given part of it in payment for little Tom's chee-wee-chee.

"COBBETT has joined the *Post*, the *Courier*, and the *New Times*,—and would join any other dirty tool he could find,—in the attempt to blacken the reputation of Messrs. HUME and EL-LICE, for their conduct respecting the Greek Loan. One thing is quite clear, that no person of sound judgment now attends to any thing that this degraded person says of any one to whom he is in any way opposed in sentiment. His cowardice, his malignity, his falsehood, and his tergiversation, are as notorious as his impudence and self-sufficiency.—We shall enter upon this subject in our next."

Chee-wee-chit! This answer might suffice; but, here is a very good reason for repeating, in substance, what the TOM TIT is so much enraged at; first, however, just noticing, that the TOM TIT might, to "the *Post*, *Courier*, and *New Times*," have added, the *Old Times*! And, by the by, it was OLD ANNA BRODIE, who began upon the "philhelenes," who began the exposure of them, and without whom (dear good soul as she is!) we might all have been, even yet, quite in the dark upon the subject, and might still have been regarding Mr. HUME as being equal in point of purity to his renowned namesake in Egypt,

whose fidelity to his trust, even made him flee from the more than tendered embraces of a pretty woman. It was dear OLD ANNA BRODIE that hoisted the first flag; so that, surely, the TOM TIT might have added *Old Times* to the *Post*, *Courier* and *New Times*. Yes, but that would not have suited the employers and payers of the TOM TIT; for, besides taking off the edge of the charge, these payers trembled at the very thought of attacking OLD ANNA, whom they, from experience, knew to be a very devil, or, which is worse, devil's dam, when her back is set up.

But, how weak must be the cause, which resorts to means like this in its support! What a lack of *fact* and of *argument* must there be, when an elaborate accusation is answered by accusing the accuser of agreeing in opinion, in this case, with those from whom he generally differs? What! must I not dislike any thing, whether eatable or drinkable or thinkable, that my political opponents dislike? If, for instance, OLD ANNA BRODIE were partial to *gin* rather than to dissolved *arsenic*; must I, for that reason solely, like the arsenic better than the gin? Then, again, why *put off* the answer to me, TOMMY?

Or, indeed, if it be "*quite clear*" that "*nobody attends to any thing,*" said by me, why answer, or notice, me, at all? Ah! poor little Tom! How you destroy the first *chee-wee-chee* by the second! Why *put off* the answer? My statement was *plain*. Why not answer at once!

It is in vain to put questions; but, this *hired attack* on me, shall be the cause of a clearer statement, than I had room for before, which statement I shall give in the form of **CHARGES AGAINST MR. HUME**, which charges I shall found on, and *solely on*, his own statements, as published in the newspapers, first, and, afterwards, in the Register of Saturday, the 11th of November, 1826; to which charges I shall prefix an account of the means, by which he was enabled to commit the acts with which I charge him.

#### ORIGIN OF MR. HUME'S POWER TO COMMIT THE ACTS.

As to the origin of Mr. Hume's power to commit the acts, I state, that, in February, 1823, there was a Meeting, in London, of persons, calling themselves, "*friends of the Greeks,*" who were then in open insurrection against their sovereign, the Grand Turk; that these *friends of the Greeks* resolved

to appoint a committee to devise means for *assisting the Greek Cause*; that of this committee, *Mr. Hume was a member*; that, in December, 1823, the committee sent an Address to the Greeks, in which they, amongst other things, told the Greeks, that they (the committee) hoped that *a loan* might be effected in England for the use of Greece; that this hint soon brought to England two **DEPUTIES** from the **GREEK GOVERNMENT**, as the persons in power there were now called; that they contracted for a loan, which was, in the early part of 1824, made by the means of **HUNDRED POUND BONDS**, each of which bore an interest of *five per cent.*; that, however, as one of the inducements for persons to lend their money upon these bonds, **THREE COMMISSIONERS** were, by the Greek committee, selected, to watch over the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan, *to see that the Greek deputies did not apply any part of it to improper purposes*, and, thus, to provide, as far as possible, for *the security of the English people*, who had lent their money on this loan, and *who held the bonds*; that, in order to give the people *confidence in this loan*, Mr. HUME was selected as head or chief Commissioner, the other

two being EDWARD ELLICE and a Mr. LOUGHNAN, a merchant, and that Mr. HUME, in order to convince the public that they might, with safety, lend their money on Greek bonds, took of these bonds himself to the amount 10,000*l.*; so that he was now a bond-holder, and also a Commissioner for watching over the expenditure of the money, raised on the bonds.— Now, the charge against Mr. HUME is, *that he, who was, as a Commissioner, solemnly bound to see, that the Greek deputies did not missapply any part of the loan, made use of his power as a Commissioner, to induce those Deputies to GIVE UNJUSTLY, PART OF THAT VERY LOAN TO HIMSELF, FOR HIS OWN PRIVATE USE.*— This charge, I, WILLIAM COBBETT, *prefer against JOSEPH HUME*; and this charge I will now make good by reducing to *plain propositions* his own statement, as published in the last Register, in pages 404 to 412 inclusive. I will rest on no fact which has not been stated *under his own hand*. I shall not *characterize the acts*; but shall clearly show, that they have been committed. Mr. HUME, then, in the publication just mentioned, states and confesses as follows:

1. That Mr. Hume, being Grand Commissioner, or Trustee for the bond-holders, became a bond-holder to the amount of 10,000*l.*; that the bonds were issued to the lenders at 59, or, in other words, that each bond for 100*l.* which was to yield 5 per cent. interest, was obtained by the lenders for 59*l.* So that they (if they got the interest) would, of course, receive about 8 per cent.; but that, they stood, at the same time, a *chance of losing* by their loan; for, that, the bonds might fall in price, they might become worth less than 59*l.* for a 100*l.* bond.
2. That, in July, 1824, (about four or five months after the loan had been contracted for,) the bonds had *fallen in price* to what the jobbing villains call “16 *discount*,” that is to say, to be worth 16*l.* less each bond, than they had been issued and bought at; so that they were now worth only 43*l.* each bond, instead of 59*l.*; and that, of course, Mr. Hume’s 10,000*l.* which he held in bonds, was worth 1,600*l.* less than the sum that he had given for the bonds.
3. That, this fall in the value of the bonds was gradual, until

the 20th of July, 1824; that, at this time, the bonds had *fallen suddenly* (in the course of a few days) from 10 discount to 16 discount; and, that, as stated before, Mr. Hume had now lost 1,600*l.* upon his bonds, having a prospect of further loss.

4. That, on the 23d of July (*three days only after the sudden fall had taken place*), Mr. Hume **RESOLVED TO SELL HIS BONDS PRIVATELY**, though, when he took them, the fact had been **PUBLISHED**, in order to create confidence in the lenders.
5. That, however, though he had had all the chances of gain, he wished not to run any risk of loss; and that he now, having resolved to sell his bonds, endeavoured to prevail on the *Greek deputies* to take his bonds off his hands at 59*l.* each, and to transfer them from him to their Government at that price; that is to say, he endeavoured to induce the *deputies* to take 1,600*l.* from their Government, or, rather from the English bond-holders, and to put this sum into his private pocket, and that, as we shall

presently see, he finally effected this shameful purpose by an abuse of his powers as a Commissioner, powers which had been given him for the express purpose of being used so as to *prevent these deputies from misapplying the money arising from the loan!*

6. That Mr. Hume could not, in July, prevail upon the deputies to be guilty of this deed; but that (by means hereafter to be stated) he obtained from them the full original price of his bonds, all but 1,300*l.*, so that he had, even now, got from the deputies 300*l.* above the market price of the bonds.
7. That, from this time (July, 1824), he, was incessantly complaining to the deputies of this loss of 1,300*l.*; that he had the power to annoy these poor deputies, and to defeat all their hopes; that he was continually disputing and wrangling with them about his loss of 1,300*l.*; and, that finally, in the month of November next ensuing, they, in order to appease him, went to his house, and offered to pay him the 1,300*l.* in order to *make up his loss!* that he accepted of this offer, and

added to his demand the 54*l*. **INTEREST ON THE 1,300*l*. FROM JULY TO DECEMBER!** that he pocketed the money, the 1,354*l*., and that the Greeks, or the English bondholders, *lost that money!*

8. That Mr. Hume's *excuse* for this deed is as follows: that, shortly before the 28*rd* of July (the time that he resolved to sell his bonds), the **DEPUTIES** wrote a letter to **SIR FRANCIS BURDETT** (a philhelene patriot of the first water!) complaining that Mr. HUME made use of his powers as a Commissioner, to favour his interests as a bond-holder; that faithful and honourable philhelene, Burdett, showed, agreeably to his old tricks, this *private letter* to Mr. Hume; and that he, Mr. Hume, instantly resolved to *sell his bonds, in order that he might, for the future, not be exposed to such imputations*; but that, as the deputies had, by this their letter to Burdett, "**FORCED him to sell his bonds,**" he thought, that they ought to take the bonds back from him, *on account of their Government,* at 59*l*. the bond, so that he

might *lose nothing* by this "**FORCE**" employed on him by the deputies.

9. That, in opposition to this *excuse*, there is, **FIRST**, the denial of the deputies, their positive denial, that, in their letter to Burdett, *they imputed any thing* (good or bad) to Mr. Hume: **SECOND**, Mr. Hume, who publishes *ten* letters, or parts of letters, in order to justify, or palliate, his conduct, **DOES NOT PUBLISH THIS LETTER FROM THE DEPUTIES TO BURDETT**, though the alleged contents of this letter is the very ground-work of any pretence to justification, or even to palliation: **THIRD**, suppose it were true, that the deputies had imputed to him what he says they did; suppose that they had grossly calumniated him, as a bondholder, and that he had now produced their letter to Burdett, containing the calumny; suppose all this, and then we have a very good reason for Mr. Hume's *selling his bonds at the market price*; but, surely, no reason at all for his wanting to get the Greek deputies to *take from their Government*, that is to

say, in fact, from the English bond-holders, 1,600*l.*, and to put them into his pocket, as payment to him *for the alleged misconduct of the deputies towards him!*

10. That the manner of getting the above-mentioned sum of money from the poor, harassed deputies, is a thing worthy of particular attention; that Mr. Hume's bonds had, until 28rd July 1824, been deposited at his banker's, Mr. KINNAIRD's; that now, on 23rd July, when he resolved to sell his bonds, he, as a preliminary to his demand on the deputies, to take the bonds at 59*l.*, instead of at their market price, 43*l.*, removed the bonds from Mr. Kinnaird's, instead of ordering Mr. Kinnaird to sell them in the market, and that (strange to say!) he took them and deposited them for sale.....where, does the reader think? Why, at Messrs. O'Brien's and Co., who were the agents of the deputies; that, thus, the working upon the hopes and fears of the poor, frightened deputies could be carried on, without the knowledge of Mr. KINNAIRD, or of any

other of the "friends of Greece" and of the bond-holders! That, thus, the 1,600*l.* could, if got from the deputies at all, be gotten from them *snugly*, and without letting the deluded bond-holders know any thing at all of the matter!

11. That, the attempt having failed in July, except as far as related to 800*l.*, and that Mr. Hume still being a loser to the amount of 1,300*l.*, he got this 1,300*l.* back, *with interest*, in December; but, that the manner of his doing this remains to be noticed; that he, instead of receiving the 1,354*l.* under the name of so much money paid to him to make up for his loss as a dealer in Greek bonds; that he, instead of taking the money from the Greek Government, under this its true name, took it under the name of A NEW SALE OF THE WHOLE OF HIS BONDS, a contrivance worthy of the lowest fabricators of accounts; that Greek bonds were now (in December) at 59*l.* each bond, and he who had sold his bonds to the Greek Government, and got the money for

*them, in July, now called the bonds HIS AGAIN, and wrote to Messrs. O'BRIEN and Co. to sell them to the Greek Government at par, that is to say, at 59l.!* that *he had no bonds when he wrote this order*; that the order itself inferred a naked and shameful falsehood; and that that falsehood was thus resorted to for the manifest purpose of keeping in the dark a transaction which the writer of the order well knew would not bear the light; and that now came a full explanation of the motive for that strange proceeding, the taking of the bonds from Mr. Kinnaird, and placing them with Mr. O'Brien, for sale.

12. That Mr. Hume alleges, that the Greek Government *lost nothing* by this transaction; because, when he got the 59l. for each of his bonds, *the bonds had really come back to that price in the market*; but, to this it is answered, FIRST, that, no thanks to him, if he did not get the 59l. for each bond, in July, when he sold his bonds, and when they were worth only 48l. each, for that he *demanded* the 59l. at that time,

and says that he expressed his indignation against the deputies for not giving it him: SECOND, that the Greek Government had, for four months, borne the risk of loss upon these bonds, and was not, therefore, to have its accidental gain taken from it by Mr. Hume, who had, during the four months, got rid of all risk of loss: and, THIRD, that these bonds might fall again, and did fall again immediately after this transaction; that, besides all this, it is perfectly monstrous to contend, that, if a thief take from me only that which I have *just won*, I experience *no loss*, and he does me *no wrong*.

13. That, thus, I have made good my charge, namely, that Mr. Hume, who was, as a Commissioner, solemnly bound to see that the Greek deputies did not misapply any part of the loan, made use of his power as a Commissioner to induce those deputies to give unjustly, part of that very loan to himself, for his own private use.

Here I should stop; but it is not my fashion to do things by halves. This affair, as far as it re-

lates to the money taken into Mr. Hume's *own pocket*, is, indeed, quite complete. There remains not a fragment of excuse for him to rest upon. But, a man in public trust may be guilty of gross breach of trust by putting money with which he is intrusted into the *pockets of others* as well as into his own pocket. Indeed, the far greater part of the misapplications of public money, and the most shameful breaches of trust, take place in this way. Men who have a control over public funds enable their cronies, their dependants, their secret-keepers and the like, to take such funds unjustly. This, the worst of all the practices of men intrusted with public money, we shall find that we have to add to the above-stated deeds of Mr. Hume. I shall proceed here in giving my statement in the form of propositions, numbered as above, that appearing to me to be the plainest, as well as the shortest way of doing the thing. I allege, then, against Mr. Hume, that he abused his power of Commissioner, to cause to be taken from the Greek Government, or more properly, perhaps, from the poor deluded English bondholders, money out of the Greek loan to put into the pocket of one John Bowring, who was honorary se-

cretary to the Greek committee, and who appears to have had a close connexion with Hume and Ellice through the whole of these transactions; and, in support of this allegation, I state as follows :

14. That John Bowring was honorary secretary to Mr. Hume and the other of the Greek committee - men ; that this John Bowring, when the loan was made, became one of the purchasers of the bonds, or, in other words, one of the lenders of the money to the Greek Government ; that this John Bowring took, or purchased, twenty-five thousand pounds' worth of bonds, at the price before mentioned, that is to say, fifty-nine pounds for each hundred pound bond ; that, when the bonds had fallen in value, as above-mentioned, J. Bowring, who had paid only a part of his instalments upon the bonds which he had taken, applied to the deputies, on some day previous to the 15th of September, 1824, to lend him five thousand pounds out of the money which they had in their hands belonging to the Greek Government, offering to them to pledge his 25,000l. bonds as security for



this loan; that this was a loan of money which he wanted for his own private purposes; that the deputies, on the 15th September, 1824, authorized by letter, their agents, Messrs. O'Brien and Co., to make the loan to this John Bowring, on condition of taking his bonds in pawn and of their having a right to sell the bonds, if the money were not repaid in two months: that this letter of the deputies was sanctioned by the two chief of the commissioners, Hume and Elliee, who thus authorized the deputies to take the money out of the Greek funds and to apply the 5,000*l.* purely to accommodate their secretary Bowring, though their business was to see that the deputies did not misapply the proceeds of the loan; that the deputies, after having given this order to their agents, O'Brien and Co., after having thus yielded to the advice of Hume and Elliee, withdrew the said order, in part, by writing to O'Brien and Co. a sort of postscript to their order, in which they tell these their agents, that they mean the 5,000*l.* to be advanced to Bowring, with

the deduction of so much as was necessary to meet the fourth instalment on his bonds, which instalment became due on that day. That Bowring, who wanted the whole of the money for some [other purposes than that of paying the instalment on his loan, ran immediately to Mr. Hume, to make complaint against the deputies, and that he, Mr. Hume, whose bounden and sacred duty it was to prevent the deputies from misapplying the proceeds of the loan, took part with Bowring, and, instead of commending the deputies for their caution and fidelity to their Government, reproached and menaced the deputies, in a tone and manner such as no adequate idea can be given of, except in the words of the letter written by Hume himself, than which letter nothing more unjust, nothing more insolent, nothing more tyrannical, nothing more brutal, ever was put upon paper by any thing in human shape; that I here insert this letter, and defy the annals of malversation, of political shuffling and of turpitude to match it. That Edward El-

lice, as is asserted by Bowring and Loughnan, the other two commissioners, agreed with Hume as to this matter.

38, York-place, Sept. 18, 1824.

Gentlemen, — As Mr. Bowring has taken more of the loan than, under the present disastrous circumstances in which the holders of the scrip are placed, he could conveniently manage, I was happy to concur, together with Mr. Ellice, in your wish to allow him to deposit 25,000*l.* scrip which he holds, with Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, on account of your Government, at a discount of 10*s.*; and I was glad in the opportunity of affording that small accommodation to Mr. Bowring, who had, through his zeal to forward the objects of the Greek Government in obtaining the loan, gone to a greater extent than he ought to have done.

I believe I am as well acquainted with the state of the public feeling in this country respecting Greece, as any person, and I declare, without hesitation, that but for Mr. Bowring's constant and important labours, there never would have been any loan obtained for your Government. I, therefore, with these sentiments, consider Mr. Bowring entitled to the gratitude and favour of the Greek Government beyond what they ever can repay him.

I must express the chagrin and regret with which I have been informed that you have (after signing an order to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, for the payment of 5,000*l.* to Mr. Bowring, on account of 25,000*l.* scrip, and after he had, as a man of business, negotiated your order for 5,000*l.*) actually recalled that order, by a postscript, and that you have refused to correct the error into which you thereby fell.

Mr. Loughnan, whom I and Mr. John Smith met, declared his desire to correct this error or mistake, and I could not have imagined that an objection would have been raised by you, the more so when you know that the alteration in your conduct has placed Mr. Bowring in a situation of considerable difficulty.

If, therefore, you value the honour of your Government and your own character for good faith; you will, without an instant's delay, carry into effect the order which Mr. Ellice and I concurred in, or you will involve yourselves in dif-

ficulties of which you do not see the extent.

I advise you as a friend, to consider well this recommendation, which otherwise may be the last advice from your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

15. That the poor deputies, thus reproached, and thus menaced, by a man who had it in his power completely to ruin them and their cause, and who was joined in this case by the other two commissioners, Ellice and Loughnan; that the poor deputies, thus menaced and terrified, proposed to Bowring (on the very day after the date of Hume's letter) to give them, in writing, a candid statement of his distresses, in order that, before they lent him the money, they might possess a document to prove the distressed state of this good friend, to whom they were about to lend the money, contrary to their duty to the Greek Government and to the bond-holders; that Bowring refused to make such statement in writing; that the poor deputies were thus compelled to advance him the money on his bonds, without possessing any security whatsoever, beyond what those bonds might, at any time, be

worth; that, finally, the deputies held the 25,000*l.* bonds, and that these bonds became, according to Bowring's own confession, a sale to the Greek Government, at 10 per cent. instead of 16 per cent. below par; thus, then, in the month of September, the Greek Government, or the bond-holders, had been wronged, for the benefit of Bowring, and, by consent of Hume and Ellice, of 6 per cent. on the bonds.

16. That in the month of November, *when the bonds had risen again*, Bowring **AGAIN CLAIMED THESE BONDS AS HIS OWN**, though, in his letter, dated on the 21st of September, he had recognised the sale of them to the Greek Government; but that the bonds, having now again risen in value, he, like Mr. Hume, again claimed them as his own, again sold them to the Greek Government at the advanced price; that he thus settled the matter with these unfortunate deputies; and that, as Bowring states, Hume and Ellice approved of all these things done in favour of Bowring, at the expense

of the Greek Government, or rather at the expense of the unfortunate English bond-holders.

It is impossible for even the most brazen of mankind to find any apology for these deeds; they are detailed in documents published by the perpetrators themselves; every man of common sense must see to the bottom of them in a minute, and every man of common honesty must look upon the perpetrators as amongst the basest of mankind: but, in order to leave no possible doubt in the mind of any man; in order to enlighten the darkest of ignorance; in order to silence the most mercenary, servile, needy and profligate defenders; in order to put an end for ever to the chee-wee-chee of the Tom-Tit; in order to do what Nature herself seems to say she cannot do, raise a blush on the hardened cheek, the ten-bull hides of a Scotchman; in order to do all these, and to do them completely, let us see how an act of malversation of somewhat the same nature, but infinitely inferior in point of baseness; let us see how the public, how the press, how even the Parliament, dealt with this deed,

when the perpetrators were *Henry Dundas* and *William Pitt*! In the year 1805, Pitt was detected in having lent, or caused Dundas to lend, 40,000*l.* of the public money, to *BOYD* and *BENFIELD*, to enable them to make good an instalment on a loan, which that same Boyd and Benfield had made to the English public. This is a case that falls greatly short of being a case in point; but Hume's case, respecting the loan to Bowring, embraces all this, and carries turpitude a great deal further. Pitt alleged, and his partisans maintained, **FIRST**, That it was a time of great public difficulty and danger, at which this accommodation was given out of the public money to Boyd and Benfield; **SECOND**, that, if such accommodation had not been given, a monstrous degree of discredit to the public funds would have been given; and that great national danger was to be therefore apprehended; **THIRD**, that this accommodation was given to Boyd and Benfield, at a time of great panic; that is to say, only about four months before the Bank stoppage actually took place; **FOURTH**, that Pitt took **UNQUESTIONABLE**

**SECURITIES** for the repayment of the money; **FIFTH**, that the public could have lost nothing, even if Boyd and Benfield had become bankrupt, and if the scrip had become worth nothing at all; **SIXTH**, that Pitt and his partner could have no *private motive* for lending the money to these loan-mongers, and that, finally, the securities proved to be good, that all the 40,000*l.* was paid back to the government, and that the money would have yielded nothing to the public, if it had not been thus lent to Boyd and Benfield.

In spite, however, of all these palliating assertions and reasonings, nothing ever did so much injury to the character of Pitt, as this transaction; and he, **THOUGH SCREENED BY A BILL OF INDEMNITY**, never held his head up from that day to the end of his life, which was in a little more than six months afterwards. I observed, (*Register*, vol. 7, page 931,) when this bill was brought in, that it was a saying of Lord Northington, that a man had better be damned than indemnified; that in this way this great, hectoring brawler would now be damned for ever; and that he might go, slink out of sight, and die as soon

as he pleased, for that, if he still kept strutting upon the stage, he would be a poor despised devil, that nobody would care a straw about; that, say his partisans what they would, the public would always recollect, and, as long as I was alive and able to wield a pen, always should recollect, that he had lent public money to loan-mongers, in order to enable loan-mongers to pay in to the public the money so lent. But, Joseph Hume has taught us, that he can go a great deal further than the heaven-born minister himself. Pitt was prime minister; Dundas was a treasurer under him, but, Dundas was not forced by Pitt to lend the money to Boyd and Benfield; he was not bullied and menaced as the poor Greek deputies were, to depart from his duty and his oath. Pitt alleged great public difficulty, great public danger; unless the accommodation were granted, almost national ruin, he alleged as the consequence of refusing that accommodation. Were there any dangers like these to be apprehended in the present case? Must total ruin to the Greek nation and cause have followed, if this 5,000*l.* was not lent to the speculator, Bowring? Besides, Pitt took ample securities for the re-

payment of the money; he took the securities of men of great wealth. Hume makes these poor deputies lend the money without any security at all, beyond that of the bonds themselves, which, as we now see, might have fallen down to be worth next to nothing. Pitt lent the money to prop up the English funds; to enable Boyd and Benfield to pay their instalment on the loan that they had made to the Government; and the poor bullied deputies wished to apply this money which they lent to Bowring, towards paying up his instalment; but he wanted the money for other purposes; and the poor deputies were, in the manner that we have seen, bullied, worried, menaced and terrified by Hume, until they thus hazarded the money of the Greek Government and of the English bondholders, to prevent the misapplication of which money Hume had been appointed a Commissioner. In the case of Pitt, the money was all punctually paid back again: in the case of Hume and Bowring, it never was paid back again at all; for, the bonds of Bowring became, in consequence of his not redeeming them in time, **THE PROPERTY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT**; they became things sold by Bow-

ring to the Greek Government; but, having been held for three months in their depreciated state, at the risk of the Greek Government; the Greek Government having, for three months, been exposed to the total loss of the money lent upon them; and, the bonds having accidentally risen in price at the end of that time, Bowring, during the few days that the bonds remained at this high price, claimed them again as his, and made the Greek Government surrender them up to him, that he might go and sell them at par, though the Greek Government had been compelled to take them from him at only 10 per cent. discount, when they were actually at 16 per cent. discount in the market! And all this was sanctioned by Hume and Ellice, and particularly by Hume, who really effected it, who really caused this shameful deed, or, rather, series of deeds, by his threatening, his insolent, his tyrannical letter to the poor deputies, dated on the 18th of September; for, we see clearly how the thing proceeded: Bowring applies to the deputies for this accommodation before the 15th of September. The deputies do not yield to his request. On the 17th of September away he runs to Hume. Hume

writes the tyrannical letter on the 18th of September. On the 19th, the menaced deputies ask Bowring for a statement of his distresses, that they may justify their conduct to their Government; but, Bowring refuses such statement; and, on the 20th of September, the poor deputies comply. Let it be observed, too, that, at this time, Hume was badgering the deputies, or *mobbing* them, as old Anna Brodie so aptly calls it, in order to compel them to give him 1,300*l.* of the Greek money. It is clear that he and Ellice and Bowring were all pulling together. One good turn deserved another; and if Bowring would keep Joseph's counsel, Joseph would assist Bowring.

Now, let any candid man compare this transaction with Pitt's transaction with Boyd and Benfield. It is impossible for any such man not to agree that Pitt's transaction was innocence itself, compared to that of Joseph Hume; yet that transaction required a BILL OF INDEMNITY. As Joseph Hume is very fond of documents, and would fain make us believe that he is for a most scrupulous adherence to the law, it may not be amiss to furnish him with a copy of this bill of indemnity, which was passed on the

2d of July, 1805, it being chapter 78 of the 55th year of his late gracious Majesty, King George the Third, and it being in title and in words as follows :

*An Act to indemnify all Persons concerned in advancing Forty Thousand Pounds to Messieurs Boyd, Benfield, and Company, in One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-six, out of Monies issued for Naval Services.*

“Whereas the Sum of Forty Thousand Pounds, was, on or about the Ninth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-six, advanced by the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Viscount Melville, then the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy, to certain Merchants in the City of London, then carrying on Trade under the Firm of *Boyd, Benfield, and Company*, out of Money which has been issued from the Exchequer, and placed at the Bank of England to the Credit of the Treasurer of the Navy, for Navy Services: and where- as the same was advanced

“on unquestionable Securities, which have been regularly discharged, and the Whole of the said Sum of Money has been repaid and applied to Navy Services: And whereas, the Right Honourable *William Pitt*, then First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty’s Treasury, and Chancellor of His Majesty’s Exchequer, did agree to the advancing of the said Sum of Money to *Messieurs Boyd, Benfield, and Company*: And whereas the Measure of advancing Forty Thousand Pounds to *Messieurs Boyd, Benfield, and Company*, was adopted for the purpose of averting consequences which might have proved highly injurious to the financial and commercial interests of this kingdom; and, although not conformable to law, appeared at the time to be called for by the peculiar exigence of public affairs: and whereas, it is therefore expedient, that all persons concerned in advancing or advising, or consenting to the advancing the said sum of money, or

“acting under any direction  
 “relating thereto, should be  
 “indemnified: be it there-  
 “fore enacted by the King’s  
 “most excellent Majesty, by  
 “and with the advice and  
 “consent of the Lords spiri-  
 “tual and temporal, and  
 “Commons, in this present  
 “Parliament assembled, and  
 “the authority of the same,  
 “that the said Right Ho-  
 “nourable *Henry Lord Vis-*  
 “count *Melville*, and the  
 “Right Honourable *Wil-*  
 “liam *Pitt*, and all other  
 “persons concerned in ad-  
 “vancing or advising, or  
 “consenting to the advancing  
 “the said sum of Forty Thou-  
 “sand Pounds, or acting un-  
 “der any directions relating  
 “thereto, shall be, and are  
 “hereby indemnified for and  
 “on account of the same, as  
 “fully and effectually, to all  
 “intents and purposes what-  
 “ever, as if the same had  
 “been done in pursuance of  
 “any Act or Acts of Parlia-  
 “ment.”

This Bill was subject of mirth, of mockery, of scorn, and contempt on the parties. People laughed at the idea of Pitt, the pure, heaven-born Pitt, being at last detected in a thing like this,

and getting an indemnity from his well-known majority. It was a detection, observe; for it came out ten years after the perpetration; but, it was not more a detection than this affair of Joseph Hume, Edward Ellice, and John Bowring is. Pitt took special care not to let the public know any thing about the matter; and he told none of his colleagues of it, with the exception of his associate, Dundas, and his secretary, Charles Long. Curious coincidence: there we have Dundas and Charles Long; and here we have Ellice and John Bowring. But, again and again let it be observed, that Pitt did not do the deed in order to put money into the pocket of his secret-keeper, Long; and that Long did not act the part that he acted, from a consciousness that he, being privy to the greedy operations of Pitt, made Pitt get out of the government a parcel of money to put into his pocket. There appears, in short, in the case of Pitt and Dundas and Long, to have been nothing immediately tending to their own profit; while, in the conduct of Hume, Ellice and Bowring, we see nothing but spoliation committed on the Greeks and the English bond-holders by the parties committing it.



This bill of indemnity for Pitt and his associates, shows us one thing of great importance; namely, that, IF THIS BILL HAD NOT BEEN PASSED, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN LIABLE TO BE PROSECUTED! "The devil they would!" exclaims Mr. Hume. Yes, unquestionably, liable to be prosecuted. If this had not been the case, the act of indemnity would have been nonsense. They would, indeed, have been liable to be prosecuted by indictment or information. And what, then, are these philhelenes liable to? Is there no law in England for their use? The Greek Government cannot prosecute them; for, the Greek Government is not recognized by our Government; but, I would not give much for a lawyer who has knawed only half his way into the corn-bins of the courts, if he be unable to find out a way of bringing these gentry to justice. Here is a great public wrong done: great wrong to the English bond-holders: and, I am very well convinced that the law, imperfect as Mr. Bowring's great friend, Jerry Bentham, thinks it, is not so slack twisted as to be unable to hold fishes like these. In short, if I were a bond-holder, I would prosecute the whole of them to-

morrow; and if I had not such an insuperable objection to the infernal traffic in what are called funds and loans; if I did not think it an indelible disgrace and infamy to touch them, I would now become a bond-holder, and these patriots should hear from me even before the end of the present Term. They have no bill of indemnity to protect them: there wants no inquiry into their conduct, other than proof of the facts which they themselves have all stated in print. This question of prosecution, has, I understand, been seriously entertained by some of the bond-holders; but, it has been asked, *who is to prosecute?* I answer, who was to prosecute Lord Cochrane and the rest of the heaxers, real or accused? Who were the prosecutors of them? It was no individual; it was no corporation, known to the laws; it was a parcel of people, calling themselves members of the Stock-Exchange; and cannot a parcel of people, calling themselves Greek bond-holders, prosecute for a misdemeanor as well as a parcel of people calling themselves members of the Stock-Exchange? This would be strange law indeed; and the Greek bond-holders are the greatest fools or the greatest cowards or the most negligent

persons that ever existed, if they do not endeavour to obtain justice on the persons who have thus perloined or wasted their property, and have, probably, caused the utter ruin of hundreds of them. In the case of Pitt, the detection arose from the inquiries of a committee of the House of Commons. The detection came out incidentally. So it has been in this case: a committee of bond-holders set on foot an inquiry into the cause of the ruin that was falling upon them. Out came the facts relating to Hume, Ellice, Bowring and others. Pitt got a bill of indemnity; but he *might have been prosecuted*: these philhelenes cannot have a bill of indemnity; but if they cannot be prosecuted, there is really no law in England; and, if they escape prosecution, how much will they owe to the lenity of those Ministers to whom one of them has been, for years, a most troublesome, a most annoying, and not always a most candid assailant, and that, too, without ever having had, in all human probability, the real public benefit in view! How much will he, in particular, owe to that lenity! They need not do the thing themselves: they need not put their finger into the dirty Greek pie, even for the laudable purpose of tearing off the

crust and of exposing the contents to the world. They have only, like Henry, the Second in the case of Thomas à Becket, to exclaim, "Have we no friend to rid us of this meddling Greek 'pastry-cook'?" and his business is done in a twinkling. My old opponent at Coventry and the man of many letters make up the trio; and though Mr. Bowring is, I believe, of a sect that does not believe in the Trinity, he would soon find the effect, the practical effect, of the union of *three persons* in a transaction like that of which we have been speaking. Again I say, that if these parties ride off thus, get thus out of the scrape, are quit, as the French call it, with merely being loaded with everlasting public distrust, scorn and contempt, they will owe it to the extreme folly and want of public spirit in the bond-holders, and to the inexpressible good nature of the pretty gentlemen at Whitehall; a species and a degree of good nature which, so help me God, they should not experience from me, if I were in the place of those pretty gentlemen; for, though I despise the wretched creatures who have been speculating in these Greek bonds; though I have an indescribable degree of contempt for all those who engage in

dealings of this sort; still, it would be my duty not to suffer them to be plundered in this manner, if I could, by any just, legal and constitutional means, cause a restoration of their property or a punishment of their plunderers.

As to the Greek deputies, they have acted under compulsion; they have, in fact, had the money of the bond-holders *extorted* from them; they may be *indemnified* by their Government, and justly indemnified; but, it is utterly impossible to say one word in defence of them without in the same degree condemning Hume and Ellice, and particularly the former. On the supposition that a bill of indemnity were to be passed by the Greek Government, in favour of Messrs. Orlando and Luriotis, as touching the money advanced to Bowring, for instance, it would, after the preamble, and after stating the facts relative to the existence of the loan-funds, and relative to the functions and powers of the deputies; after these, such bill of indemnity would, it seems to me, run somewhat in these words: "And whereas the measure of advancing five thousand pounds to John Bowring, was adopted by the said unfortunate deputies for the purpose of averting the destruction of the

Greek cause, by the wrath of the chief commissioner, Joseph Hume, and for the purpose of appeasing the eternal clamour of the said Joseph, about thirteen hundred and fifty-four pounds, unjustly demanded by the said Joseph, from the said unfortunate deputies; and whereas it is manifest that the said unfortunate deputies were absolutely frightened and terrified, and had the money extorted from them, by the menaces, the tyrannical dictation and the fear of immediate abandonment of their cause on the part of the said high commissioner, Joseph Hume; and whereas the said Joseph Hume had it in his power totally to destroy all hopes of success to the Greeks, unless the unfortunate deputies yielded to his imperious commands; and whereas it is expedient and just, that these unfortunate deputies, more to be pitied than blamed, should be indemnified for advancing the said sum of five thousand pounds: be it therefore enacted," &c.

Now, I appeal to every fair dealing man into whose hands this shall come, whether this be not an act, a bill, such as a just and merciful Government would, in

this case, pass; and, if this is the sort of bill that the Greek Government would justly pass, who, upon the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, or in any other place that is under the earth, is to find any thing endued with power sufficient to give a pardon to Joseph Hume, until, at any rate, he has been legally and regularly brought before him or those who are invested with the legal functions of pardon. This transaction, or, rather, this series of transactions, is the most disgraceful that has ever yet been put upon record. From Government-men, in general; from Ministers; from people in office; from generals and admirals; nay, from parsons: from these, you expect nothing very particular in the way of purity and disinterestedness. They naturally fall into the lax notions which are prevalent in a state of society like this, and say, "*if I do not do the job another will.*" But, here we have a band of *patriots*; here we have a set of men calling themselves the *disinterested* par excellence; here we have a set of men who are so full of zeal in the cause of freedom, and whose hearts have such expansive feeling, that they actually reproach us *narrow-minded mortals*, who seem not to

be able to extend our love of freedom and public happiness beyond the limits of our own little country; here is a set of men, in short, who come bustling through a crowd of us, sweeping us away with each hand as vulgar animals, not seeming to think us worthy of the name of man, because we cannot feel, cannot pour out our whole souls in the cause of Greece, to the neglect not only of our own country, but even of our families: here we have a set of patriots of this description; and here we catch these patriots, first inviting the Greeks to make a loan in England; next taking care to ensure for themselves a commission on the loan; next, puffing the loan off, deceiving, deluding the English people to lend their money; then getting the control of that money; and then causing that money to be applied in the way that we have seen during the course of our examination into this transaction, which I have no scruple to say is, taken altogether, the very blackest that ever was brought to light within my recollection; and, but that it is confined to comparatively low and insignificant men, it reflects greater dishonour upon the country; it is a greater stain upon its moral, commercial, and political

character, than any which has occurred since I have known any thing of public matters. And, shall I, who said that Pitt, stricken by a charge which was not a twentieth part of the weight of this charge against Hume; shall I, who said that Pitt, like a wounded bird of prey, or a wounded wolf, weakened away to Bath, and crept out of sight, in order to die unseen; shall I, I ask my readers, fail to do my duty with regard to this pretender to purity and to patriotism the most sublime, when he stands clearly convicted, out of his own mouth, of an offence ten million times greater than that of Pitt? I need not ask my readers that question: they will say, every man of them, that I have done, with regard to this man, nothing which my duty did not demand. There are those, who, like the *Morning Chronicle*, lament the destroying of what they call the *public utility* of Mr. Hume. Alas! what utility could such a man be of to the public. He must always have been ready to serve his own private purposes. Capable of these deeds, he never ought to have been trusted for a moment; and, as to his offer to pay the money back again, where is even the burglar that will not surrender you the goods he is carrying off,

if you will let him escape? This offer to pay the money back again, verifies, in this case, the old rule, that persons of a certain description are, luckily for mankind, generally fools also. This was the very weakest of all possible attempts to gloss over, or to make reparation for, a deed like that which he had committed. There was no possible palliative: nothing could diminish the abhorrence which the deed excited; and nothing but attempts at excuse, such as have been made, could have augmented the disgust which all the world has felt, and feels, at the conduct of the perpetrators. However, I conclude for the present, and for ever, I dare say, with regard to Hume. Other transactions, in which Burdett, Hobhouse, and others, have had a part, are yet to be remarked on. I have no room for such remarks here; and, I dare say, my readers will not be impatient upon the subject; for, by this time, the whole country understands, I dare say, the substance, at least, of the accounts of all these delinquencies.

WM. COBBETT.

## CORN BILL.

THE Borough of Southwark has just met to agree to a petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws. The city of London did this before: Manchester, Leeds, almost all the great towns in the kingdom; and WESTMINSTER, once leader in all that was public-spirited and sensible, is now as silent as Old Sarum itself! This is the greatest shame; this is the most shameful thing; this is the most degraded state of being, that any portion of Englishmen ever yet submitted to. When men are borne down by power; when, like the reed, their existence depends upon their bending; when they are a wretched handful, kept under the constantly supervising influence of the magistrate or the parson, or both together; when they are a set of miserable beings that have in them and about them no means of enabling them to express their feelings with safety to them and their families: when this is the case, we excuse them for their wretched subserviency; we find an apology for their silence under oppression, because we knew that their very

lives are in danger if they speak: but, when we look at Westminster, which boasts, and, perhaps, justly, of its superior intelligence; when we see fifty or a hundred thousand men as free to meet and to vote by a show of hands; as free, individually, to express all their thoughts as the starlings are to fly over the fields and the meadows; when, amidst all the stir in the other great towns of the kingdom, we see this great city as silent as the grave; when we hear of no man that talks of calling a public meeting; when we see this great city, which, only a few years ago, was an example to all the rest of the nation; when we see this great city, containing as many and more public-spirited men than it ever contained on any former public occasion; when we see this great city, whose office it was to put every other city in motion respecting every thing that was good, respecting every thing tending to restore us to the freedom and happiness enjoyed by our forefathers; when we see the men of Westminster, whom Major Cartwright described as the salt of the earth; when we see them silent as stocks and stones, while almost the stones in the street rise

up to demand relief for starving millions, what are we to think! Why, we are to think and to say the truth; and that truth is, that this city, by the means of an intriguing junto of politicians, leagued in the interest of a rich, a crafty, a selfish, a greedy land-owner, is reduced to a state of nullity, to a state of insignificance in the political scale, below that of even the most contemptible rotten borough in the kingdom. Next week it is my intention to address a Letter to the Electors of Westminster, and to the people of Westminster in general, on the conduct of their Members, and particularly on the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett. In the mean time, let me express my hope, that some man will be found with spirit enough to set a requisition on foot to call the people of Westminster together upon the subject of the Corn Laws, and also to express my resolution, that, if some such man be not found, and that, too, very shortly, I WILL BE THAT MAN.

I have received the copy of a petition recently voted in the public-spirited town of Carlisle, which petition, being worthy of the imitation of every other town in the kingdom, I here insert as follows:

*To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.*

The Petition of the Weavers and others of Carlisle and the Neighbourhood thereof,

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners are impelled by their well-known indescribable and unmerited sufferings to approach your Honourable

House with an humble Prayer that you will be pleased to adopt the best means of relieving them from those sufferings.

That in proceeding to suggest those means, (which they do with the greatest respect and deference,) your humble Petitioners cannot disguise from themselves, and they will not endeavour to disguise from your Honourable House, that this now unhappy country owes all its calamities to an over-taxation and a fictitious currency. That it is also their fixed opinion that these calamities cannot be removed by the hand of Time, but by the most vigorous measures of legislation.

That your Petitioners are well aware of, and have fully before their eyes, the many acts of oppression and injustice to which they have been exposed: such as the baneful and iniquitous system of Corn Laws. Your Petitioners view with deep regret that it is chiefly for the purpose of supporting in splendour and affluence certain over-powerful families, that have appropriated to themselves all the sources of wealth, that the present excessive revenue is raised; that all the taxes are collected for the aggrandisement of the Church, and the maintenance of the Crown Lands, the Army, the Courts of Law, and the like; whilst those men who contribute to the benefit of the nation by means of their useful labour are totally neglected.

That the sufferings of the labouring classes have already become so aggravated that human nature can no longer endure them: that all the manufacturing districts are in this condition, and none of

them more so than the city of Carlisle and its neighbourhood. That subscriptions have totally failed, and that experience has thoroughly convinced your Petitioners that it is impossible to support a numerous population by measures of this kind; that they look forward to the approach of winter with much alarm, most of them being unprepared for that inclement season; neither can they pay any rents, and few if any of the Weavers of this place can expect to survive the present winter without contracting some lingering disease, worse by ten thousand times than death itself, in consequence of cold and hunger. That thousands of people, and probably hundreds of thousands, are frequently asking each other, and coolly discussing the point, whether it is better to die on the scaffold than to die of hunger? That when men can deliberately reason in this manner, the law exercises its authority in vain; and that however uprightly and honestly disposed to all men's property, as well as towards the public good, none can answer for men goaded to madness by hunger and the complicated distresses to which the greater portion of your Petitioners are subjected.

Your Petitioners humbly trust that this simple and unvarnished tale of woe will not be suffered to pass away before your eyes like a summer cloud, but induce you to take such summary measures as shall in your wisdom seem most adequate to the purpose of removing this accumulated and horrid mass of actual misery. Your Petitioners are starving; they are sinking into the earth for want of the neces-

saries of life. Your Petitioners are men like the Members of your Honourable House; have the same feelings, and wants, and worship the same Creator; wherefore, then, ought they to be oppressed in their native land, and their earnest prayers neglected, as they have but too often been? Your Petitioners have no feelings of malice towards men in power, nor views nor motives of any kind, beside the enjoyment of the fruits of the earth, and a protection against still further injury, insult, and degradation. But still this your Petitioners do not hope for from a Parliament constituted like the present: therefore, they pray for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament.

That your Petitioners are fully satisfied that the time has now arrived when it has become the duty which every man owes to himself, and to his country, boldly and firmly to declare, that not only is taxation the cause of all our national distresses, but that a burden so overwhelming cannot be borne, and should not have been imposed.

That your Petitioners are fully convinced from experience, that these abuses cannot be effectually removed without a Reform in Parliament: therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray, that your Honourable House will be pleased to pass an Act for causing an efficient Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, in order that such Parliament may adopt the measures necessary to effect the following purposes:—

1st, An appropriation of a part of the public property, commonly called Church Property, to the liquidation of the National Debt.



2nd, A reduction of the standing army, including staff, barracks, and military colleges, to a scale of expense as low as that of the army before the late war.

3d, A total abolition of all sinecures, pensions, grants and emoluments, not merited by public services.

4th, A sale of the numerous public estates, commonly called Crown Lands, and an application of the money towards the liquidation of the National Debt.

5th, An equitable adjustment with regard to the public debt, and also with regard to all debts and contracts between man and man.

Your Petitioners humbly and respectfully declare their fullest conviction, that unless the present evils be speedily arrested, and effectually cured, a convulsion must come, in which the whole of this ancient and venerable fabric will be crumbled into dust.

Your Petitioners humbly intreat, that as this will naturally be the work of some months, that in the mean time your Honourable House would forthwith remove all restrictions on foreign corn brought into this country, by completely abolishing the Corn Laws.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will for ever pray.

### MANUFACTURES.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Manchester have recently had a meeting, for the purpose of petitioning against the Corn Laws. Their petition contains nothing very new; but, amongst their resolutions, there was one which stated that the United States of America had not only arrived at

such a degree of perfection in the cotton manufacture as to be able to supply themselves with the great bulk of cotton goods; but also to EXPORT such goods to South America, and to the Mediterranean! Several years ago, I told my Lords and Barons of the spinning-jenny, that this would be the case. That free-trade projects, combined with the Corn Law projects, have produced this effect most completely; and, I do verily believe that, after all, we shall lose the whole of that traffic which we promised ourselves from the insurrections in South America. The provinces of that country seem to be very nearly ready to return to their old allegiance; and I verily believe that they will be encouraged so to do by the United States of America. The THING is beset with all sorts of difficulties: it is hard for us to tell which is the greatest difficulty; but it is easy to see that it will never get out of the difficulties, all taken together.

### AMERICAN TREES.

I HAVE no room for my full list of trees this week; and can only say here, that the prices of all the forest-trees, except the locusts, is 5s. a hundred. Some of them are more than two feet high, and some of them two years old. The shrubs I have not many of, except the *Althea Frutex* and the *Catalpa*. Those I sell at the same price as the forest-trees, and the other (some of which I have had the greatest possible difficulty to get) I sell for 6d. a piece. The *Cornus Florida*, the *Ironwood* and the *Bignonia Radicans* and the two sorts of *grape*, are all very rare, and very fine plants. The price of

the apple-trees is, for all the sorts, 2s. a piece, and of the strawberry plants 2s. 6d. a hundred.

**LOCUST** (*Robinia pseudo Acacia*).

1st. size.. 12s. a hundred.

2d. .... 9s. a hundred.

3d. .... 6s. 6d. a hundred.

4th. .... 4s. 6d. a hundred.

5th. .... 3s. a hundred.

**WHITE ASH** (*Fraxinus Americana*).

**WHITE OAK** (*Quercus Alba*).

**BLACK OAK** (*Quercus tinctoria*).

**HICKORY** (*Juglans tomentosa*).

**HONEY LOCUST** (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).

**GUM TREE** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

**MARLE** (*Acer rubrum*).

**PERSIMON** (*Diospiros virginiana*).

**TUPELO** (*Nyssa*).

**CATALPA** (*Bignonia Catalpa*).

**HORNBEAN** (*Carpinus Americana*).

**IRON WOOD** (*Carpinus Ostrya*).

**LARGE FLOWERING DOGWOOD** (*Cornus Florida*).

**ALTHEA FRUTEX** (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).

**FOX GRAPE** (*Vitis Vulpina*).

**CHICKEN GRAPE**.

**CLEINING TRUMPET FLOWER** (*Bignonia Radicans*).

**NETTLEWOOD**.

**SNOW-DROP-TREE** (*Halesia*).

## TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

**STOLEN**, from a Stable belonging to Mr. J. B. CLARKE, Havant, Hants, on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, the 8th November, a **BLACK NAG GELDING**, sixteen hands high, superior strength, master of his stone, good action, 7 years old, cut tail, the mane falls the near side, in general; saddle and collar

marked, the near hip little lower than the other, white star on the forehead, and white stripe on the nose; large head, which he carries high and bold, clean legged, in good condition, and high courage, fit for a carriage horse—value 50 guineas.

Also, from the same stable, a dark Bay Nag Gelding, the property of Mr. C. Halsted, 7 years old, with a cut tail, white star on forehead, black mane and tail, collar marked on the point of each shoulder; in very low condition.

The above Reward will be given, to any person giving information of the offender or offenders, on conviction, by applying to Mr. J. B. CLARKE, or Mr. C. HALSTED, Havant.

Havant, Nov. 8, 1826.

This day is published, price 1s. 6d.

## A MEMOIR,

Addressed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

## ON THE PLANTING AND REARING OF FOREST-TREES;

Demonstrating the necessity of Trenching Ground previously to Planting, and of keeping it clean afterwards, and proving, from actual Experiments, the powerful and profitable effect of Manure, in promoting the growth of Trees.

WITH AN APPENDIX,  
Containing Mr. Waistell's valuable Tables, for ascertaining the progressive annual Increase in the Growth of Trees, at every period of 4 Years from 12 to 64 Years, the Rate per Cent. they pay in the several Periods of their Growth, and other interesting Particulars.

By Wm. WITHERS, JUN.

London: Printed for Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster-Row; and to be had at the Office of the Register, and of all other Booksellers.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN through-  
out ENGLAND, for the week end-  
ing November 3.

## Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	3	Rye ....	38	9
Barley ..	37	1	Beans ...	48	7
Oats ....	28	2	Pease ...	55	0

Total Quantity of Corn returned as  
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for  
the week ended November 3.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,498	Rye .....	230
Barley ..	35,236	Beans . . .	1,439
Oats ...	8,410	Pease ....	1,185

## Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British  
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in  
this Market, during the week ended  
Saturday, November 4.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	2,433	for	6,977	4	1	Average,	57 4
Barley..	4,141	..	8,200	9	3	.....	39 7
Oats..	1,587	..	2,249	3	8	.....	28 4
Rye....	12	..	23	5	8	.....	38 9
Beans ..	611	..	1,620	10	10	.....	49 9
Pease ..	549	..	1,529	8	0	.....	35 8

Friday, Nov. 10.—The arrivals of  
all sorts of Grain this week are  
moderate. Wheat remains as last  
reported. Barley continues dull,  
though not lower. Beans are rather  
dearer. Pease are without altera-  
tion. Oats continue in good de-  
mand, and are 2s. per quarter higher  
than Monday last. In Flour no  
alteration.

Monday, Nov. 13.—Since Monday  
last the arrivals reported of all sorts  
of English Grain have been limited :  
of foreign Oats there was a good  
quantity, and of English Flour a fair  
supply. To this morning's market  
there is an unusually short arrival of  
Grain in general, for this season of  
the year. The little Wheat of good  
quality that appeared for sale met a  
free demand from our millers; but  
as the top price of Flour remains  
unaltered, there cannot be any im-  
provement noted in the price of  
Wheat, except for select samples,  
which are 1s. per quarter higher.

Barley has met a better sale to-  
day at 1s. per quarter advance for  
fine malting qualities. Beans are 3s.  
per quarter higher. Boiling Pease  
2s. per quarter cheaper. Grey Pease  
dull sale, but unaltered in value.  
The demand for Oats continues con-  
siderable, and they have advanced  
since last Monday full 3s. per qr.  
In Flour no alteration.

Price of Bread.—The price of the  
4lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the  
full-priced Bakers.

## Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack ..... 45s. — 50s.  
— Seconds ..... 40s. — 43s.  
— North Country .. 40s. — 42s.

## COAL MARKET, Nov. 9.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*  
66½ Newcastle 8½ .. 29s. 6d. to 36s. 3d.  
26½ Sunderland 6½ .. 33s. 0d. — 37s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 6. to Nov. 11, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,150	Tares ....	1,391
Barley ..	5,474	Linseed ..	3,940
Malt ....	3,263	Rapeseed ..	10
Oats ....	1,603	Brank ..	220
Beans ...	1,024	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	7,636	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	2,767	Hemp ....	62
Pease ....	5,250	Seeds ....	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 13,323; Barley, 2,195; Oats, 30,352; Beans, 2,123 quarters; and Flour 100 barrels.

## HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 13.—The trade this morning remains nearly in the same state as on last Monday. There has been some considerable sales of the largest and best growths of mid-Kent bags, at far better prices than the smaller and inferior lots can realize. Prices as under:—Kent pockets, from 78s. to 100s.; Bags, 63s. to 90s.; Sussex pockets, 70s. to 82s. per cwt.—Duty called 280,000*l*.

Maidstone, Nov. 9.—The Hop trade continues in much the same state as last week; very little demand for the inferior and middling qualities, whilst the good ones are inquired for, and maintain their prices.

Worcester, Nov. 8.—On Saturday, 982 pockets were weighed. The sale of inferior samples was heavy, but good Hops went off briskly, and maintained their price: the average

may be stated at 76s. to 90s., and choice 93s., at which latter price several lots were sold.

Monday, Nov. 13.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 10,924 firkins of Butter, and 1,137 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 5,322 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 13.

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 4
Veal .....	4	0	—	5 0
Pork .....	4	4	—	5 0
Lamb ...	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts . . .	3,221		Sheep ..	23,190
Calves ...	146		Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal ....	3	0	—	5 0
Pork .....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb ....	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . .	3	2	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal . . . .	3	8	—	5 0
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 4
Lamb ....	0	0	—	0 0

## POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Ware .....	2	9	to	4	6
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats .....	1	9	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. Od.—0s. Od.	per bush.				

## BOROUGH, per Ton.

	l.	s.		l.	s.
Ware .....	2	15	to	4	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2	5
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay,...	80s. to 105s.
Straw...	32s. to 34s.
Clover...	100s. to 120s.
St. James's.—Hay...	88s. to 110s.
Straw ..	27s. to 36s.
Clover...	114s. to 120s.
Whitechapel.—Hay...	80s. to 108s.
Straw...	32s. to 38s.
Clover...	84s. to 130s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named: from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury .....	54	59	0	38	42	0	18	36	0	42	60	0	0	0	0
Banbury .....	54	60	0	42	45	0	34	42	0	58	60	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke ....	48	60	0	35	40	0	26	31	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	44	60	0	0	0	0	26	28	0	54	56	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	64	0	35	41	0	30	34	0	44	48	0	54	64	0
Derby .....	58	64	0	37	48	0	26	40	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	48	64	0	40	45	0	32	38	0	55	64	0	0	0	0
Dorchester .....	50	60	0	34	40	0	30	36	0	52	60	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	56	62	0	37	40	0	28	30	0	56	60	0	0	0	0
Eye .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley.....	53	63	0	30	41	0	26	34	0	52	58	0	54	57	0
Horncastle.....	52	56	0	40	44	0	28	34	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	48	62	0	33	40	0	32	39	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Lewes .....	54	60	0	44	0	0	20	22	0	50	60	0	0	0	0
Newbury.....	48	65	0	35	40	0	28	36	0	54	60	0	0	0	0
Northampton....	55	58	0	40	43	0	24	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nottingham ....	58	60	0	46	0	0	35	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0
Reading .....	52	68	0	37	43	0	26	38	0	54	60	0	55	59	0
Stamford.....	53	62	0	38	45	0	22	38	0	53	59	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea .....	67	0	0	44	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	50	0	0	36	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	48	62	0	38	43	0	32	38	0	60	70	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	55	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	28	36	0	27	32	6	23	31	0	27	30	0	27	30	0
Haddington*	27	32	0	16	20	0	15	20	0	24	29	0	22	28	0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

**Liverpool, Nov. 7.**—In Wheat and Oats, during the last week, but little business was done beyond the regular consumption of that period, at about the quotations of last Tuesday. And at this day's market Wheat of each description was in very limited demand, and the prices of this day's night were but very partially obtained.—Oats were taken off pretty freely, but, in some instances, a small decline in value was submitted to from late prices.—Prime Malt and fine English Malting Barley were, in good request at previous prices.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 31st Oct. to the 6th Nov. 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 7,907; Barley, 3,179; Oats, 13,712; Malt, 291; Beans, 13 quarters. Flour, 108 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 770 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 300 barrels.

**Guildford, Nov. 11.**—Wheat, new, for mealings, 14*l.* to 17*l.* per load. Rye, 44*s.* to 52*s.*; Barley, 39*s.* to 42*s.*; Oats, 26*s.* to 38*s.*; Beans, 56*s.* to 58*s.*; and Pease, grey, 56*s.* per quarter.

**Norwich, Nov. 11.**—The supply of all Grain to-day, with the exception of Oats, was large. Red Wheat sold higher than last week; prices from 49*s.* to 53*s.*; White to 60*s.* Barley may be noted as rather lower, from 29*s.* to 38*s.*, superfine to 39*s.*; Oats, 25*s.* to 34*s.*; Beans, 42*s.* to 50*s.*; Pease, 44*s.* to 52*s.*; Boilers, to 60*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 41*s.* to 43*s.* per sack.

**Ipswich, Nov. 11.**—Our supply of Barley to-day was large: fine quality met brisk sale at about last week's prices; but middling and ordinary qualities were rather cheaper. The supply of all other Grain was short. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52*s.* to 60*s.*; Barley, 34*s.* to 40*s.*; Beans, 50*s.* to 52*s.* per quarter.

**Wisbech, Nov. 11.**—Wheat to-day is from 1*s.* to 2*s.* dearer. Oats and Beans very short in supply, and considerably higher; the former, if fine, are worth 18*d.* per stone.—Red Wheat, 54*s.* to 60*s.*; White ditto, 60*s.* to 62*s.*; Oats, 26*s.* to 32*s.*; Old, 36*s.*; Beans, 48*s.* to 52*s.*; and old ditto, 56*s.* per quarter.

**Wakefield, Nov. 10.**—There is a short supply of Wheat here to-day, partly owing to contrary winds detaining the southern shipments. In the early part of the day, good samples were held for an advance of 1*s.* per quarter, but, having a thin attendance of buyers, it could not be realized, and the market has closed rather heavily at the prices of last week. Oats and Shelling are in demand, and prices without variation. The arrival of Barley is short; the best samples sell slowly at last week's prices, but the light sorts are very heavy. Good Beans are unaltered in value, but the middling sorts are difficult to quit.

**Manchester, Nov. 11.**—The Corn trade in this and the adjacent markets continues in a very languid state, owing, it is presumed, to the depressed state of trade in general in this populous manufacturing district. Very little has been done during the week, or on 'Change to-day, which was thinly attended, and on which no transactions of moment have taken place. Wheat is dull sale at our currency. Oats are not in that request which might have been anticipated from the London reports. Beans continue scarce, and are 1*s.* per quarter dearer. Malt is difficult to quit, at a reduction of 1*s.* per load; Flour must be quoted 2*s.* per sack lower, to make any respectable sales. Other articles as last noted.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 11.**—We had only the farmer's supply of Wheat this morning, which, not being extensive, and the millers being in want, the sale was brisk at fully 1*s.* per quarter advance. Rye is in considerable demand, and is held at higher prices. We have not had any arrivals of Barley this week.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Nov. 11.—The supply of fat Cattle, to this day's market, was very short; price of the best, 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal; but with Store Stock we were abundantly supplied. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. to 4s. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large for the season. Shearlings sold from 24s. to 29s. 6d.; fat ones to 41s.; Lambs, from 14s. to 18s. 6d. each. Pigs, a large supply, and lean stores very cheap, fat ones to 7s. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Nov. 11.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d. Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* fair, on the 8th inst., there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being many inferior, they met with very dull sale at last week's prices, and part were left unsold.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; and Lamb, 4s. to 5s. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended November 3, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London* .....	55	7	39	4	28	6
Essex .....	53	7	37	4	28	3
Kent .....	56	3	38	6	27	1
Sussex .....	53	11	40	1	27	1
Suffolk .....	52	9	36	3	29	1
Cambridgeshire .....	50	6	35	10	25	11
Norfolk .....	52	0	36	0	29	1
Lincolnshire .....	53	8	40	6	24	9
Yorkshire .....	53	4	40	5	27	6
Durham .....	54	10	43	8	31	2
Northumberland .....	55	5	38	4	31	8
Cumberland .....	66	10	40	4	35	10
Westmoreland .....	66	0	50	0	42	9
Lancashire .....	61	0	0	0	34	4
Cheshire .....	58	6	51	9	29	9
Gloucestershire .....	54	8	42	2	37	4
Somersetshire .....	51	8	40	2	27	9
Monmouthshire .....	57	6	46	10	0	0
Devonshire .....	54	9	37	5	30	0
Cornwall .....	58	11	36	10	31	5
Dorsetshire .....	53	3	36	3	30	7
Hampshire .....	52	7	36	8	28	10
North Wales .....	64	6	44	1	30	4
South Wales .....	57	5	40	4	25	10

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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“The Duke of Buckingham said, that he did not wish to descend upon the difficulties and distress with which the country had to contend—they were self-evident. They had been alluded to in the speech from the throne, and it was not necessary for him to paint them in deeper colours. It was not his wish to do so; on the contrary, he wished that a discreet, sober, steady view might be taken of them, and that not a moment might be lost in doing so, in order that steps might be taken to change that system which had, for a series of years past, constituted the source from which these difficulties had flowed. These difficulties had existed ever since the year 1793, since which period the system had been working, and succeeded in effecting a variation from prosperity to distress, from distress up to prosperity, and from prosperity down again to distress; and it was his conviction that *nothing but a departure from that system could ultimately save the country.* He was quite certain that nothing had led to the present situation of the country *but the state of the currency*: in that alone were their Lordships to look for the real cause of the evil.”—DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S SPEECH, IN THE LORDS, 21 Nov. 1826.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE New Parliament met on the 13th instant. On the 21st inst. the King, in person, opened the Session with the following speech from the throne:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have called you together at this time for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September, for the admission into the ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of foreign grain, not then admissible by law.

I have directed a copy of the Or-

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



der-in-Council issued on that occasion to be laid before you; and I confidently trust that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of that Order, and for carrying them into effectual execution.

I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the hopes entertained at the close of the last session of Parliament, respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories, have been fulfilled, and that a peace has been concluded in that quarter highly honourable to the British arms, and to the councils of the British Government in India.

I continue to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding with me.

I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, either singly, or in conjunction with my allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in different parts of the world.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed the estimates for

the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you.

I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

The distress which has pervaded the commercial and manufacturing classes of my subjects, during the last months, has affected some important branches of the revenue. But I have the satisfaction of informing you, that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the country, as to excite any apprehensions that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have deeply sympathized with the sufferings which have been for some time past so severely felt in the manufacturing districts of the country.

I have contemplated, with great satisfaction, the exemplary patience with which those sufferings have been generally borne.

The depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been labouring has abated

more slowly than I had thought myself warranted in anticipating. But I retain a firm expectation that this abatement will be progressive, and that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the united kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity.

This, to be sure, is the most unmeaning mass of words that ever were thrown together! The ministers have been (out of doors) so buffed and battered and badgered; they have had their fingers so rapped, their toes so trod upon, their noses so pulled, that the poor devils are as shy as rats that have got out of a gin with the loss of tail or foot. What a lucky thing for them, that "the gentlemen opposite" are at a still lower ebb than they! If there were any body, for whom the people cared as straw, opposed to them, they must quit their places instantly; but, the real fact is this: all men of sense are fully convinced, that a total change in the paper system is wanted: in this all men

of sense agree with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham; but, at the same time, no man of sense can see in the "Opposition," as it is called, *anybody who seems to wish for such change*. On the contrary, amongst the people, who pretend to be opposed to the Ministers, who call themselves *liberals*, we find the lowest and most greedy gamblers, and upholders of the paper-system. This is the true cause why the Ministers sit as safely in their seats as the Judges do, or as the King does. There are men enough; there are millions to complain of the Ministers; but, when the question is put: "Will you have these men, or will you have Joseph Hume, the Greek Commissioner, and his colleagues?" When this question is put, a shako of the head is the answer. The present men would not, at any rate, menace the government. If it refused to take its discount stock back at par. Yet, this is the true cause of the safe and quiet

state, in which the Ministers exist, no matter whether in prosperity, or adversity. Bad as men may think of them, *they think worse of their political opponents*: I can answer for myself: I think worse of their opponents: and I am convinced, that this is the case with a vast majority of the people, even of those who are the most discontented with their measures.

In the House of Lords, there was *no division* on the address in answer to the speech; but, there was a speech from the Duke of Buckingham well worth about ten thousand divisions of that ludicrous description the *Greek Commissioner* caused in the other House. I think it necessary, at this time, to be rather particular in my account of what passed at this opening of the parliament. In the Lords as well as in t'other place, the address was, as usual, an *echo* to the speech, and a most empty echo it was. In

the Lords, LORD KING moved an amendment, but did not divide the House on it. It was as follows:

We trust that a steady adherence to just and liberal principles of policy will prevent a repetition of those distresses, which, in the course of the last ten years, have repeatedly and severely afflicted all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

We have observed, with the utmost anxiety, those vicissitudes in the state and condition of the landed, commercial, and manufacturing interests, those alternate seasons of prosperity and adversity, of a short and fallacious prosperity, followed by wide-spread calamity and ruin, so unusual and so unnatural in a period of profound peace. We cannot avoid comparing the condition of all the great leading interests of the country during the last ten years of peace, and contrasting it with the uninterrupted prosperity and comfort enjoyed by all classes of our fellow-subjects during the ten years which followed the conclusion of the American war. At that period the civil and military establishments were fixed on the most economical scale of expense, the advantages of our insular situation were duly appreciated, a state of peace was then a state also of repose from unnecessary taxation; the wise economy which afforded ease to the subject, prepared at the same time for the Government the

means of those astonishing exertions which were called forth in the course of the last war. At the present time, with a taxation exceeding fifty millions, little, if any, progress has been made in the reduction of the national debt; and with a peace establishment of twenty millions, nearly quadruple that of the former peace, we fear that from the state of our finances this kingdom is very ill prepared to resist the aggressions of foreign States.

During the former peace, the prohibitory system did not apply in practice to the most important article of produce—to the trade in corn. The ports of Great Britain were then constantly open to the admission of foreign wheat, at a low and almost nominal duty; and at no period of our history did the landed interest, as well as the whole community, enjoy greater security and prosperity. The existing laws which prohibit the importation of foreign corn, except when the price of grain shall have risen to an extravagant height in the home market, are found to be highly detrimental to the public prosperity. They cause an unnecessary waste of labour in the cultivation of poor lands; they enhance the cost of food; they diminish the profit of stock; they have a strong tendency to drive capital abroad; they are most injurious to trade, by limiting the beneficial exchange of foreign raw produce with the manufactured produce of British industry; they encourage the establishment of rival

manufactures in foreign countries; and lastly, they are unjust, inasmuch as they prevent the people from obtaining a supply of the first necessary of life, at the cheapest market.

During the former peace, and until the unfortunate era of 1797, the currency of the country was in a more fixed and perfect state, being composed, in a large proportion, of the lawful gold coin of the realm, not in its nature liable to excessive issue and sudden contractions; we have since endured all the evils arising from a large, and in many instances, from an insecure circulation of paper, creating at one time, by an undue extension, an artificial and delusive prosperity, and producing at another time, most sudden and severe reverses, destructive alike to property and industry. In the course of ten years of uninterrupted peace, we have observed, with the utmost pain, the frequent recurrence of a state of calamity and ruin, unexampled in the midst of war, and feel convinced, that the only substantial security for the future, will be found in reducing and retrenching the public expenditure, in the full and entire restoration of a secure currency, by the removal of all traces of those innovations in our monetary system, made in 1797; together with such *additional securities* as may be necessary to place all that part of the currency, *consisting of the promissory notes of private bankers, on a solid foundation*; and above all, in a repeal of the corn-laws, and in the

abolition of all that is still suffered to remain of the *impolitic prohibitory system*, which sacrifices the interests of the many to the few, and favours the producers, at the expense of the great body of consumers, who are the community at large.

Before I notice what passed further in the Lords, it will be best to notice what took place in the Commons. After a speech from Mr. BROUGHAM and one from Mr. CANNING, the GREAT GREEK COMMISSIONER rose, and with just as cool a look as ever! Just as if LUBIOTHS, ELLICE, BOWRING, BURDETT, and the rest of the "Philhellenes" had never been heard of! The MORNING CHRONICLE says, that the COMMISSIONER could hardly be heard on account of the "*noise in the House*"; and the OLD TIMES says, that he was heard with evident impatience and reluctance. Indeed, I know, from the report of an eye and ear witness, that, from a very full house, he nearly brought it to an empty one! The members fell to talking to each other and claud, and they

kept moving about, and getting away, and making such a noise, that it was very difficult to collect what he said. But, his coolness was astonishing to all beholders!

His love of the *fame of Scotland* seems to have braced his nerves. Some say, that the weakness, which causes *blushing*, comes from the *liver*; and, every body says, that no one returns from India with a *liver*. At any rate, the COMMISSIONER displayed, upon this occasion, as much true *Caledonian courage* as ever was witnessed by mortal man. He kept on talking, in his usual style and manner, for a long while: until, indeed, he had seen the members present reduced from more than *three hundred* to *one hundred and thirty-one*! He, at last, *divided the House*, and had *twenty-four members* to vote with him for what he termed "*an amendment*," and which was in the following words:

That we rejoice with His Majesty in the happy understanding that subsists between His Majesty and Foreign Powers; and, on this occasion, in the

continuance of a peace which is promised for many years to be the interest both of the Sovereigns and the Nations to maintain. And we the more rejoice in this state of public affairs, because it takes away all ground and pretext for maintaining a large standing army, which we cannot help regarding with extreme jealousy, as being contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

That we should ill discharge the duty we owe to His Majesty, if we did not direct his most serious attention to the present condition of his faithful people, which we are bound to represent as one of grievous suffering and privation, unequalled, perhaps, in this country; and as inconsistent with its peace as with its happiness and prosperity.

That the situation of the country, with an embarrassed trade, a greatly declining revenue, and an enormous debt, does not warrant the longer continuance of the expense at present incurred in the support of the pensions, sinecures, and the different establishments of His Majesty's Government.

That we most respectfully represent to His Majesty, that an excessive taxation, disproportionate to the reduced value of property, and to the diminished return for the capital employed in the land, in manufactures, and in commerce, is a principal cause of the existing distresses; and in order to relieve His Majesty's loyal, peaceable, and suffering people, his faithful Commons will proceed im-

mediately to the examination and revision of every establishment at home and abroad, from the highest to the lowest, with the view of effecting the largest possible reductions consistent with the security of the Commonwealth.

To assure His Majesty that we fully appreciate the progress made by the late Parliament in removing the restrictions on Trade and Commerce. But we, at the same time, deeply lament that His Majesty has not been advised to call our immediate attention to the repeal of those injurious laws, which prevent a free trade in corn, so essentially necessary to the sustenance and comfort of the people, and to the prosperity of the state; and to assure His Majesty, that we will proceed without the least delay to the consideration of that most important subject.

To congratulate His Majesty on the progress made in the last Parliament, in the revision of the civil and criminal laws, and to assure His Majesty, that this House will assiduously direct their attention to the further correction of the severity of the criminal laws, and to the revision of a system, in which a great degree of uncertainty exists as to men's rights, and under which justice can only be obtained at an enormous expense, and with vexatious delay.

To express to His Majesty the necessity of our taking into early consideration the constitution of this House, with a view of rendering it

what it ought to be—the real representative of the people, instead of its being, as at present, to a considerable extent, the representative of partial interests, and of a comparatively small number of individuals.

To express to His Majesty our regret that His Majesty has not been advised to recommend the state of Ireland to the consideration of this House; and to assure His Majesty that of all the subjects of our deepest interest, there is none we have more at heart than the oppressed and alarming condition of the Irish nation. Excluded from their rights as British subjects, for no other crime than an adherence to the worship of their fathers, their feelings are excited and exasperated; and while the majority of the people are stigmatized and degraded for their religion, the nation enjoys neither mutual confidence nor domestic quiet; and must continue in a state of disaffection, discord, and anarchy, until their grievances are redressed.

That your faithful Commons further regard with the most serious apprehension, the continuance of a policy which produces in the Irish people, a feeling of hostility to the English Government, inconsistent with that unity of interest which should subsist in an united kingdom; and this House will, therefore, take into immediate consideration the best means for speedily redressing their grievances, as the only effectual mode of conciliating their affections,

and inseparably cementing the union of the two countries.

To thank His Majesty, for having been graciously pleased to call Parliament together at this early period, that with these important labours and duties in contemplation, we may have time to make the requisite inquiries into all the estimates, before the usual time of voting the supplies of the year.

—  
This amendment, like that of LORD KING, leaves the main, the *paper-money*, wholly untouched. And, if the interest of the Debt, if the currency, if these remain, what folly to talk of *reducing taxes*! And, if you do not reduce taxes, what folly to talk of *cheap corn*! Without distinctly proposing, that the interest on the Debt shall be reduced, all is *pretence*, all is *sham*, when men talk of "*economy*." They are not sincere. They do not mean any thing that they say. So that this *rigmarole*, called "*an amendment*," did, in fact, amount to nothing; it pointed at nothing that seemed practicable; every man that

heard it knew this ; and, therefore, it attracted no attention. Little more can be said of LORD KING's amendment, in the Lords. Indeed his Lordship actually proposes measures for *perpetuating the infernal system of Quaker bank notes* ! A "noble" idea, this, to be sure ! Why, all men who wish to see monopolizers cease to rob the people ; wish, of course, to see the *last hour* of that fraudulent paper-money, by means of which the monopolizers commit the robbery ; but, Lord King wants the base swindle to go on for ever !

In the speech of the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, on Tuesday, and in that of Mr. LEYCESTER, on Wednesday, we have *other ideas*. These speeches are of the utmost importance, especially that of Mr. LEYCESTER. They come from persons *deeply interested* in the events which are manifestly approaching ; and, it is my bounden duty

to point them out to the best attention of my readers. The attacks on the Ministers and their replies are nothing, when compared to the contents of these speeches. I shall have very little room for remark, at present ; but, indeed, these speeches will speak for themselves. I must, in the case of the Duke, give Lord Liverpool's *answer*, and in that of Mr. LEYCESTER, the speech and motion of Mr. WESTERN.

The Duke of *Buckingham* said, that agreeing, as he did, with the Address, he wished to state, in a very few words, the grounds upon which he gave his assent to it, and the limits within which he confined his approbation of it. He could not approve of the policy or propriety of painting, in deeper colours than necessary, the difficulties and the distresses under which the country laboured, yet the magnitude of those difficulties and distresses could not be denied. It was not his wish to exaggerate those difficulties, nor could it be the wish of their Lordships to do so ; all he wished was, a discreet, sober, and steady view of those difficulties, in order that not a moment might be lost—and he felt that not a moment was to be lost—



considering that system to which he firmly believed all the distresses and calamities of the country were to be traced. The difficulties under which the country laboured were not to be attributed to any Administration in particular—they were wholly attributable to the system which had subsisted ever since the year 1793—which, ever since that time, had been working mischief—which had twice thrown the country from the highest pitch of prosperity down to the lowest depths of distress. So long as that system was continued, he was persuaded the country could never prosper; nothing, he was persuaded, could save the country from ruin, but an entire alteration of that system. Of that system it might be said—if he might be allowed to use so figurative an expression—that it had again plunged us into the depths of ruin, from the top of the wave to which the commercial tempest had raised us. It would be impossible for him in that desultory discussion to enter into any thing like a detailed view of the subject; he wished, on the present occasion, merely to express his belief and conviction, that our commercial and agricultural difficulties arose out of the state of the currency of the country, and that to an alteration in the state of the currency, they could alone look for relief. It was the disproportion between the paper and the metallic currency that had occasioned high prices, and produced commercial difficulties, which could only be remedied by an open

competition in the market, instead of the system of treating with the Bank alone, which the Government had hitherto pursued. He was persuaded, that the true principle of relief was to be found in the adjustment of the metallic and paper currency, in such proportions as experience might prove to be necessary, in order to prevent gold from being driven out of the country. To restore the currency to that healthy state, and to settle the proportions which ought to be established between the metallic and paper currency, the Government ought not to communicate merely with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, but with the Merchants and Traders of the City. His feelings, on this part of the subject, had been excited by the manner in which His Majesty's Ministers had acted on the question of Free Trade. He could not see, nor had he ever been able to see, the reason why the question of the trade in farming, should be separated from the question of the other trades and manufacturing interests of the country. What had been the principle on which his Majesty's Ministers acted in establishing what, in common parlance, was called the Free Trade of the country? They were not starting in a fair race with the rest of Europe; for, unfortunately, when the amount of taxation under which this country laboured was taken into consideration, it would be found that our manufacturers were wholly unable to compete with the foreigner. The country

looked to his Majesty's Ministers for relief, and it became absolutely imperative upon his Majesty's Ministers to bring forward some specific measure, in order to effect that relief which the country expected at their hands. His Majesty's Ministers possessed the confidence of the country, and in return for that confidence it was hoped, expected, and believed, that they would bring forward some measure—not to provide for high or low prices, for it was neither the interest nor the wish of the farmer to have high prices, but to place the trade in Corn on the same footing as the other trades and manufactures of the country, protected only by such duties as might enable the British farmer to compete with the foreigner. Every man who knew any thing of this important subject, knew well that the farmers did not wish for high prices; what they wanted was, not high prices, but stability of prices; such a stability as might enable them in common with other traders, to buy and sell their commodities with confidence and security. He repeated, that what the country looked for—and he wished again and again to impress it on his Majesty's Ministers;—was, that they would bring forward some specific measures which might attain the great end of putting our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests on the same footing of free trade, regulated by such protecting duties as would enable them all to enter into fair competi-

tion with the foreigner. With measures short of this would be inadequate to relieve the distresses of the country; such a measure could alone save the country from ruin, and without it, it would be in vain to look for a restoration of that prosperity and pre-eminence which this country once enjoyed above the rest of the nations of Europe.

Lord Liverpool said, that it was not his intention to make any observations on what had been thrown out by the Noble Duke (the Duke of Buckingham), with respect to the important subjects of the Currency and the Corn Laws. From the Noble Duke's opinions with respect to the Currency, he (the Earl of Liverpool) had the misfortune entirely to differ. This, however, was not the moment for entering into the discussion of that subject, neither was it the time for discussing another important subject, which would require the most serious consideration of Parliament—the subject of the Corn Laws. Looking to the peculiar circumstances under which Parliament was assembled, and to the attendance which was to be expected at that period of the year, it certainly would not be consistent with what the Government owed to the country, if, in a Parliament convened in the month of November for a specific object, they were to bring forward so extensive and important a measure. He had now risen to give notice, and he wished it to be distinctly understood, that at the earliest convenient day

after the recess, it was his intention to call the attention of that House to the important subject of the Corn Laws.

Now, what the DUKE means, I do not clearly see. When he talks of making the *metallic equal to the paper-money in value*, he seems to have the *lowering of the standard* in view! That never can be, as I have frequently proved as clearly as daylight. However, here we have a nobleman, who is most deeply interested in the matter, calling for a *total change* as to the *currency*. But, Mr. LEYCESTER comes, at once, to the *true point*. Mr. WESTERN, on Wednesday, moved an *Amendment* to the Address, and, on that motion Mr. LEYCESTER uttered this important speech, the first mark of good sense and resolution that I have seen in any *Landowner* for a long time.

Mr. Western said, he rose for the purpose of proposing to the House an Amendment to the Address. He was induced to offer himself to the attention of the House from the necessity of filling up what appeared to

him a very material omission in the Speech from the Throne. The Address now before the House adverted to the distressed state of the manufacturing classes throughout the kingdom; but it wholly omitted to notice the equally distressed state of the agricultural classes, although the labourers in agriculture were suffering under an extreme depression, arising from the burthens to which they were exposed. He thought it more necessary to advert to their situation, because the Speech lamented extremely the degree of distress prevalent amongst the manufacturing poor; and this exclusive sympathy had a direct tendency to confirm an opinion which unhappily prevailed, that the agricultural classes were in a state of high prosperity, and were flourishing at the expense of the manufacturing interests. Such an opinion did most unfortunately prevail among the manufacturing labourers, although nothing could be more unfounded or unjust; and the tendency of the Speech was undoubtedly to confirm the error. They had even heard such an opinion expressed by a Worthy Alderman in that House, though nothing could be more calamitous than that the different classes should be placed in a state of hostile feeling to each other, or that they should be taught to think, that the prosperity of the one was the adversity of the other. It was important to fill up the omission in the Address, since the agricul-

tural classes were unquestionably in a state of the greatest possible difficulty. He could assure the House, what indeed so many of the Members knew by personal experience, that the agricultural poor were in a state in which they could scarcely struggle with the burthens that oppressed them—they were scarcely able to pay the very reduced rents that had been remitted to them by their landlords. Capital employed in agriculture had never made such inadequate returns as at the present moment, and the labourers in agriculture were never worse paid. They were in that unfortunate predicament, that no adequate demand existed for their labour. They were reduced to such a deplorable situation, that they were obliged to entreat for any employment, and at almost any wages, although formerly there had existed a great demand for that which was their capital or property, viz. their labour. Such was their state; but he could tell the House, that their calamities were increasing. The poor-rates were becoming higher, and he believed that danger was to be apprehended, unless a material change could be effected in their circumstances. If their condition were not soon improved, the House would find the agricultural labourers in a similar state to that of the manufacturing classes at the present moment. It was important, therefore, that the House should not

suffer it to go forth, and which the Speech implied, that they entertained an idea that the manufacturing poor were suffering exclusively. The Address to the Speech would confirm the impression under which the manufacturers were labouring, that their sufferings were in consequence of the undue gains and prosperity of the agriculturists. He was not of opinion that the present price of grain was inadequate. He thought the remunerating price depended upon the burthens to which the producers were exposed. He contended, that at the present moment the price of grain was lower in comparison to the charges imposed upon agriculture, than it ever had been in any period of the history of the country. He would compare it with the prices antecedent to the war commencing in 1793, and which were as high, within three or four shillings, as the prices of the present hour. Yet at that period 16,000,000*l.* was the full extent of the taxes, whilst at present, the taxes amounted to sixty millions. Could any body doubt that this weight of taxation equally pressed upon every branch of industry? It bore exactly in the ratio of its total amount, and thence arose the difference between the former and the present condition of the agricultural poor. He denied that it was the price of grain which distressed the manufacturing population. Their sufferings arose

from other causes, to which he did not wish at the present moment to advert. He had already stated his opinions upon the subject, and he might have an opportunity of again stating his views of the causes of the difficulties under which the country was labouring. He did, however, wish the House, as well as the manufacturing interests, to recollect, that, only one year ago, the manufacturing poor were in a state of prosperity, and the price of wheat was then 10s. more than at present. The price of bread had little to do with the present state of the manufacturing interests, for when wheat was high the manufacturing interests were well off. It was really too much to impose upon the House a belief that the price of grain had any thing to do with the distresses of either the manufacturing or mercantile classes. The Speech ought to have declared to the House, the determination to investigate the causes which had led to the alternations of prosperity and adversity — alternations, the most perplexing, the most distressing, and the most destructive to the happiness of the people, which had occurred since the termination of the war in 1815. He should have thought it the very first duty of a new Parliament, to undertake this task. Every body well knew that antecedent to that war, the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the country, were in a state of prosperity, and were progressively

improving. What had interrupted that progress? Let Ministers state to the country what were the causes, which had thrown every interest of the community into a situation of unparalleled distress — into a state of calamity much more intense than had ever been experienced in any of the most unfortunate and disastrous contests in which the country had ever been engaged. Having so far stated his views, he should now content himself with moving an Amendment to the Speech from the Throne, to the following effect:—

*Your Majesty's faithful Commons feel it their duty to represent to your Majesty, and at the same time to express their deep regret, that the Agricultural classes, though not suffering in the degree they did a few years ago, particularly in the year 1822, are yet in a state of severe pressure, from the heavy burthens to which they are exposed. They will endeavour to trace the causes which have led to the dreadful alternations of prosperity and adversity which all the industrious classes have experienced since the termination of the war in 1815, and they trust they shall discover the means of restoring the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of the country to the same condition of prosperity and progressive improvement in which they were steadily advancing antecedent to that period.*

Mr. Leicester rose to second the Amendment. He was extremely sorry that the subject of the Corn Laws was not to be brought to an

immediate decision, and he saw no reason for such delay and procrastination. It was the more necessary to meet the difficulties immediately, from the delusion which occupied the public mind upon this topic. For ten years the country had prospered under the Corn Laws, and the present difficulties arose from the financial measures of Government; and were not to be traced to the non-importation of foreign corn. What ~~would have been the amount of corn~~ imported, had the trade been open? According to Mr. Jacobs, the total value of corn that might have been imported, would have been about £400,000. If it were supposed that the whole of this had been paid for in British manufactures, who could imagine that it would have prevented distress, so extensive as that which was known to exist at the present moment? Our manufacturers had already glutted every market of Europe with their produce, and this was one cause of their distress. Another cause was, the policy of Ministers, which had had the effect of increasing production, and of diminishing the means of consumption. The financial measures of Government, in relation to the currency and to the Sinking Fund, had also tended to produce the present difficulties. It was a gross delusion to attempt to trace those difficulties to the Corn Laws. He doubted very much if the repeal of the Corn Laws would have the effect of bene-

fitting the condition of any workmen, or of diminishing the price of bread. As long as foreign supplies were added to the undiminished home growth, the price of corn would be cheaper; but the effect of those supplies would be, to dispossess the home grower of his occupation, and the price of corn would, consequently, become higher than before. If a low price of corn were to become permanent, it would not benefit the workmen, for wages would be reduced. Wages that were proportioned to low prices of corn, were not so advantageous to labourers, as wages proportioned to high prices. The latter gave them a greater command of other articles—tea and sugar, for instance. The price of corn was an infinite decimal in the aggregate of prices. He ridiculed the idea that had been circulated, that eight shillings per quarter added to wheat, on importation, would cause a dead loss to the community of fifteen millions. He should like to know what became of this fifteen millions—where this deficient sum had come from? He considered this 15,000,000 to be a mere Caledonian chimera. He thought there was no other way of relieving the distresses of the country, but by reducing the taxes. If the Assessed, the Malt, the Leather Taxes, were to be repealed—if the Stamp Duty upon tenants' leases, were to be taken off; if the Englishman were no longer precluded from employing

his own lands in his own way, the protection afforded to the landed interests might be removed, without any objection on the part of the landed proprietors. If Ministers objected to this reduction—if they talked of the ragged state of the revenue, he would remind them that revenue relief was not revenue loss. If they wished to carry their important measure relative to the Corn Laws, *they must adopt proper means.* It was not possible to suppose that the landed interests would suffer themselves to be sacrificed, not for the good of the workmen, for whom they would cheerfully sacrifice themselves, *but for the good of the fundholders who were already too well off.* Were they to be sacrificed *for the benefit of the army and navy, who were already well enough off; or for the advantage of the placemen and pensioners, who were already too well off?* Were they to be sacrificed for the benefit of the *master manufacturers, who had no right to be made noblemen and gentlemen by turning noblemen and gentlemen into beggars; or were they to fall a sacrifice to the Germans, who*

were in high spirits at the prospect of being so soon able to pick John Bull's pockets?

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That was *well said!* It was said like an *English Gentleman*, a man of *sense*, and a man of *spirit*. These are sentiments that I have put forth a thousand times over. The Corn-Bill has been the *bane* of the Nobility and Gentlemen; and, if they still cling to it, it must be their *total ruin!* They chose that Bill, instead of choosing a reduction of taxes: they chose *high prices*, and not *low taxes*.—But, I have no time for further remark. Here are all the great subjects *fairly started*; and we shall have plenty of time to discuss them.

WM. COBBETT.

## AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS;

AND ALSO,

APPLE TREES, AND STRAWBERRY, AND  
ASPARAGUS, PLANTS.

## TREES AND SHRUBS.

My *Locust-Trees* are, this year, finer than I ever had them before, in spite of the great drought of the summer. They were sown in *May*; and, in *October*, they formed a *coppice*! When I came back from *Preston*, in the first week of *July*, they were about *four inches* high; when I returned from my "*Rural Ride*," in the last days of *October*, they formed a *coppice*, not less, on an average, taking in the top lobe of leaves, than six feet high. In short, a *wood*, which would have been a great ornament to any gentleman's house; a wood, and a fine wood, and standing upon a piece of ground, which had been as bare as a board, only about four months before; for the seed did not begin to come up, until

about the middle of *June*. I am satisfied, that if the trees had been *thinned out to four feet apart*, leaving the stoutest standing, they would have been *hop-poles*, twenty feet long, at the end of five years; and, as there would have been 2,800 to an acre, they would, at only 6*d.* each, have been worth 70*l.* an acre; but, as our best English poles last only *four years*, and as these would last *twenty years*, these would, surely, be worth more than *twice* as much as our best *ash-poles*. The worth would, then, be 140*l.* an acre; and, if my nursery had been in *Kent*, near *Maidstone* or *Canterbury*, I would have left one acre out of my 4½ acres to grow to *hop-poles*.

Of the *durability* of the *Locust*

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wood, proofs upon proofs have been given. MISENER, in his very fine work on American Trees, tells us, that *coppices* of Locusts are cultivated on the GARONNE; that these are cut once in *seven years*; that the stoutest parts are split into two, or four; that they are used as *vine-props*, or stakes; and that they last, in this capacity, for *twenty years*. There are, at my shop in Fleet-street, first, a *post*, being, indeed, a *little tree*, about eighteen inches round, which I brought from Long Island, and which had stood out of doors (as my published certificates prove) for more than *eighty years*. Another *squared post*, which had stood *twenty-eight years*. A *stake*, about the size of my wrist, which had stood out of doors *thirty years*. Some striking proofs, of the same sort, were produced, last fall, at a meeting of the *Bath and West of England Agricultural Society*, the Marquis of Lansdown being in the chair. I have before published so many, many proofs of the great importance, the incalcu-

lable importance of this tree, as *naval timber*, that I need not repeat what I have said on that subject. It is as *hop-poles* that this wood will make its way first of all; and, if I had twenty acres of land, between TONBRIDGE and MAIDSTONE, I would quickly show what a source of wealth there is in this tree. My land *here* is good, and it was well trenched and manured; but, the land in part of Kent that I have just mentioned, is better. I have, in my late "*Roses*," mentioned the Locust plantations of my LORD FOLKESTONE, at Coleshill, in Berkshire. They were, on an average, 16 feet high after being 20 months in the ground; and, they were nothing like so fine plants as those which my first, or even my second *vine*, now are. In two more years, they will be fine hop-poles; and, if they were in Kent, they would be worth 170*l.* an acre. *How*, mind, it is not only *their durability*; but, in many cases, the *saving of the crop*. STORMS come, and when the poles are heavily loaded, sweep

them down in a dreadful manner; because, as many of the poles are *partly rotten*, they *break* at the ground, or at some part, and the havoc is truly lamentable to behold. It happened thus, this year, at Farnham, where my friend, Mr. KNOWLES, lost, actually lost, as he calculated, *two tons of hops* by a storm that came just before the picking time; those two tons of hops would (after paying expenses) have sold for about 240*l.*; and of which hops he would have lost hardly any, if he had had Locust-poles; for, if a pole, split into two, or four, will last *twenty years* as a vine-prop, how long will it last as a pole, unsplit?

As to the *quick growth* of the Locust, I beg, first, to refer the reader to an excellent little pamphlet, just published by LONGMAN & Co., written by Mr. WITHERS, of Holt, in Norfolk; a pamphlet worthy of the attention of every landowner in England. Mr. WITHERS has made divers experiments, and he has given an account of them in a

manner, with a degree of public spirit, that do him great honour, as well in his character of planter as in that of an Englishman; it being manifest, that he can have no motive but that of the good of his country, and of his countrymen in general. His account is short, neat, plain, unassuming, and full of interest.

I last year published an account of the growth of the Locust, as compared with that of other common trees; but, as that account was so very interesting, so full as to the point in question, and authentic beyond the possibility of doubt, I shall insert this account again here; for, I deem it a real, and most sacred duty, to neglect nothing that I think has a tendency to promote the making of these plantations. The account was as follows:—Many gentlemen doubted of the quick growth of the Locust in England, and thought, that the trees which I referred to at Botley were singular instances, the effect of my own very great pains, and of ground extraordinary.

rily good in its nature, and prepared at uncommon expense. In some degree this supposition was correct. But, as was seen in my *Register of the 22d of October last*, I have now taken the plantation of Mr. GUNTER, at EARL'S COURT, not a mile from Kensington. This plantation was made FIFTEEN YEARS AGO. It consists of *Locusts, Scotch firs, Sicamores, Limes, Spanish Chestnuts, Beeches, Ashes, and Oaks*. I have, by permission of Mr. GUNTER, had the trees of this plantation measured with great exactness. The whole of the trees were planted at one time. The soil is everywhere the same. The trees were mixed in the plantation; and, therefore, this is as fair a trial, as complete a proof, as can possibly exist. Each tree was measured to ascertain the INCHES round at the bottom, then round six feet up, then round 12 feet up, then round the biggest limb, and then the height of the tree, in FEET, was taken. In my *Register of October 22d*, I published the dimensions of every single tree; but now, to save room, I shall only give the average dimensions of each sort of tree; so that here we have an account, from which a comparison can be made in a moment. The reader will be sur-

prised to see the vast superiority of the growth of the Locust, over even the softest and most fast-growing of our English trees; but there are the trees to be seen by any gentleman that will apply to Mr. GUNTER's Bailiff, who, I believe, planted the trees. And, as to the soil, it is likely to be good; but it is the same for all the sorts. Look, then, at this table. See the vast difference. See one limb of every Locust nearly as big round as the bottom of the trunk of every oak. See the Locusts, at 12 feet up, as big round as the Ash, at the ground. See the Locust, in all the different girths, a great deal MORE THAN DOUBLE the average of all the other trees taken together; and, finally, see the Locust twenty-seven feet high, while the average of all the other trees is less than eighteen feet.

SORT OF TREE.	Inches round at bottom.	Inches round 6 feet up.	Inches round 12 feet up.	Inches round a limb.	ft. in height of the tree.
Locust.....	31	25	12	7	27
Scotch Fir.....	16	10	5	2	17
Sicamore.....	15	10	5	3	22
Lime.....	17	8	5	2	18
Spanish Chestnut.....	19	14	12	2	19
Beech.....	12	9	5	1	19
Ash.....	12	10	5	1	17
Oak.....	11	7	4	—	12

This point is, then, settled; and it is here proved, that it is an error to suppose, that quick-growing trees are, for that reason, trees of

soft and perishable timber. It is certain, that the American *red cedar*, and the *live oak*, which are everlasting timber, are very *slow* growers; and *our oak* is also a slow grower, as will be seen above. Our *yew* is the same, and it is everlasting. But our *elder*, which is, when young, the *very fastest grower that we have*, is, though it gets to but little size, as durable as the *yew* or the *locust*. Hence the old rhyming saying of the country people:

"An *elder-stake* and *yew-hether*

"Make a hedge to last for ever."

The Locust is not a tree to thrive to a very *old age*. It is in its prime in about thirty or forty years. There are many in Kew Gardens *three feet through*; and *I bought*, a little while ago, two very large butts, cut down in the garden at the *Stable Yard*, St. James's Park. These, which are now lying at Kensington, near Mr. LAMB's *saw-pit*, are, I should think, full three feet, through; and there is a Locust-tree, in the garden of a school, formerly kept by a Miss Tasker, at Brook-Green, Hammersmith, *with a trunk ten feet round*, and guessed to be *fifty-four feet high*. But, one great excellence of this tree is, it is fit for use *at any age* above four or

five years. At this first age, it will do for *stakes*. It has *no sappy part*. Mr. GUNTER's trees would now make as good *Locust-pins* as *any older tree*. So that, as to what age the tree will *continue to thrive*, is of no consequence at all. If Mr. GUNTER's trees were *now* to be cut down, the *fourteen* Locusts would be worth *ten times* as much as all the rest of the plantation, though they make about a *hundred and sixty in number*. What, then! will the *Government* send to America for *Locust-pins*, while they may have them grow in WOOLMER FOREST, in about ten or fifteen years? Will they not plant these trees? It will be done, at last, in spite of the pretty gentlemen, if not with their good will. They must, however, take care what *seed* they get. There are several sorts of Locusts, that I know of, and they are all called *Locusts* in America. As to getting the seed from *France*, where, as well as in England, the sorts have been planted *promiscuously*, and without knowing any thing of the qualities of the wood, such seed never can be relied on. I do not know the seed, of some of the sorts, one from the other; but I know the *plants* the moment they appear above ground.

I have put the plants that I now

these for sale into FIVE SIZES, and I sell them as follows:—

- 1st size.. 12s. a hundred.
- 2d ..... 9s. a hundred.
- 3d ..... 6s. 6d. a hundred.
- 4th ..... 4s. 6d. a hundred.
- 5th ..... 3s. a hundred.

All but the last size are fit to go, at once, into plantations. The last size ought to stand a year in Nursery, IN GOOD GROUND, KEPT CLEAN, in rows at 2 feet apart, and the plants at 16 inches apart. Cut down to the ground in April, and, if kept CLEAN, and the GROUND GOOD, they will be five feet high, and as big round at bottom as my thumb (not a lady's nor a man milliner's) next October; and will be ready on the spot to plant out. I will make any bet, that I cause a thousand of these to produce a thousand full-sized hop-poles, in seven years from this day. I have some now in my nursery, which were so small and short, last spring, as to escape notice in some beds, the seeds of which lie two years in the ground, and which then little plants are now an inch through at the bottom, and are five or six feet high. But, to plant out at once, the stouter the plant, if a seedling,

the better. Any of the size, however, are quite fit for planting out directly.

The other trees and shrubs that I have are as follows:

- No. 1. WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).
- 2. WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*).
- 3. BLACK OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*).
- 4. HICKORY (*Juglans tomentosa*).
- 5. HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).
- 6. GUM TREE (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).
- 7. MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*).
- 8. PERRIMON (*Disospiros virginiana*).
- 9. TUBERO (*Nyssa*).
- 10. CATALPA (*Bignonia Catalpa*).
- 11. HORNBEAN (*Carpinus Americana*).
- 12. IRON WOOD (*Carpinus Ostrya*).
- 13. LARGE FLOWERED DODWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).
- 14. ALTHEA FRUTEX (*Albicus Syriacus*).
- 15. FOX GRAPE (*Vitis Vulpina*).
- 16. CHICKEN GRAPE.
- 17. CLEENING TREEMER FLOWER (*Bignonia Radicans*).

18. *Nerium Oleander*.19. SNOW-DROF-TREE (*He-  
letia*).

In packing these up, I merely tie on the Number, without putting the name; and, gentlemen will please to order so many plants of such a number.—As far as No. 8 inclusive, are *Forest Trees*; all excellent of their kind, all fine plants, and in the best possible state. Some of them ought to go into nursery for a year; but, the *White Ash*, the *Walnut*, the *Maple*, the *Honey Locust*, may all go out directly. The *White Ash* is a most valuable tree; far, very far, surpassing our ash; more *clean*, more *tough*, and grows to a very great height and with great rapidity.

All these *Forest Trees* I sell at 5s. a hundred, and all the *Shrubs* (of which I shall speak more fully another time) at sixpence a plant. Some of these shrubs are very curious, and several of them I have never seen in England before.—The *CATALPA* and the *ALTHEA FRUTEX*, I sell at the price of the *Forest Trees*. The former is a middle sized tree, and the latter a large shrub. Both are very beautiful, in leaf as well as in flower; and, this last year, they have been as beautiful as in Ame-

rica. There is, in *Gray's garden*, a *Catalpa* which, they say, was planted by *Lord Bacon*, and which was in full bloom this last summer. I am going to plant two *hedges* (two hundred yards long each) at the back of two flower-borders, divided by a walk, which *hedges* are to be of *Althea Frutexas*. I shall plant them a yard apart, and, I think, I shall have, for my *twenty shillings' worth of plants*, one of the greatest shows of flowers that ever eye beheld. The plants being from seed, gathered from plants of all colours, from quite white to deep red, including striped of all sorts, will produce a vast variety of flower; and, the flowers come when all other shrubs have done blowing; like the *Catalpa*, the *Althea's* leaves look the greener for the heat; and both send forth their fine flowers, when all vegetation is becoming of a dull hue.—The *CORNUS FLORIDA* (No. 18) is mentioned by me in my *GARDENING BOOK*, as a shrub which would be most desirable in England. It is an *Underwood*; but, it will grow to 40 feet high. Its usual height is about 20 feet. It has a large white, or whitish, flower; but it is always nearly white. This flower is full blown before any leaf begins

to appear on any other tree, even before the leaves begin to appear on the *Birch* or the *Willow*. Its own leaves are preceded by its flowers; so that, in the spring, you see it shining in the woods, before there is any start even in the grass. It grows well under other trees; and, in England, it would be in bloom *early in March*. I have taken infinite pains to get these plants. These are from the third importation of seed; and the seed of these lay two years in the ground. The leaf of this shrub dies of a blood-red colour. So that, all taken together, this is a very fine shrub. Those I have are plants from seed this year, and ought to be kept one year in a Nursery.—The *two grapes* bear fruit enough, God knows, but not good for much. But, they climb up the loftiest trees, overtop them, creep along their limbs, and then hang down in festoons, forming one of the finest sights ever seen in the vegetable world. I have seen a fox-grape overtop a *White Oak*, a hundred feet high, and, when the leaves were on, completely hiding the oak, and nearly sweeping the ground with shoots descending from oak-limbs forty feet high. Excellent things these to plant (plant well) near the trunks of

stunted, sickly, or decaying trees, which you wish, in vain, were handsome instead of ugly.—They bear prodigiously; and, though the fruit will not ripen here, the bloom will perfume the air. Judge what *growers* they are, when mine, sown last April, are now fit to plant out.—Either sort will cover a lofty tree in a very few years.—I forgot to observe, that a clump of *Althea Frutesces*, on a grass plat; a round clump of a rod in diameter, the ground raised in the middle, and the plants kept to the height of about four feet, would be a very pretty thing, coming, as the flowers do, just when the sun has burnt up almost all other flowers. In a hedge they are very beautiful. They may be kept low by proper pruning. They come out into leaf *very late*, but, they pay amply for this by keeping, like the *Catalpa*, the *bright fresh green of their leaves during all the hot weather*, which is, indeed, a characteristic of all the American Trees.—The *BIGNONIA RADICANS* is that *creeping* plant, which runs up on the sides of houses, or walls, and bears great bunches of flowers, in the form of a trumpet.—I have not time to describe the other shrubs.

## APPLE TREES.

My *sorts* are the same that they were last year; but, some of those who read this year, may, perhaps, not have seen the last year's list. The four first and the sixth are the only ones that I have had fruit from. But, from these I have, this year, from grafts put on in 1822, had very fine apples. From the FALL PIPPIN, which I think the finest of all, but which does not keep well beyond November, I have, this year, had as fine, if not finer than I ever saw in Yankee Land. I had 40 apples upon one tree, that weighed 32 lbs. avoirdupoise weight. The tree was against a wall *nearly South*; but, the very finest I ever saw, grew on a tree on a *West* wall. There were but 12 on the tree; but these you might count at a distance of three or four hundred yards. I have never seen such fine fruit as these of the apple kind. My Newtown Pippins were not so fine, but the Greenings were nearly as fine as I ever saw.—As to the other sorts, I have not had any actual experience here, not having got the grafts till two years later, and not having been so anxious about them.—Of *Pears*

I have, this year, none for sale; but, I have now provided the means for having them in sufficient variety, and on *quince*-stocks, those being by far the best for espaliers, or for walls.—I have no Apple-Trees but from grafts of last Spring; but they are all very fine, clear from all canker, and well-rooted, just fit to be planted for espaliers, or walls; but, if for orchards, they should stand in a nursery a year or two, and be managed as I advised last year.—The *List* is as follows; and all the Trees are 2s. each.—I do not pretend to believe, that every one of these is a *good sort*; but, at any rate, they are *all NEW to us*, and that is something.—I have nineteen other sorts; but so few in number as to have none for sale this year.—I am just now going to plant one of each sort, as an espalier, to stand *to bear*; and, then, I shall *see* what they all are.—I said, two years ago, that I would, this year, produce a basket of apples to show against all the gardeners in England; and I certainly could have done it.—As a specimen of *the pains* that my Correspondent has taken in this



way, I give the following from his account of grafts, sent me last year: "IV. CONKLEN'S PIPPIN" APPLE (a Seedling.)—This is "not fit to eat raw; but, for cooking, and especially for pies, it has no rival. It is ready to begin using by the middle of July, and some of the apples hang on the tree till the frost comes, and will keep till January. The tree grows to be very large, and bears prodigiously every year. Mr. CONKLEN has an orchard of eighty acres, every tree of which was raised by him, and planted with his own hands. He is seventy years old, has read much about orchards; he has, all his life, been in quest of fine apples; he has tasted apple-pies of hundreds of sorts of apples; and he sends this sort to "Old England," hoping that it will please thousands of apple-pie eaters, after he is dead and gone."—My List was, and is, as follows:—

1. NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large size, sometimes weighs a pound, greenish mottled skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well to the end of March.

2. BROMFIELD GARDENING. Large size, heavy, close texture, green skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well till March.

3. FALL-PIPPIN. Large as the Newtown Pippin, yellowish skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour; and keeps till Christmas.

4. SMITHS-ROACH. Middle size, bright red skin, inside tinged with pink, of a tartish flavour, excellent for pies, keeps till April.

5. GODDING. Large size, with yellow colour, very fine flavour; and keeps well till April.

6. DOMINA. A middle-sized apple, deep red colour, a little flat-shaped at the ends, very full of juice, and good flavour, and keeps for a whole year, if necessary.

7. MARCHMANS. Of a lemon-colour, large, clear-skinned, rather pointed at the blossom end, very fine flavour, but does not keep longer than Christmas.

8. WANDSWERE. Middle size, red skin, flesh deep yellow, form that of an orange, keeps till March very well.

9. The BELLFLOWER is a large, beautiful, and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour; the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end; the ends are deeply indented. The flesh is rich, juicy,

tender, and uprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

10. The BARRACK APPLE (for Cider) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a *bay-barrack*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more sweet than sour. Most excellent for Cider, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the Harrison, the Cider is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

11. The CAMPFIELD (for Cider) or NEWARK SWEETING, is next in reputation as a cider fruit to the Harrison, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts when ground. The size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet, and rich. The form is round, flattened, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The cider is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding

fourteen quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

12. CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for drying, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the original tree; therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

13. DOCTOR APPLE is a very large, fair, and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat; the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

14. HARRISON (for Cider). This is the most celebrated of the cider-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the

**Orange Mountain.** The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; and stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high-coloured, rich, and sweet cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and upwards, *per barrel*, when fine for bottling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year 1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe; the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

**15. PENNOCK,** a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees

from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich, tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

**16. POUND SWEETING** is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is **VERY SWEET**. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

**17. RED STRIPE** (for *Cider*). The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry; it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the

finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high, both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit, in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling; when perfectly clear, amongst our finest liquors.

18. TENDER SWEETING (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

19. MAMMOTH. The largest of all the apples in America. It weighs from 1lb. to 2lb. It is chiefly used for pies and sauce, for which use it is much esteemed.

20. LONG ISLAND SEEDLING (for Cider). The grafts of this sort were, by my direction, taken from a tree, which came from seed, and which stood (and stands) within a few rods of the house that I occupied in Long Island. The fruit is rather small; but it was excellent for Cider; and it always bore prodigious crops. The tree was straight in the trunk, and looked in winter like a forest

ree. I call it the *Long Island Seedling*; because it is necessary to give it a name, and it had none before.

21. LONG ISLAND CODLING.—I speak in the *Journal* of my Year's Residence, under date of 9 July, thus: "Apples to make puddings and pies, but our housekeeper does not know how to make an apple-pudding, she puts the pieces of apple amongst the batter! She has not read *PETER PINDAR!*" I have no other authority for calling these apples *Codlings*. They were the finest apples I ever saw for making puddings and pies. They were good to eat also, and they came early. They were the most valuable apples that we had. I never saw any of the sort that I know of, except in the orchard of the house wherein I lived. I therefore sent out to my friend to get me some of the cuttings from that orchard.

22. NEW JERSEY-SEEK-NO-FARTHER, is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine-flavour.

23. MIDSUMMER APPLE. Fit to eat in July (in Long Island); a very fine apple, but not very large. It is the earliest apple to ripen.

24. Daniel's Cider Apple.

25. Brown's Cider Apple.

26. New Large Pearmain.

27. Aunt's Cider Apple.
28. Beer's Fancy.
29. Hendrickson's Great Pippin.
30. Newark King.
31. Magnum Bonum.
32. Father Abraham. (Cider Apple.)
33. Sweet Russet.
34. Michael Henry.
35. Eusopus.
36. Priestley.
37. Newark Pippin.
38. Virginian Crab.

All those, which are not called *Cider-apples*, are *eating-apples*. They have all been selected by my Correspondent, who is a very intelligent and active man, and

who, in addition to his great desire to oblige me, has, he being an Englishman, a desire to assist in every thing likely to be beneficial to England. He has spared no pains in going about the country, to make his selection, and I am sure, that he has sent no sort which he has not deemed excellent. The names are capricious enough. Some of them are those of the first raisers from seed. Others given from political motives. *Michael Henry*, for instance, is the name of a famous old *Revolution man*; and we all know the origin of that of *Priestley*.—But this does not affect the quality of the fruit.

## STRAWBERRY-PLANTS.

THERE is a very fine Strawberry, called "**KEEN'S SEED-LING**," it having been first raised, from seed, by a Mr. KEEN at Isleworth. This is deemed *the finest of all Strawberries*. The raiser has, very deservedly, made a considerable fortune by it. The plants sold, at first, for a *guinea each*; they soon fell to a crown; but, only three years ago, the *market-gardeners* bought them at a *shilling*

a *plant*. They are now pretty common; but, still there are great numbers of persons who have them not, and especially at a distance from London. Therefore, as I have abundance of these plants, any gentleman, who may have trees sent him, may, if he choose, have some of these fine Strawberry Plants, *put up and sent with the trees*.—I want to get nothing by them; and merely wish to oblige

the tree-planters; but, they cannot well cost me less than *half a crown a hundred*, tied and packed up and every thing; and this, therefore, is what I shall charge for them. It is said, that Mr. KEEN, who was little more than a day-labouring gardener, has made *twenty thousand pounds* by this plant, which he did not get, however, like a miscreant Jew, "merely by watching the turn of the market," but by *many many years* attentive sowing and raising of thousands of Strawberry plants from seed, and watching their bearing, to discover that, which, at last, he so deservedly found. This is a *large*

*high-coloured* strawberry; and is, I believe, the *greatest bearer*, and has the *finest flavour* of all the strawberries we know of. And it is, into the bargain, the best for forcing in hot-houses. For my own part, I like the *Hautbois* (that is, *high-stalked*), which most people do not; but, of all other strawberries, I have never seen any thing to equal the KEEN SEEDLING; and I hereby beg Mr. KEEN to accept my share of those public thanks which are his due. The reader will perceive that all nurserymen now have this strawberry, else I certainly would not sell the plants.

BESIDES THE ABOVE,

I have a fine sort of *HAUTBOIS*, and a Strawberry called the  
KEW-PINE.

## ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

IN my AMERICAN GARDENER, under the head, ASPARAGUS, I remarked how fine it was in America, and said I would try it here. I got some seed last year, and sowed it. The plants are very fine. They are fit to

go into beds directly; and I sell them at half a crown a hundred. My ground is *good*, to be sure; but I have never before seen plants like these at one year old. We certainly make too great a fuss about "as-

paragus beds." The Americans merely throw some sea-sand, or any sand, over their plants, once in a year or two; and never use any dung on the ground; and their crops are prodigious, though the frost goes four feet into the ground. I shall certainly try some in the Yankee style. I shall dig my ground deep, make it very rich, and plant my plants in rows about a foot apart, and cover them with four inches of earth. I cannot believe, that they really stand in need of more. Every one that goes to America admires the Asparagus, which grows in almost every garden, and, God knows, with very

little care; and I am sure, that their ground is not half so rich as ours. It seems to me an unnatural thing to cover the plants with so much earth. It must enfeeble them, and must deduct from the flavour of the shoot. The thing which we eat is bleached by the earth; and that must rob it of its natural taste.— These plants can be very conveniently sent to any distance. They do not easily receive injury, unless kept out of the ground a long while. If the ground be not ready for them, you have only to throw them down, and throw some earth upon them, till the ground be ready.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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## TO THE PEOPLE OF PRESTON.

*Kensington, 29th Nov. 1826.*

MY EXCELLENT FRIENDS,

My Petition against the return at the late election has been presented to the House of Commons. There are securities to be given that I will appear and prosecute the Petition before the Committee, and that I will pay such expenses as the law requires me to pay. These securities will be given in eight days from this day inclusive, the names of the parties having already been given in to the Speaker, agreeably to the law in such case. The Committee which is to try the question, will not sit, at the earliest, before the middle of the month of February; but, in the meanwhile I, or one of my

sons, will have the honour of waiting upon you, or, at least, of going to visit the town of Preston, in order to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of prosecuting the Petition. You may rest satisfied, that you will not be disappointed, in the confidence which I am sure you entertain, that I will discharge my duty upon this occasion, with unremitting industry and zeal. I will leave nothing undone that is in the power of any man to do in such a case; and, as I know that we have justice and clear law on our side; as I am sure that there is no conscientious man upon the face of the earth who will not say that my complaint is well founded, that the law was grossly violated at the late election; as I am quite sure

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of this, I will not doubt of the prayer of the Petition being granted; or, in other words, I will not doubt that the election will be set aside.

It is not my intention to publish the 5th Number of the *Poor Man's Friend*, until the 1st of January or 1st of February. There are to be six numbers in the whole. There may be seven. Whatever there are, I will have them, as heretofore, punctually delivered at your dwellings. I see, from the newspapers, that there is a new *reading-room* to be established in Preston, and that Wood, who promised you that he would beard Mr. Canning, is generously going to contribute a daily paper to the said reading-room, which is, I suppose, intended to convey to the town of Preston an account of those *beardings* which he intends to give Mr. Canning. To this reading-room, the people of Preston will never be admitted. It is to consist of the second or third degree of creatures that call themselves gentlefolks; and who, if the small paper-money Bill go into full effect, will look like any thing but gentlefolks before this day two years. You want no instruction from this reading-room. All that you want to learn now is, how to defeat those bands of harpies, commonly call-

ed attorneys; how to preserve your rights against them; and, this I trust you will know, and put in practice, too, *before the first day of next June*. At any rate, never again will they humbug you, bother you and abuse you by the means of *tallies*.

Though I shall not publish, until the time I have mentioned, the other Numbers of the "*Poor Man's Friend*," I shall in the meanwhile, address a Letter, or, perhaps, more than one, to you; and, I shall take care to have it conveyed to you in the same manner in which have been conveyed the four first Numbers of the "*Poor Man's Friend*." I see that the gentlefolks, as they call themselves, of Blackburn and other places, are meeting to petition for a repeal of the corn-laws. They are very right in so doing; but, if they had joined us radicals, even only last year, the corn-laws would have been repealed without their petitioning at all. It is for us to join all those who petition against the corn-laws. If the corn-laws be repealed, the landowners will demand a reduction of the taxes, and particularly of the malt-tax; and, if they do this, it will then be our duty to join the landowners.

I am,

Your faithful friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

## GREEK PIE.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion, and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God. Behold, therefore, I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain which thou hast made. Can thine heart endure, or can thine hands be strong, in the days that I shall deal with thee.—Ezekiel, chap. xxii. ver. 12, 13, 14.

THERE are several very important subjects before the public; but this subject is, perhaps, more full of *curiosity* than any other. It is, too, of importance, because, if we had decided in favour of the "*Chief Commissioner*," we should for ever have imposed silence on ourselves as to all malversation, connected with public affairs. The "*Commissioner*" made a bold stand, on Tuesday the 21st. He stood like a wall of brass. On Friday, however, he appears to have been a good deal *softened*, especially while Mr. Canning was reading him, *through the sides of poor Brogden*, a lecture on the necessity of the Members of that House being clear of all "*moral taint*." On Monday, the 27th, the "*Commissioner*" *rallied*; and, with face of adamant, complained of having been *misrepresented by the press*, and he, moreover, expressed his resolution, that *nothing* should put him down, or stop him, even if he stood alone! These are the struggles, the hysteric movements, of *desperation*. The Members of the House, a vast majority of whom dislike him, know, that they now have, as to this point, the public with them.

The *press* seems to have abandoned the *Commissioner* pretty completely. The *TOM TIT* of the week before last, though it had promised to defend the *Commissioner*, and though it is, in some measure, messed up with *BOWRING*, *JERRY BENTHAM*, little parson *FELLOWES* and the like of them, thought fit to say very little indeed, and that little principally about the death of *Bowring's sister*; as if the death of a man's sister, he being *Honorary Secretary* of the *Greek Committee*, could be any excuse for his getting his master, the *Chief Commissioner*, Hume, to bully the *Greek deputies* to lend him 5,000*l*. The *Morning Chronicle* (the only other paper in London that has attempted a defence of the *Commissioner*) has been silent ever since the appearance of the *Register's* first broad-side; it has been silent until Monday the 27th instant, when, like a beast of prey, that has taken shelter in a hole and curled itself up in silence as long as it heard the cry of the hounds, came creeping out again after putting its nose out and smelling about, to find if any assailant were near. Thus did it creep out on Monday; and the manner of its creeping is wonderfully curious. It was afraid to come out in its own name; like the wolf in the fable, that dressed himself in the sheep's skin, *Doctor Black* comes out with the *Leeds Mercury* wrapped round him! And, it is truly admirable to behold the craft which the *Doctor* employs in endeavouring to save some small part of the nails and hair of poor "*JOE*," without, at the same time, running any risk himself. I shall insert the whole of

the article, just as it stands here in the Chronicle of Monday last.

"That excellent Paper, *The Leeds Mercury*, has the following observations on the necessity of unsparing retrenchment; on the indisposition of the Members, who think that reductions ought to be made, either from indolence or timidity, to enter upon and prosecute the inquiries necessary to promote that object; and on the peculiar claims of Mr. HUME, on account of his devoting his energies to such inquiries, to the gratitude of the nation:

(*Extract from the Leeds Mercury.*)

The KING gives an assurance, that the estimates shall be framed with as much attention to economy as the public exigencies will allow. This is one of those promises which experience proves to mean nothing, and which will assuredly not be followed either by any reduction of the establishments, or any diminution of taxation. To this point Mr. Hume directed his principal attention. He wished that the House should pledge itself to enter upon an examination of all our establishments, with a view to make every possible reduction in them. This is at once the most necessary, the most distasteful, and the most arduous duty of a Legislator. The Ministers are, of course, opposed to a measure which would give them so much trouble, and which would reduce the amount of their emoluments, patronage, and influence. Their party resist it, both from attachment to their leaders, and for certain other and more substantial reasons; namely, that their emoluments might be curtailed, and the hopes they cherish for themselves and their friends destroyed, by public retrenchment. Many of those Members who think reductions ought to be made, are too indolent, and too little acquainted with facts, to enter

upon the inquiry; and others again are too timid to face the tremendous opposition that would be made at every step of the investigation, by the whole body of official men in the House. Yet in the present state of the country, in any and every circumstance, so long as our overwhelming debt continues, a rigorous and unsparing retrenchment, an incessant vigilance over all the acts of Ministers, is of the most pressing importance. To say nothing of the existing distress and misery amongst the trading and working classes, we think there is no man who can contemplate the probability of our being forced into war, with a debt like that now pressing upon us, and not feel the most lively apprehension for the consequences. It is indeed possible for men to shut their eyes altogether to such matters; but a man who keeps his eyes open, and will calmly consider the amount of our taxation and debt, together with our capability of bearing them, cannot but feel a serious alarm at the prospects of the country. A National Debt of more than eight hundred millions, which eleven years of peace have done almost nothing to diminish, is a frightful object of contemplation. Nor are there any honest or practicable means of diminishing it; but by retrenchment. Yet Ministers refuse to economise, and the main body of the House are too timid or too indolent to compel them. Under these circumstances we repeat what we have often said, that Mr. Hume is incomparably the most valuable Member of the Opposition; he is indefatigable, dauntless, not to be disgusted; he never shrinks from what he sees to be his duty, and to be requisite for the public interest, though he should stand alone in the contest.

"That excellent Paper, the '*Leeds Mercury*'! When did Dr. Black find it to be excellent before, I should be glad to know? This 'excellent' Paper is one of

the very basest in this whole kingdom. It is one of the basest of the blunderheaded and mercenary blackguards of the broad-sheet. Its proprietor is a stupid, money-loving and money-getting fellow; at the same time, a most conceited and most servile ass. I know no fellow that, altogether, so completely resembles, in character, Old Sutton, of the George Inn, at Andover. He is always hunting after the money; and, at the same time, always professing his love of freedom. Add to this, that it really does appear to be one of the most stupid of elms that ever crept about the wolds of Yorkshire. And this is Doctor Black's "excellent" Paper. The character of this Paper, and the sort of brains that the proprietor of it has, may be judged of by the assertion, that there are "no means of diminishing the debt but by *retrenchment*." The foolish creature does not appear to know any more about the matter than a slug or a worm. If they were to take away the whole of the army, if they were to do all that Mr. Hume has ever asked to be done; *if all were done to-morrow, which he has ever expressed a wish to have done, it would do nothing at all towards relieving the distresses of this country, and especially towards removing those dangers which are to be apprehended in case of war.* The men who talk thus, are either the greatest of hypocrites, or the greatest of fools; or, they are a mixture of both put together. Again, I repeat, that if all were done that Hume *has ever proposed to have done*, it would make no sensible change for the better: the infernal system of paper-money would still live:

there would still be Humes and Barings and Ellices and Bornings and Rothschilds: there would still be bands of monopolizing Jews, Quakers and Unitarians, and the country would continue to be covered with disgrace, and with poverty, as it now is: millions would still be half-starved, while these bands of monopolizers were rolling in luxury. Hume has never aimed at any thing but patching in that sort of way which would enable the THING still to exist in all its malignity. His manifest aim has been to enlist the grubbing, the mere money-loving part of the nation on his side; to make them believe that *he would take care of their money, if he were a Minister*; to make them believe that each of them would get more *for himself*, or, at least, save more money, if he were Minister. His endeavour has been to cause this numerous class, of mere money-lovers, to believe that he, if he were Minister, would manage the nation's affairs more cheaply; that he would carry on the present system at less expense than it is now carried on. This is what he has been aiming to make the people believe; and, with great numbers of persons of this description, he has succeeded. With men who desire to see the system changed; with men who want to see a real change, he has never had any popularity; and, though the class with whom he has been popular is a numerous and a pretty noisy class, they are, by their mere money-loving disposition, very little formidable to the borough-mongers, on whose side, in effect, they really are.

This BAINES, the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, is, in himself,

a pretty fair specimen of Hume's friends; and his "excellent Paper" is published for the use of just such persons as himself. It is possible, that, of this description of persons, some portion,—these, for instance, who care nothing about character,—may still endeavour to support Hume; but, the far greater part of them will say, that they would not like to trust their money with a man so very fond of money as the Commissioner appears to be. So that he will retain but a very small part of those who might pretty fairly be called his political friends. All other persons rejoice at his being exposed: the Ministerial people, because they get rid of a sturdy badgerer; and the Radicals, because they saw in him a deceptive friend. His utility was of that sort, that did not tend to produce good in the end: it tended to support the same system that is now going on: it tended to perpetuate the sufferings of the people of England: it was right to presume that he meant well; but, now that we have before us his conduct in the first post which he has filled as a post of trust, we are bound to believe that he did not mean well; and that it was his own self that he was wishing to serve all the while, and that he would serve, let the consequences to the public be what they might.

But, the *Morning Chronicle* has a set of remarks of its own upon this article of the huckster, BAINES of Leeds. These remarks I shall insert, and comment upon them as I go along: "We believe," says Doctor Black, "that our intelligent cotemporary, in paying this tribute to the merits of Mr. Hume, expresses the

"sense of the great body of the people of England. If ever there was an upright and disinterested man in Parliament, it is Mr. Hume. He has no object in view but the public benefit. His ambition is an honest ambition—that of doing good to his countrymen; and though his persevering efforts have provoked a host of enemies, who have never ceased loading him with abuse, the purity of his motives has never even been questioned. *Independent in fortune*, he seeks nothing from the public, either for himself or any of his family. He is entangled by no needy or profuse connexions, for the sake of whom many a member feels himself under the necessity of preserving silence, when abuses are attacked. He pursues, uniformly, the even tenor of his way, without looking either to the right or the left. This has long been seen by the public; and hence the extraordinary confidence reposed in him."

So much the worse, if he be independent in fortune. So much the worse if he be entangled by no needy or profuse relations. Had he been a poor man; had he been pressed by the wants of brethren or children, there would have been some excuse for him. Now there is none. It is mere love of money, that actuated him in his bullyings and threatenings of the Greek deputies, and, as to the "confidence reposed in him by the public," never has there been such confidence. Hundreds and thousands of times has the question been put: "What the devil can this Scotchman be driving after?" I myself have

heard this question put, I am certain, above a thousand times, and in all parts of the country. I have, hundreds of times, been asked myself, what I thought *he was aiming at!* My answer has always been, that I could not tell; that he aimed at supporting the present system; but that, whether he did it from folly or from knavery, it was impossible for me to say.

"These observations have been drawn from us, at this time, by the strange conduct pursued with respect to Mr. Hume, by a part of the Press, from which other things might have been expected. The Ministerial Papers, in availing themselves of every possible means of attacking a man, who is incessantly employed in detecting and exposing abuses, are only labouring in their vocation. They do what it is expected they should do. They thought they discovered, in the circumstances under which Mr. Hume parted with his Greek Scrip, at a loss, afterwards made good to him by those through whose misconduct he was forced to incur the loss, the means of wounding him, and they eagerly availed themselves of the means. But why should that portion of the Press, which professes to espouse the interests of the public, seek to impair the *utility of Mr. Hume?*"

As far as I am concerned, this *utility*, as it is called, does not amount to much; but, if I had thought him the most useful man in the world; if I had thought him capable of rescuing the country from all its miseries and all its dangers, so much the more just my anger against him; for, he has himself destroyed his utility; he has made it impossible for any one to support him without giving, by that very act, a sanction to all those speculations, all those mis-

applications of the public money; the detection and exposure of which were the things for which Hume was useful, if useful at all. How could I, if I had kept silence with regard to this conduct of Hume; how could I have reflected on my attack upon Pitt, in 1805, without feeling that I was acting the part of an unjust and base man? The whole nation, with almost unanimous voice, cried out against the conduct of Pitt, in the case of Boyd and Benfield's loan; and yet, the conduct of Pitt was not a thousandth part so shameful as that of Hume, in the case of Bowring and the Greek deputies. The nation reasons thus upon the subject: if a man will go such lengths for the sake of 1,354l.; if a man will abuse his trust in such a case as this, for such a sum, when he had plenty, and when all the arguments of ambition and glory were pleading against this act of extortion, what (good God!) would he, not do, if he were sitting surrounded up to his eyes with the bags of John Bull's Exchequer? This is the way in which the nation reasons, and Mr. Hume may employ as much brass, as much adamant and as many bull-hides as he pleases, but, he will never be listened to again. He may state abuses; he may show how public money has been wasted; but the answer to him, which will press in the mind of every man of sense will be this: "Very true; it is a waste of the public money; you are very right so far; but (by heavens!), it is better to be thus wasted, than to be pocketed by the man who told the Greek deputies that, unless they lent his secret-keeper 5,000l. of their public

"money, that was the last advice "they should receive from him!" This is the answer which every man will give to his statements. This is the answer which he will constantly receive as long as he shall continue to make his complaints of the waste of public money. He may put on his adamantine face as often as he pleases; he may threaten to go on if he go alone. His brother sawneys, with Doctor Black at their head, may beg the people of England to believe that, though not free from the frailties of human nature, he is amongst the purest of patriots. They may all say or do what they please; but, unless he come forward and prove his own acknowledgments to be false; unless he bring more credible witnesses than himself to prove that he has been a liar in describing his own conduct: unless he can do this, he never will be trusted by the people of England.

"Even allowing, for the sake of argument, that in receiving back from the Greek deputies the loss which he had incurred (the general opinion is, that his conduct was perfectly correct), he was unduly biassed in his judgment in favour of his own claims, *is human nature*, as it exhibits itself in Britain, so pure and faultless, that Mr. Hume ought to be an object of general abhorrence?"

Let me stop here, for a moment (before I finish the quotation), to ask how it happens that this "*loss*" is no longer attributed to any **FORCE** imposed upon Hume by the Greek deputies. I beg my readers to observe this well. They will remember that his only excuse for demanding of the Greek deputies to take back his stock at par was, that they had forced him

to sell it by writing a certain letter to Sir Francis Burdett. The poor deputies never expected that Burdett would show their private letter to Hume; but, at any rate, they denied, most positively, that that letter contained any imputation whatever against Hume. As the contents of that letter was the sole pretence for demanding of the Greek deputies to take the stock at par, I said, *why not produce this letter?* You produce every thing but this letter; and this letter is the very thing which you ought to produce. The Tom TIT, in remarking upon this demand of mine, said that the reason why Mr. Hume did not produce the letter of the deputies to Burdett was, that Burdett was *abroad!* The Tom TIT does not appear to have been informed, that Burdett was just coming home. Here he is, however. Here he has been for ten days. Where is the letter, then? It surely cannot be pretended, that it is a breach of confidence to publish the letter, after the person that it was written to had showed it to Hume, and after it had been made use of in the way in which it has. *Why, then, have we not this letter?* Again I beg my readers to observe, that Hume bought the scrip at 59*l.* a bond; that he took all the risk of a rise; that the bonds fell from 59*l.* to 43*l.*; that he then demanded of the Greek deputies to take back his bonds, for account of their Government, at 1,600*l.* more than they would sell for in the market; that he finally worried them and bullied them and threatened them until they did this, till they thus consented to rob the Greek Government or the English bondholders and to put the money into

his pocket: I beg my readers to remember these things; to remember, also, that his only excuse, his only pretence, his only dirty shuffle for making this demand upon the poor deputies was, that they had written a letter to Burdett, containing imputations against him; I beg of my readers to remember this, and to remember that the deputies denied casting any such imputations in that letter; I beg them to remember this, and then to mark well that this letter to Burdett has not been published by Hume, though Burdett is now in the country! Where then, is the man so base, so stupidly impudent as to believe that Hume was actuated by any other motive than that of getting into his pocket the 1,600*l.*, which was to be taken, observe, which was to be thus unjustly taken out of that loan of the funds of which he had been appointed a guardian!—But, let us proceed with our quotation:

“In a House in which Members allow that the most unblushing iniquity was practised in Committees above stairs, in a country in which Jobbing is so universal that the *Magistracy openly sell themselves to Brewers*, and allow themselves to be treated by Brewers on licensing days, the iniquity of Mr. Hume stinks in the nostrils!—Such is the heinousness of his crime, that, though he is purely disinterested in his labours for the public—though he is universally acknowledged to be the most useful man in Parliament, and the only man who can and will prosecute the inquiries necessary to obtain retrenchment, we would rather there should be no economy than that such a person should be instrumental in effecting it.”

When you detect a Scotchman in any act of infamy, he always

begins to recriminate; and, if he can find nobody so wicked as himself: if he can find no scoundrel or set of scoundrels upon the face of the earth, whose example he can; with any degree of decency, plead in his defence, he then falls upon HUMAN NATURE herself: cries aloud against the frailties of human nature; or, in other words, accuses God of having made men to be so bad, and himself amongst the rest! Detect a Scotch villain, and let him be a conspicuous villain; and every thorough-paced knave that has crossed the Tweed, will swear that all men are villains, and that God made them to be damned. Thus you see Doctor Black pitches on upon *members of Parliament*, upon *justices of the peace*, upon *brewers*, upon *every body*, upon *human nature*; and, he finally asks, “why, then, Mr. Hume should stink in the nostrils?” Whether Doctor Black be justified in asserting that the English justices of the peace openly sell themselves to brewers; whether these magistrates do get victuals and drink from the brewers on their licensing days; whether these things be true, is more than I can say; but, if they be true, in what way do they justify the breach of trust and extortion acknowledged in the publications of Mr. Hume? If that which he himself has stated be true, and if the letter be authentic which Bowring has published under his name, he has made use of his powers as a Commissioner to extort money from the Greeks: and, how is this act to be washed away by any of the practices of the English justices of the peace and English brewers? Besides, if the



nation looked up to Mr. Hume at all, they looked upon him as a man worthy of *public trust*, in cases where he would not be amenable to any law; in cases where nothing but honour could intervene between him and the grasping of millions of the public money. Then, again, he appeared before us as a "*patriot*" by name; as a professor of liberty; as a man devoted to her cause; as a man so much bent upon furthering the cause of freedom, that that was his principal consideration. Our answer to the *Chronicle*, therefore, would be something like that of an old royalist judge (whose name was DU RIVAGE), at Cape Francois, at the beginning of the French revolution, when some "*patriots*," who had been detected in thieving, and had received an extraordinarily severe sentence at his hands, complained that their sentence was more severe than that which *he had formerly inflicted* for such offences: "*oui*," said he "*c'est vrai; mais, je ne pardonne pas si facilement aux patriotes, qui volent.*"—"Yes, that is true; but I do not so easily pardon *patriots* when they steal." It is very curious to observe what wonderful pains are taken here to prove that we are a *bad people*; a set of wicked devils altogether: we have found out a Scotchman: we have detected one sham patriot; and we are, therefore, to conclude, merely because this man is a *Scotchman*, that all the rest of the world are villains! Faith, it is a little too late in the day to make us swallow this.

Dr. BLACK having thus brought the stupid and time-serving LEEDS MERCURY to his aid, resorts, the next day, (today, Tuesday, 29th

November,) to another of his country friends, the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN; the proprietor and conductor of which is one JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR, who, as my readers may remember, was the *man-of-honour-man* of the courageous young OTTIWELL WOOD, when the latter was in the *duelling way*, at Preston; and when the dry-nurse, DR. CROMPTON, first informed against young Ottiwell; next got him bound over; and, next, became his bail! This TAYLOR has written in favour of "the Commissioner." There! says Doctor Black, here we have another most pure, most impartial, most disinterested public instructor on the side of Mr. Hume! Very well, then. We will now leave the character of this *court-of-honour* man for a while, and take this whole article of the *Chronicle*, and go through it piece by piece; for, I do not mean that we shall, for this once, be bullied out of our senses by this Scotch impudence. Leaving, then, this JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR, for the present, let us proceed with the article of the *Chronicle*.

"Mr. Hume alluded last night in the House, to the malice and inveterate rancour with which he had been pursued by a portion of the Press. Our contemporary, *The Globe*, remarked at the commencement of this persecution, that though Mr. Hume was clearly entitled to recover from the Greek deputies the loss which their misconduct had caused him, yet it would have been better, perhaps, to put up with the loss, as the greater the services of any man to the public, the greater were its expectations from him; and the more it was disposed to resent any part of his conduct, which might fall short of these expectations. These observations of our contemporary display

no slight knowledge of the springs of human action. A man must have been a very negligent observer, who has not frequently seen, in ordinary life, that a series of services and kind actions performed by one man to another, leads the party benefitted only to rise in his expectations from the same quarter; and the refusal to indulge these expectations is not only supposed to justify the ceasing to entertain grateful feelings, but to justify feelings of resentment. We must take human nature as it is; and as the tiger has, for the wisest purposes, received its untameable ferocity from the same source which has given to the dog the fidelity that leads him to lick the hand that beats him to the earth, *we must suppose that the disposition to ingratitude, which seems so general in mankind, is equally in the scheme of Providence.*"

This is pretty prattle for you! The "*scheme of Providence!*" Impudent Caledonian quack! What, then, he would have the world believe, that *God has made us ungrateful in our nature*, because we abhor, and express our abhorrence of, breach of trust and most unconscionable greediness in a Scotchman!

"Men may deceive themselves with the idea, that in dedicating their days and their nights to the good of their fellow-creatures, they will live for ever in their grateful recollections. On the contrary, the vision of those so benefitted, will be only the more sharpened to discover imperfections, and were it only for the love of vanity, they will pass over the misdeeds of real enemies to fasten on the toibles of friends. Whoever calculates on any other reward for his services to his fellow-creatures than the approbation of a good conscience, and the inward satisfaction which the conscientious discharge of duty always gives, will assuredly experience disappointment."

He says the contrary of this presently; but let us hear him a little further.

"So much in part explanation of the eagerness in several quarters to fasten on Mr. Hume, when it was discovered that the man, who has laboured as no man ever before laboured for the public, *denying himself all the ordinary enjoyments and recreations of life*—who, in the Greek Committee, according to what we have heard from its members, did himself, with very little assistance from others, *conduct the whole business of it*, received payment of what *he considered a just demand* (if he had not considered the demand just, would he have openly spoken to all his friends respecting it?), and did not in addition to the labouring more than others indulge also in greater liberality."

If Hume did the whole business of this committee himself, then he had all the *real power*; yes, and that the unfortunate deputies well knew, or they never would have yielded to his most unreasonable, unjust, and impudent demands! Yes, he got all the power into his own grasp: he was the Committee, in himself, and, remember, having this power over the poor deputies, and, indeed, over the Greek cause, he threatens the deputies with a total abandonment, unless they lend 5,000*l.* of their public money to accommodate Bowring, his secret-keeper. Observe, too, that when I called Hume the Chief Commissioner, the TON TIT answered and said, "*chee, wee!*" that is to say, being interpreted, "*you lie!*" and, then he went on to say that Mr. Hume was no more Chief Commissioner than any of the rest; that he had merely to act along with others, and that he took no leading part in the business; so

that they blow hot and cold, as it suits them.

As to Mr. Hume's denying himself all the ordinary "enjoyments and recreations of life," and that, too, purely for the public good: this is not impudence: it is below impudence: it is nasty, Scotch balderdash, and will not, I would pledge my life, impose upon one single soul in all England. Observe, that the Chronicle, with all its anxiety to get the dirt, the thick of the dirt, scraped off brother Sawney, dares not distinctly repeat the assertion, that Hume's demand upon the deputies, to give him the 1,600*l.* of their Government's money; the Chronicle dares not say that this demand was just; but, it here slips in a parenthesis, after saying that Mr. Hume *considered* the demand just; and then, in the parenthesis, Doctor Black slips in this question: "If he had not considered the demand just, *would he have openly spoken to all his friends respecting it?*" All his friends! what, friend Bowring, I suppose, and friend Ellice; and friend John Smith, perhaps, not forgetting friends Burdett and Hobhouse! No proof have we, that he spoke to any body about it, except Ellice and Bowring; but, on the contrary, he himself informs us that he took the scrip away from Mr. Kinnauld, his own banker, trotted off into the city with it in his own pocket, and there lodged it with the agents of the Greek deputies, for them to carry on the transaction unknown to Mr. Kinnauld. Pray, reader, mark the scandalous duplicity of this man: he tells Kinnauld that he will sell his scrip; he tells this his own banker, that he is going to take the scrip into the city to have it sold;

but he does not tell Mr. Kinnauld that he means the Greek deputies to take it back at par, and to give him 1,600*l.* out of the money of the English bond-holders. Nay, Hume himself says, in his letter addressed to the Editor of the Times newspaper (who, by the bye, has brought the haughty Scotchman upon his knees), he says expressly, that, when he told Mr. Kinnauld, that he would take his bonds away and sell them, Mr. KINNAULD ADVISED HIM NOT TO DO IT; so that, be it how it might; whether he told Mr. Kinnauld of his par project or not, he has nothing to boast of from Mr. Kinnauld, but his decided disapprobation. Where then are all those friends to whom he talked so familiarly of his intentions? It is a falsehood, that is all; and this falsehood only tends to heap fresh coals on the back of this delinquent.

It is quite laughable to see the admiration, which has, all at once, seized the soul of Doctor Black, relative to *country newspapers*, which newspapers have, until this very moment, been the constant object of the Doctor's criticism and satire. He has called them the slave of the justices of the peace; he has called them by every name expressive of mercenary meanness and corruption: it is not ten days ago, that he accused them all in a lump, of being in such a state of dependence upon the magistracy, that they could be ruined and utterly put down at any moment, if the magistrates and parsons chose to withdraw their support from them. But NOW! Now that two or three of them (and for reasons that we shall presently see) endeavoured to prop up this trafficking

and chaffering Scotch Greek Commissioner; NOW this same Doctor Black has discovered that these papers are the finest, most independent things in the world; that the London papers are nothing at all, compared to them; and that we ought to appeal to them from the judgment of the London papers; and reverse our judgment, if we have formed a judgment, contrary to what these country sages say. With these remarks I proceed to insert what the Doctor says upon this subject, and what he quotes from his new friend and supporter, JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR, of the *Manchester Guardian*, whom we shall presently find a commissioner himself, and, in that character, *he himself receiving public money*: but, let us proceed with Doctor Black.

“But the rancour with which Mr. Hume has, in some cases, been pursued, exceeds the ordinary measure of ingratitude, and has produced a reaction in favour of that gentleman. The provincial papers more particularly, which are out of the reach of the *petty jealousies and hostile feelings*, which spring up from various causes among neighbours, begin to express themselves in very indignant terms at the treatment which he has ultimately received. We yesterday quoted a well-written passage from a newspaper of great influence in Yorkshire. The following quotation from the *Manchester Guardian*, a Journal possessing also great influence in another important district, shows that the same feeling exists there:—

“Mr. HUME (says the Journal in question, alluding to his speech on the Address), who, as usual, was at his post, in spite of the discreditable efforts which knavery and faction have been making to drive him from it, adverted strongly to a fact which cannot be too much impressed upon the public

mind, viz., that notwithstanding the Address from the House of Commons in June, 1821, for retrenchment and economy, the Estimates for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance have, ever since 1822, been gradually and largely increasing.”

Here, then, we are called upon to give up the use of our own senses, in consequence of the opinion of this John Edward Taylor, who tells us that it is nothing but *knavery or faction* that have attributed misconduct to Mr. Hume; that we are all wrong here in London, and that, if Mr. Hume should leave off making his motions, and laying his arithmetic before us at our enormous expense, we shall all be totally ruined. But, then, who is this same JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR? Why, in the first place, he is the man-of-honour man, who negotiated for Wood at Preston. He appears to have been his wet nurse, and Dr. CROMPTON was his dry nurse. But, beside this, he is a *commissioner*! O la! a commissioner is a great man, and has the disposal of public money, sometimes. Thus it has been with this TAYLOR. He was, last year, a street commissioner for the town of Manchester. On Monday the 13th of November, 1826, there was a meeting at Manchester of the rate-payers of that town, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of these commissioners; and, from what passed upon that occasion, the reader will be able to judge of the sort of person that the *Morning Chronicle* would have us listen to with respect to our judgment on Hume. Mr. WHITWORTH brought forward at this meeting, a charge against this TAYLOR, for having accepted from the commissioners (of whom he

himself was one) 250*l.* for removing from one printing-office to another. Mr. Whitworth went into a statement, the whole of which the reader shall see by-and-by; and, at last, the parties came to high words. Mr. Whitworth stated that TAYLOR, before he removed from his old office, had said, *that he did not intend to receive any compensation from the public*, though this same TAYLOR, in a paragraph just then published by him, had said that he never had made any such declaration. Mr. Whitworth here turned to TAYLOR, who sat immediately behind him, and said, "Sir, when you penned that paragraph you told *a most abominable falsehood*"—Here TAYLOR, starting up, answered, "*You are a liar, Sir!*"—Mr. Whitworth answered, "You are one! what I have said can be proved by others. I heard you, and Mr. Clarke heard you." Upon this, Mr. CLARKE rose and said, "Before you, Gentlemen, and before God, I solemnly declare that I heard Mr. TAYLOR say, he would not take any compensation. He leaned across the green table, and I heard him distinctly say so." After this, the dispute was got rid of by a motion for auditing the accounts. I will do nothing unfair, even towards this TAYLOR, whom I look upon as one of the basest newspaper hacks in England. I will insert an account of the whole of the proceedings at this Meeting, and will let even this TAYLOR speak for himself. It is, indeed, a most contemptible creature; but, he has been brought forward by the *Morning Chronicle* as a voucher for the character of

Hume; as an impartial judge; as a great authority in this case; and therefore, even if he were a chimney-sweep, he would be worth exhibiting to the scrutinizing view of my readers. Here is a fellow, who, when accused of having stated a falsehood in print, calls out to the accuser, "*You are a liar!*" and, has the lie immediately fixed upon himself by the solemn declaration of a third person; and, observe, never attempts to contradict that third person. This is a pretty sort of man-of-honour man; this is a pretty sort of fellow to guide the judgment of all the writers in London. No matter as to the fifty pounds more or fifty pounds less: he, being a Street Commissioner, votes 250*l.* of the public money into his own pocket; he is accused of this at a public meeting; a motion is made to censure him for it, the motion is got rid of by one of his friends, not by proposing a negative, but by moving, as an amendment, to pass to other business; he is accused of having published a falsehood in his pages, respecting this transaction; he answers by calling out liar on the accuser; a third party confirms the statement of that accuser; the fellow, TAYLOR, makes no attempt to contradict this third party; he, TAYLOR, like HUME, says, that if he have got too much, he will give some of the money up: here are these facts; what truth there is in them, let the reader judge; but, must not the Sawneys be hard pushed, when they resort to the opinions of this TAYLOR, this Street Commissioner of Manchester; when they resort to such a source to procure a little white-wash. For my part,

I so despise this Taylor, that it is with great reluctance that I can bring myself to name him at all; but, he certainly is worth naming upon this occasion, for the sake of the curiosity of the thing; and, as it were, for the purpose of making the thing doubly curious, BAINES, of Leeds (before mentioned), is a great crony of this same Taylor, and is, by Taylor, mentioned as a person under whose advice he had acted, in a part, at least, of these Street Commissioner transactions; and, it is beyond measure curious, that Taylor tells the meeting, that Baines had advised him to endeavour to make both ends meet, by *selling a little quack medicine along with his newspaper!* Aye, doubtless, as being of the same quality and nature. So, here we have BAINES and TAYLOR, the *Morning Chronicle's* two country cousins, brought close together, one a Street Commissioner, voting 250*l.* of public money into his own pocket, and, as some of his neighbours say, unjustly; and the other advising him to sell a little quack medicine along with his newspaper, in order to make both ends meet in these hard times!

Now, then, leaving the Chronicle in the unenvied possession of the friendship and affection of its two country cousins, leaving Doctor Black to make the best he can of the authority of his two friends, Taylor and Baines, and leaving Mr. Hume to comfort himself by reflecting on the immense mass of popularity which Baines and his brother Commissioner, Taylor, can procure him and preserve for him, let us proceed to the conclusion of the article before us.

"We have elsewhere given a Correspondence between Mr. Hume and the Editor of The Times, which may account for the peculiar acrimony with which that Journal has thought proper to pursue him. With strange inconsistency, it endeavours to drive from his post the man whom it, in the same breath, designates as the most useful Member of Parliament. Verily, the number of laborious Members in the House, is not so great that we can afford to dispense so easily with the services of the most useful Member of Parliament."

So, here is an attempt to make the public believe that Mr. Hume has done nothing wrong; that it was quite right to take the 1,600*l.* out of the pockets of the Greek Government, or of the English bondholders; that nothing dishonourable has been done; and that all this hostility to poor Mr. Hume has arisen from *private pique*. It does appear that there was, a year ago, a sort of quarrel between HUME and ANNA BAODIE. Anna had published an article, which Hume did not like: he demanded of her to give up the author; and he made the demand in a most insolent manner. Anna refused to give up the author, but she did it in a much milder manner than he merited. He wrote again, and demanded the surrender of the name of the author. Anna did not answer his letter; and there the matter dropped. This was in December last, at which time, the Commissioner seems to have regarded himself as a personage whom nobody dared to resist. He had had an invitation to a public dinner at Edinburgh, in the month of November 1825. Just before the dinner took place, an article appeared, in the *Times* newspaper, dated Glasgow,

November the 8th, and sighed, "*A hater of humbug.*" Upon this, Hume wrote a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, desiring him to send him the name of the writer, and desiring him, also, not to lend himself, on any future occasion, to give currency to anonymous abuse of him. The style and tone of this letter clearly shows that the writer looked upon himself as having so completely humbugged the people, as to be able to set every thing at defiance. I do not know that Anna Brodie was not intimidated by his menacing attitude. His letter to her was somewhat like his threatening letter to the Greek deputies. I do believe that she was frightened by him; that she was afraid to attack him openly; that she felt that he had wriggled himself into the stupid heads of her readers in particular; that she was convinced, in short, that openly attacking him, would take away part of her profits. This, I verily believe, was the state of Anna's mind with regard to him. Therefore, when she had caught him, when she had got a hole in his coat, who can wonder that she should have torn away? And, in fact, who could, with justice, blame her? In the play of the Hypocrite, the parties who perceive his hypocrisy, who perceive how he cheats the silly master of the family, find themselves compelled, from the silliness of that master, and from the infatuation in which he is with regard to the hypocrite, to seem to take part with the hypocrite, or, at the least, to hold their tongues; but, when the silly master of the family has, at last, discovered the roguery of the hypocrite, out they all come, fall on upon him with their re-

proaches, and tell a hundred things which the master had never heard of before. There is nothing wrong in the conduct of such persons; and, above all things, there is no proof in this their conduct, nor is there any presumption of the innocence of the party accused. They may have acted the part of cowards, of selfish cowards, as Anna Brodie has here done; but their cowardice is no proof nor is it the smallest presumption in favour of his innocence.

However, there are others besides Anna Brodie. There is myself, for instance. I defy Mr. Hume, and all the private letter publishers in England, to produce any letter of mine, or to cite or repeat any conversation of mine, containing an expression of private discontent at the conduct of Mr. Hume. He has always been very civil and even very attentive to me. I have never asked him any thing that he refused me. He has always been ready to do any thing that I have asked him to do. It is true that I never have asked him to do any thing which he ought, as a Member of Parliament, to have refused to do; but, at any rate, I have no ground whatever of private dissatisfaction at the conduct of Mr. Hume. I defy Doctor Black, therefore, to find the shadow of a pretence of this kind as relating to me. The truth is, that the destruction of Mr. Hume is the work of his own hands. He has compelled me to write against him: he left me no choice: I had to write against him or to lose my own character with my readers.

There is one more paragraph that we have to notice, which I really do think exceeds, in point

of curiosity, any thing that ever was published in this world.

"Mr. Hume has never said to the public, *I am a man of more virtue than my neighbours.* He never called on the public to *repose confidence in him.* The principle he has put forth is this: so long as *human nature is constituted as it is*, we ought to be on our guard against sinister interests. He has said that *all public men ought to be watched*; but he has never said, if I were a public man, *it would not be necessary to watch me.* He asks for *no trust*; he does not say, if you give me such and such powers, I shall be enabled to render certain services. But he, at once, sets himself to work, with such instruments as he has within his reach; and his services establish his claims to support. He says, support me only as you find me useful. He will be supported; he will be useful; for the qualifications and determination he possesses are of that nature that *they cannot be dispensed with.*"

Yes, he did, in fact, and by deeds and signs and appearances, tell the people that he had more virtue than his neighbours: he did call upon them to repose confidence in him: he never told them that human nature was an infernal thing, and that he himself stood in need of watching; he did call upon them to put trust in him; he did hold himself forth as a man fitter to be intrusted with the public money than the present Ministers are. Every motion that he made, every statement that came from him, said this to the nation; and, he only unsays it, or it is unsaid for him, only at the moment when it is no longer of any use to say it. As to the fact of his still being trusted; as to the fact of his still possessing the confidence of the people; and, as to his services being indispensable to the nation,

regard them, reader, I pray you, excuse them as the *ravings* of Doctor Black. The people have been robbed most unmercifully by these divers sets of directors, commissioners and speculating devils of one sort and another. Thousands upon thousands of families are now going to the work-house, in consequence of the operations of these hardened cheats. It is impossible for any man of sense not to see that the conduct of Hume, Ellice, Bowring, and all that tribe, has had a direct tendency to ruin the misled and unfortunate bond-holders; in two words, to rob the Greeks of their blood and the English of their money. It is impossible for any honest man; nay, for any man who has any thing of compassion in his nature, not to feel indignant at the conduct of Hume. Look at him, reader: first, he is one of the Greek committee, who suggest to the Greeks the making of a loan in England; next, he, as one of the same committee, assists to appoint himself to be a Commissioner for watching over the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan. And he sticks up his name at the head of the lenders of the money, in order to induce others to lend their money; next behold him making use of his power as a Commissioner to compel the Greeks to give him 1,600*l.* more than was his due, out of that very loan; and behold him, also, threatening to abandon the cause altogether, if the deputies refuse to lend 5,000*l.* of the public money as an accommodation to Bowring, his secretary. Look at him, as thus exhibited by himself; and, if you would trust him with public power, you have either been a plunderer yourself, or you would

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be if you could. The people of England are, in general, not plunderers themselves, nor would they be so if they could. "Human nature" is not quite so infernal a thing as Doctor Black would now have us believe it to be. There are, yet, some honest men left in England; whatever may be the case with regard to Scotland; and, whatever Doctor Black may say, however boldly he may talk about Hume's being supported in future; how frequently soever he may put forth the stupid, the doltish assertion that *his qualifications are of a nature that cannot be dispensed with*, he may be assured that Hume would, by the people of England, be no more trusted in the King's exchequer than a broad-shouldered Irishman would be trusted in the harem of the Grand Turk's seraglio.

I am very happy to perceive that there is some prospect of all these bands of commissioners and directors being brought to something like an account for their conduct. The reader knows that Mr. WATHEMAN has not always acted in a way to receive my applause; but, I do most heartily applaud his present undertaking; and I do most anxiously hope, or, rather, perhaps, I should say, *wish*, that he will not suffer any one to tickle his vanity, and, by taking him on that weak side, make him give up the honest pursuit which he has now undertaken. He has given notice, or, at least, declared his intention to give regular notice of a motion which will bring out before the public all the Members of Parliament, at any rate, who have had a hand in these ruin-creating concerns. The gaols have been filled,

the workhouses peopled, the mad-houses, the grave, have been crammed by the miseries inflicted by those scandalous jobbers; and I repeat that, if Mr. WATHEMAN discharge his duty resolutely, without leaning to the one side or the other, without being induced to spare men on account of what the villains call their *politics*; if he suffer no party, nothing of faction, to turn him aside, if he go right on, he will not only secure himself a seat in Parliament for his life-time, but he will secure to himself that which is of much greater value, a seat in the esteem of all good men. He has been listened to with great attention in the House. Honesty and sincerity and truth, notorious truth, fear no coughing down. The public are looking with anxiety to this question. If these monstrous vermin escape with impunity, we may adopt the Scotch maxims at once, and allow that every man has a right to get what he can, and how he can. It is really honourable to the House of Commons, that they have received Mr. WATHEMAN with such attention upon this occasion, and it is scarcely less honourable to them that they have received the Commissioner in a different sort of way. It was truly good to see, on Tuesday evening last, the countenances of the commissioners and so forth, while Mr. WATHEMAN was calling for vengeance on the jobbers whom he had more particularly in his eye. How he rides, now, over the Humes and the Burdetts and all those who have had a hand, more or less, in these affairs. *They did not cheer him, I will warrant you; and, unless he have a mind to get put aside once more, and that,*

perhaps, for ever, he will do his duty straight forwardly, and not be wheedled from it by names, by titles, or by acres of land. Let him push on, let him propose to punish the vile jobbers and robbers now, according to the precedent in the case of the South-sea bubble; let him do that, and he will merit greater gratitude for this one act, than Hume would have merited, even if he had actually brought about all that he ever professed to wish to bring about. There is a great advantage in having *clean hands*. Mr. WAITHMAN has lived in a very dirty place. It was next to impossible to live there without taking up some dirt. He was Lord Mayor during the height of the bubbling. Unquestionably he might, without the smallest trouble in the world, have put a hundred thousand pounds or two of the deluded people's money into his pocket. Every body that knows any thing of the matter must know this. His was an opportunity above that of all other men. He did not avail himself of it to enrich himself. He came out of his office no richer than he went into it; and, who would not rather be Mr. WAITHMAN, without any profit at all, than one of these scoundrel jobbers, with half a million in his pocket. Mr. Waithman comes before the public with singular good grace, the accuser of these monsters; as a member for the city of London, it is his duty to do it; that being the grand scene of the roguery, and it now being the grand scene of the consequent misery. It is his duty as a member of Parliament, generally; but it is particularly his duty as a member for the city of

London. I trust that his three colleagues will give him their hearty support, at any rate; and, if they do not, they will lose, in public estimation, as much as he will gain: they will only make themselves weaker and make him stronger on the theatre of their common rivalry. The whole nation is indignant that these robberies should escape with impunity: in every circle of ten or twelve families, there is some one who has been ruined, or, at least, robbed, by these horrible jobbers. The whole nation cries aloud for justice on them; and, if no justice be done on them; if they be allowed still to keep their seats and their ill-gotten gains, there is an end, at once, to every thing like law and justice; to rob on the highway will become an act meritorious rather than criminal; and to hang a robber of any description will be murder. This, assuredly, is not going to be. The laws, the usages of the country, the morals of men, every thing is not going to sleep, in order that these extortioning ruffians may escape with impunity.

As to Doctor Black and Mr. Hume, they will have enough to do in *educating* the youth of London. They are both members of the "COUNCIL" of the London University, and they are brother councillors along with Mr. BROUGHAM, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, FRANCIS PLACE (tailor of Charing Cross, and chief of the Rump committee), Lord LANSDOWN, the Duke of NORFOLK and PETER MACCULLOCH. It must be a fine university where *Joseph Hume* and *Francis Place* are members of the "council"! However, for *Joseph Hume* to *amuse himself*

in this way, will, at any rate, be productive of no actual mischief; for, the fools that would go to his school, would be much too stupid by nature ever to be worth any thing, go to whatever school they might. It was intended, that Joseph Hume's department should be that of political arithmetic; the recent discoveries have induced the council to change their intention, and to confide to him the more important department of morals, or, rather, of *political morality*. Doubtless, there will be abundance of scholars to go to this school!

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### ANNA BRODIE.

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It was easy to imagine that the wrath of Anna would follow the publication of the correspondence about "the Hater of Humbug" above mentioned. She has fallen upon the poor Commissioner just in the manner that one would naturally expect. She has given him a scolding that will tingle in his ears to the last hour of his life. At every step, this man's conduct becomes more and more foolish. His miserable defence was foolish enough; his offer to refund was still more foolish; again rising in folly was his attempt to brazen the thing out; but, the foolishest step of all was, his publication of this correspondence, with a view to show that the press, through which he had been detected and exposed, had been animated by private resentment and an old grudge. Anna exposes this in a manner most complete; and, thus he has heaped fresh coals upon his own back, and rendered re-

storation of character, as far as relates to his public capacity, utterly impossible. I here insert Anna's scolding. And all I shall say further about the matter is, that if he survive this he is immortal; he is real pure brass and adamant. I will not say of Anna, that she is, like JAEL the wife of HEBER, the Kenite, "blessed amongst women," for that would be profane; but seeing that she wears the breeches "notwithstanding her coverture," I will boldly assert that she is blessed amongst men; for, she has taken her long nail and her hammer and driven it through the adamant head of this Scotchman, ten times as hard and as thick as that of the Philistine; and here he lies, pinned to the ground for ever.

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"We were greatly surprised on seeing in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, three letters published, which had passed between Mr. Hume and us in the month of December last. When we say 'we were surprised,' we mean, of course, that the subject of those letters had passed from our minds wholly and totally, like any thing forgotten, and could only have been recalled by this publication. By the publication Mr. Hume, of course, wishes it to be inferred that we were stimulated by private resentment to the steps which we have taken with respect to the dishonourable proceedings in the affair of the Greek loan. Foolish man! Why will you endeavour to blind yourself with respect to the character of your late conduct? Why will you not feel as you ought to feel, on an occasion which must give a character to whatever remains to you of life? Look at the countenances of your late friends; men who probably did not love you, for you were not formed to be loved; but who still

valued your services. Do you think that such men were capable of imbibing any personal animosity of ours, or of being incited to the degree of disgust which they now evince and express towards you, by our writings, although it is not our interest to deny their cogency, if you had done nothing to degrade yourself? Think of these things, and be ashamed! Shame in your situation is the feeling which will do you most credit: the act of reparation to the wronged may speedily follow. Besides, Sir, observe how inclined every one is to impute absurd motives to his accusers, rather than acknowledge, confess, and repair his own misconduct. In laying the recent dishonest proceedings of various kinds before the public, we have mentioned many names as well as yours. How could we have separate causes of animosity against all those persons? Had we any reason of resentment against Mr. Brogden, for example, whose acceptance of the 1,000*l.* in the Arigna Mine affair we exposed?—against Mr. Bowring, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Burton, the Ricardos? We declare we scarcely knew that some of these men existed: and yet all and each of them will find out, that we have had some motive beyond that of the country's honour, and our detestation of wrong-doing, for speaking of their conduct as it has but too justly merited. This is extremely absurd; and to you, Mr. Hume, and all those who adopt this course, we should say, 'Gentlemen, purify yourselves, and get out of each other's company. Our motives, were they even such as you describe them, cannot make your case better or worse: we shall only carry conviction to the bosom of others, as we are sustained by reason, and impart truth.'

"Our treatment of Mr. Hume, indeed, singly,—our anxiety to preserve, as far as possible, his usefulness,—exposed us to censure, and our leniency to the suspicion of base motives, as he is well aware, if he has

read the recent publications. Again and again did we express the hope that he would retrieve his character—that he would fulfil his promise and we had, in consequence, imputed to us a dishonourable desertion of the charges which we had brought forward, as the following passages from a Sunday Paper will prove:—

"*The Times* begins, as it seems to us, to relax, to repent, to conciliate, and to qualify."

"*The Times* newspaper, a day or two before, appeared inclined to trim."

"In *The Times* of the 4th inst., is the following passage:—

"However, after this exposure of what we must consider as a most erroneous mode of acting on the part of Mr. Hume, we will, with equal frankness, bestow our approbation on the honourable feeling which dictated the following declaration:—"The worst, I think, that any man in candour can say in this affair is, that I may have evinced an over anxiety to avoid a pecuniary loss, forced upon me by the conduct of others; but I am still willing to submit to the arbitration of two respectable and impartial men; and if, after a review of the whole correspondence and circumstances, they shall determine that the Greek Government ought to profit at my expense, through the misconduct of their deputies, I will return the 1,300*l.* with interest up to the present time." Let Mr. Hume act up to this declaration; or rather—he knows what the public sentiments are on the subject—let him do that which his own heart now tells him to be just and proper: he has no occasion to submit himself to the arbitration of others."

"Let not Mr. Hume, then, complain of us; for it was only when he stood forward with an effrontery that we believe was never before attained to by mortal man, affecting to conduct himself as if nothing had happened, and even to take a lead, that we lost all hope of his reconciliation

with the moral habits of civilized life. Since that time we have shown less reserve; but should be even still ready to hail his relinquishment of the ill-gotten gain as an indication of repentance.

"To show Mr. Hume that we do not think there is any thing in those letters which he has now published between himself and us, that gives him a victory which we should represent, we shall republish them from the *Morning Chronicle*."

## WHITE-WASHERS OF HUME.

As I before observed, it would be utterly inexcusable in me to occupy the time of my readers with any thing relating to the character of a man like TAYLOR, of the *Manchester Guardian*, whose dwelling negotiations at Preston, were so amply detailed in the first Number of the *Poor Man's Friend*. But, the *Morning Chronicle* tells the people in London, that they ought to believe, that the people in Lancashire think that Mr. Hume has been unjustly treated by the press in London, and it quotes a passage from the newspaper of this TAYLOR, in order to prove this. Now, my object is to show, what this Taylor really is, in order that the people in London, and that my readers, all over England, may know what degree of attention the people of Lancashire are likely to pay to what is written by this same TAYLOR. I could tell some most amusing anecdotes about this Taylor myself; but I will not: I will take the whole of the article from the *Manchester Gazette*, of

the 18th of November. Here is the charge against this Taylor: here are the words of his accusers; and here is his defence. Here he speaks for himself; and, it must be allowed, that his defence is full as satisfactory as that of his admired Mr. Hume himself. When the reader has gone through the whole of the article, which is truly curious and entertaining, and which shows us how Commissionerships, upon a small scale, are made to work; when the reader has gone through the whole of this article, he will then be able to judge of the description of persons throughout the country, who, and who alone, have the hardihood, the baseness, the inconceivable turpitude to stand up in defence of the conduct of the Greek Commissioner. I suppress not one single word of this report. I wish it all to be read: for, it, as I said before, enables us to judge how desperate that case must be, which flies for assistance to such a man as this Taylor.

(From the *Manchester Gazette*.)

## IMPROVEMENTS OF MARKET-STREET.

On Monday a public meeting of Leypayers was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the Street Commissioners for the last year.—Mr. Nelson, the Boroughreeve, in the chair.

When the accounts were read, it appeared that during the year, 22,000*l.* had been paid to landlords, and 12,000*l.* to tenants.

Mr. Whitworth said, before the accounts were passed he had a charge to bring against one of the commissioners, and in doing so he would not

make one personal remark. He would afterwards move a resolution relating to Mr. John Edward Taylor's acceptance of 250*l.* for removing from his old to his present office.

Mr. Baxter said, that as that item was not contained in the accounts before the meeting, he doubted the propriety of making it the subject of discussion.

Mr. Whitworth said, he was surprised at such an objection from Mr. Baxter, who had persisted in a discussion the other day in the Old Church, though there was no item relative to it before the meeting. He disapproved of the 250*l.* being paid, more particularly as Mr. Taylor had declared on one occasion that he would not ask for any compensation. To shorten proceedings, he would read a letter which appeared in the *Courier*, which stated the matter more briefly than he could, and he was sure it would be amusing.

Mr. Baxter objected warmly to the time of the meeting being taken up with hearing newspapers read.

Mr. Garnett hoped that if Mr. Whitworth had any thing to say against Mr. Taylor, he would prove it by better evidence than a letter in the *Courier*.

Mr. Taylor, who then came into the room and found Mr. Whitworth insisting on reading from the *Courier*, said he had no objection to that course, but that it would take up the time of the meeting:

Mr. Whitworth then proceeded. He would first read the resolution he had prepared, which would explain his intention. It was as follows:—

That the claim made by Mr. John Edward Taylor upon the commissioners of Market-street, for the sum of 250*l.*, as a compensation for quitting certain premises held by him, appears to this meeting not only infinitely too much, but quite unwarrantable, especially when it is considered, that the claim was made in direct opposition to Mr. Taylor's own

declaration, before respectable persons, that it was not his intention to ask for any compensation, chiefly on the ground of his short occupancy, say, for only seven weeks and three days before the Act passed, and because the sum given to Mr. Makinson, solicitor, for removing a *similar stock*, viz. 10*l.* would have been an ample sum, (when added to 40*l.*, the amount claimed by Mr. Taylor for fixtures,) had the same rule of compensation been adhered to in Mr. Taylor's case, as in all others. This meeting, therefore, further resolves, that unless he refund to the treasurer 200*l.* or pay over that amount to some charitable institution, the leypayers will not consider him entitled to their future confidence.

After Mr. W. had read the above resolution, he observed, that as it was his determination to avoid all personal observations, he would, to accomplish that end, read a letter from the *Courier*, which, in his opinion, stated the subject much better, more clearly, and in fewer words, than he could be expected to do; of course but little of their time would be taken up whilst he read the communication. Mr. Whitworth then read from the *Courier* of Aug. 12th, a letter signed "Bo-Peep," of which we can find room only for the following paragraph, which excited loud laughter:—

"Be it known, therefore, to the Leypayers, that Mr. JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR was the *bona fide* occupier of a certain tenement, at No. 29, Market-street, for about seven weeks and three days before the act received the royal assent, which *important fact* makes the noble deed of this truly great man the more remarkably patriotic. The deed, which it is hoped will be immortalized, is this;—that he, to wit, Mr. John Edward Taylor, the Editor of four Manchester newspapers; but now condensed into two, only asked and only obtained, *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds towards the expense of removing from a handsome large and very commodious*

office, to a *dirty and inconvenient* one, nearly on the opposite side of the street, the whole of his very extensive stock, consisting of a counter with till drawer, 6ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; one stool, and one shelf, (all these in the front office); one writing desk, 2ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; one old chair; book case (of iron); two paper cases; two pewter ink stands; four pens; one steel ditto; 100 prime goose quills; sand box; six quires of writing, and four sheets of blotting paper;  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. patent wafers; two sticks of sealing-wax, one black, the other red; one copying machine; tongs; (no poker); one bottle india rubber; note rack; one penknife (by Clarke); hand brush, &c. &c. After the *great* inconvenience sustained by the removal of a stock *such as this*, which has not had, and what is more, is not likely to have its parallel, may not the almost irreparably injured *Mr. Taylor* appeal to the public? (and the public, it is well known, is invariably liberal, and at the same time able, duly to appreciate the disinterested and public-spirited acts of individuals). It is asked again, may not *Mr. Taylor* appeal to the public, whether any comparison can be instituted between the most *scandalously extravagant compensation* given to poor widow *Fildes*, say 150*l.* for removing her *snug, compact*, and easily-to-be-removed stock twice and *Mr. John Edward Taylor's* extraordinarily *massive and cumbrous paragraph and puffing apparatus*?"

He would now enter on *Mr. Taylor's* claim. In his letter to *Mr. Aubrey* there was nothing to lead the commissioners so suppose that his printing-office was not attached to his shop, and he believed that they actually did consider that they were so attached, in the compensation they gave. The publication of a newspaper he contended was not a retail trade, and consequently *Mr. Taylor* was not entitled to compensation for loss of trade. He had a complete monopoly, and could not therefore say that any part of his trade could be

taken from him if he removed a short distance. *Mr. Taylor* had gone into a handsome new shop and convenient office, but the commissioners were not bound to find him better accommodation than he had before. *Mr. Taylor* was not satisfied with demanding to be put into a better shop, but he must have not only the outlay of the new shop but also the outlay of the old one, and he must also be paid for removing his presses, which were not in the line of the street at all. If he claimed for loss of retail trade, it should be kept in mind that the greater number of newspapers sent out of an office was to newsmen, by post, &c., all of which could as easily be sent from a less public street, such as *Brown street*. *Mr. Makinson* had received only 10*l.* for removing such a stock as was in the *Guardian* office, and yet *Mr. Taylor* had the face to demand 250*l.*

*Mr. J. E. Taylor* said it would have been decent in *Mr. Whitworth* to have given him some previous notice of his intentions, which would have enabled him to come better prepared, than he then was, to answer the accusations brought against him. Indeed, he had no idea that any proposition, so irregular and foreign to the object of the meeting, would have been brought forward, or he would have prepared himself accordingly. But, notwithstanding this, he had no doubt but he could give such a statement as would be as satisfactory to any one present, as it was to his own conscience. They were told that he (*Mr. T.*) had said he would ask for no compensation: this was utterly false. He might have said he should expect no remuneration for loss of business; but that he had said he should give up all claim whatever, he denied *in toto*. He declared, that when all the expenses were paid, which were necessarily incurred by his being obliged to remove, there would not be one farthing left in the way of compensation. In this statement he did not include the expense of moving

the types and presses. It was true he had received 250*l.*; but when it was considered the state of suspense in which he had been held for a considerable length of time, and the great expenses necessarily incurred, no reflecting person would say that he had received too much. Mr. Whitworth had remarked, that situation was no object to the publisher of a newspaper. He was of a contrary opinion. Many persons, in passing, would call and purchase a paper, who, probably, would not have thought of such a thing, had they not been reminded of the circumstance by the publisher keeping a retail establishment. It was this that made all the difference between purchasing and not purchasing. Then, again, there were advertisements. It was true that they could, to a considerable extent, command them; yet, notwithstanding, there were what might be termed casual advertisements, which would be missed but for that circumstance. He had not taken this step prematurely, nor without the advice of his friends. He had spoken to Mr. Baines, the proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, upon the subject, who advised him, by all means, to stay in Market-street, if he made up the difference in the rent by selling a little stationery, *patent medicines*, &c. This was good advice, and he had acted upon it. The rent he had gone upon was certainly much greater than he had intended, as the increase was no less a sum than 97*l.* 10*s.* The uncertainty of the time when he could remove to his new premises having prevented his giving notice to quit those he lately occupied, of course he had the rent to pay, which had made an increase to his expenses of between 40*l.* and 45*l.* Mr. Whitworth, he said, fancied that the whole amount had been given in, whereas only one-half was mentioned, as 20*l.* was the sum stated. Besides this, in consequence of the pressure of the times, he had paid an extra tax in poor rates of 20*l.*

Again, Mr. W. had said the expenses of removing, &c. would not be more than 5*l.*; but he could assure them, that the bills he had already discharged amounted to upwards of 30*l.* exclusive of the fitting up; and he believed that when all came to be settled, there would be as much more to pay. In short, he must affirm again, that in the end he should not be one farthing in pocket. Mr. Whitworth had asserted that the publishing of a newspaper was a monopoly, and not a retail business. No person in his senses need be told that it was a monopoly, yet it was nevertheless a retail business to a considerable extent. If the sale of newspapers in a shop did not constitute a retail trade, he wished to know what would be considered as such.—Again, according to the act of parliament, he was entitled to three months' profit on removing; this he had fallen far short of, as he could soon prove, if necessary. He took his premises at a time when the greatest uncertainty prevailed whether the act would pass or not; and if he, who had been an occupant for five or six years, had created a better trade, instead of being brought as an argument against him, it went to prove that he was entitled to greater compensation. He said he could not see that the removal had done him much good; he would rather have paid more to have been nearer the Exchange. Under these circumstances, he could see no reason why he should be out of pocket. When his case was agitated before the commissioners, he took the most delicate way he could in the business. He was going out of town at the time, but had previously informed the commissioners that he was ready to answer any questions they might wish to propose. The commissioners, after the most mature deliberation, did not think the compensation in the least extravagant. There was an instance, the particulars of which he did not choose to enter into, in which the chairman had allowed as



many months' profit as he had received days'. There were many instances in which individuals had been equally remunerated with himself; he therefore did not know why he should be particularly selected, except it was for the gratification of some personal pique. He would put it to Mr. Aubrey, whether cases of extra rent had not always been allowed. In the case of Zanetti and Agnew, the expenses of fitting up, &c. had also been agreed to. It might be argued that he had better promises now than formerly; but he assured them, the difference was very trifling, and that he should have preferred remaining in his former situation.

Mr. Rush said he had no animosity on his mind against any of the commissioners, not even against Mr. Fleming; he said: this to refute an unjust assertion, which had been made in another place; but he must condemn the conduct of the commissioners altogether, and he had no doubt but most of the gentlemen present would be of his opinion. (He was here interrupted by cries of "Question." When order was in some degree restored, he continued.) It was certainly necessary that Market-street should be widened; it was a great improvement to the town. But he never should have thought that a set of commissioners could have been found under any Act who would have been so utterly regardless of the widow and orphan. The public money had been squandered in a way which no person could justify; in frivolous law-suits which might have been avoided; and almost in every case the jury gave a verdict against the commissioners; and, after all, in what state was Market-street left?—(Cries of "Question;" and "confine yourself to the object of the resolution.")—He said it was his intention to come to the resolution if they would give him a patient hearing. He asked, in what state was Market-street now? Some of the shops, in consequence of the

road being levelled; without making any proposal to either landlord or tenant, or giving them legal notice to quit, could only be reached by a number of steps, almost as perpendicular as a ladder. The inmates of those houses were afraid of sleeping in their beds, lest they should be deprived of their lives, by the buildings falling upon them. This was a dreadful state of things. The money which should have been applied to better purposes, had been thrown away in law. It was a great loss to the town that Mr. Grundy had ceased to act. He could not but sincerely regret that circumstance; had he been acting there would have been fewer law-suits.—(Applause.)—In every meeting he found Mr. Fleming, (considerable interruption.) He believed that the acts of most of the meetings were the acts of one man, and that man Mr. Fleming.—(more interruption). If they would have patience, he would come to the subject before them.—Twelve or thirteen years ago, the daughters of Mr. Clark had a shop next to their father, and by industry and diligence had procured good custom; but, since the cutting down of the road, their business had been injured, and their lives were constantly in danger. Here Mr. Rush was interrupted in such a manner that he could not proceed.

Mr. Baxter was sorry that the valuable time of the meeting had been taken up with such subjects as those introduced by Mr. Rush. If this kind of proceeding was allowed, some other person would probably start another subject quite as foreign to the purpose, and there would be no end to the meeting.

Mr. Rush said they would see eventually that he was coming to the subject before them, but truth was unwelcome to the ears of some of the gentlemen present. The ladies before referred to had sent in a representation of their circumstances. An offer of 150*l.* had been made to them by that very conscientious man

Mr. Taylor, who had himself received 250*l.*, for literally nothing at all. The removal of the goods which had been so much talked about, would not have required a cart to effect it; a wheelbarrow would have done the business completely. Mr. Taylor was formerly opposed to the proceedings of Mr. Fleming, and if he had thought proper to change his opinions, and had ceased to be the *Guardian* of the rights of the public, that public would be justifiable in withdrawing its confidence from such a person; for

"He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,  
Runs swiftly down the slippery path of vice;  
The conscience checks him, yet those rubs  
gone o'er,  
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no  
more."

Mr. Fleming has long ceased to look back; and it is our duty to prevent him looking forward to other mischief.

Mr. J. Garnett did not think it worth while to comment upon the foolish rigmarole statements of Mr. Rush; but if he (Mr. R.) would carry the iron safe from their old premises to the new, he would give him 20*l.* Mr. Rush knew that he had stated a wilful falsehood. It was well known that it was absolutely necessary that the business of a newspaper should be consolidated as much as possible, and it was quite necessary to have the printing establishment as near as circumstances would allow to the place of publication.

Mr. Rush then referred to the case of Mrs. Fildes, when

Mr. J. E. Taylor interrupted him by saying, that Mrs. Fildes had been provided with another shop.

Mr. Woollam said, Mrs. Fildes had gone away perfectly satisfied; and he could not see what that had to do with the subject before the meeting. Mr. Rush had made some very ungentlemanly remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Fleming. He could not stand here and quietly hear his friend abused. He had known Mr. Fleming many years, and had never

found him guilty of any improper action.

Mr. Baxter said, that what he had to say with regard to Mr. Fleming, might be considered as coming from an impartial source, for he had formerly imbibed some of those prejudices against that gentleman, which, he was sorry to say, were still in existence; but he had seen reason to alter his opinion. He had never known a man more zealous in the service of the public, or more disinterested in his proceedings. But he wished to bring them to the object of the meeting. The motion now offered to their notice was perfectly irregular. Mr. Whitworth came there and asserted for facts, what had no foundation in truth. Would they support such a man? Would they encourage a man who had attacked an individual in the most unbecoming manner, without even giving that individual an opportunity of defending himself? He was certain they would not. In short, he considered the motion had no other object than to pick Mr. Taylor's pocket.

Mr. Rush then remarked, that although neither the commissioners of Market-street, nor the surveyors, seemed disposed to bear the odium which evidently attached to some person or persons, for the injury done to some of the occupants by leaving the streets; yet, that very gross injustice had been done could not be denied.

Mr. Whitworth.—It was not my intention to have introduced any gentleman's name into this discussion; but as it appears that I can throw a little weight into the scale, in a case so very doubtful, I have only to remark, that Mr. Bellhouse informed me, that the surveyors had done nothing in this matter without the express orders of the Market-street commissioners.

Mr. Fleming.—I don't believe that Mr. B. ever said any thing of the kind.

Mr. Patter (of Strangeways, who)

with Mr. Fleming, is both a commissioner and a surveyor,) said, "nor do I."

Mr. Whitworth.—Why, don't you believe it?—Do you suppose that I have invented the statement?

Mr. Fleming and Mr. Potter.—We do.

Mr. Whitworth.—I will make affidavit of the fact, and I think that Mr. Bellhouse is too much of a gentleman to deny what I have stated.

Mr. Fleming.—I would not believe you on your oath.

Mr. Potter.—Nor I.

Mr. Whitworth.—As to you, Mr. Fleming, it matters not to me what you say or believe. You have been so often convicted, at public meetings, of saying what you could not prove, that I leave the matter with the public, who, I am sure, will do me justice. As to you, Mr. Potter, you ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Mr. Potter.—Mr. Whitworth, I know you.

Mr. Whitworth.—Mr. Potter, and I know you.

The hubbub this discussion occasioned, having subsided,

Mr. Whitworth said, the meeting would take it for granted, that Mr. Taylor had made the best defence in his power. As to the charge of want of courtesy, alleged by Mr. T., who could have supposed that one of the requisitionists, and the chairman of the tenants' committee, would be absent on such an occasion? He would, therefore, with their permission, read Mr. Taylor's answer to the former letter.

Mr. J. Garnet, and Mr. Prentice, said, that Mr. Whitworth ought to confine himself to what had been said in that room.

Mr. Whitworth said, if he stayed until midnight, he would not be beat down by them. If he was not allowed to read the extracts he had in his hand, he would endeavour to give them the substance of them; he was sure the letter contained as good a defence as Mr. Taylor could make. He did not intend to find

fault with any of the commissioners, except Mr. Taylor. Mr. T. had asserted, that the statement of his having said that he did not intend to receive any compensation, was untrue; now there were persons in that room who would affirm, upon oath, if required, that he had made such a declaration. Mr. Whitworth here turned round to Mr. Taylor, who sat immediately behind him, and said, "Sir, when you penned the paragraph, denying that you said you would not ask any compensation, you told a most abominable falsehood."

Mr. J. E. Taylor, (starting up,) "You are a liar, Sir."

Mr. Whitworth.—You are another: What I have said can be proved by others. I heard you, and Mr. Clarke heard you.

Mr. Clarke (solemnly).—*Before God and you, gentlemen, I heard Mr. Taylor say; he would not take any compensation. He leaned across the green table, and I heard him distinctly say so.*

Mr. Whitworth, after the commotion had somewhat subsided, continued his reply. He was surprised that those very persons who had followed the same line of conduct at the Old Church on Wednesday last, should now condemn his proceedings as irregular. But he was determined to proceed in spite of their interruption. In order to show that two statements could be made, he would compare the rigmarole statement which they had heard from Mr. Taylor with those which had appeared in the *Courier*. Mr. W. then commenced to read a few extracts from Mr. Taylor's letters, which had appeared in that paper, and then proceeded. If Mr. Clarke had gone upon the same principle as the conductor of the *Manchester Guardian*, his demands would have been enormous. Then again, there was the case of Mrs. Fildes; a recital of the treatment which she had received was enough to make their blood curdle in their veins. Mr. T. had mentioned extra expense in taxes. What

had the public to do with his taxes? He never heard anything so ridiculous and absurd in his life. Mr. Taylor had declared that he should not be one farthing in pocket, but it was for them to consider whether that statement was true or not. Again, Mr. T. had vaunted of not having received any compensation for loss of business; he knew better than make a demand for that which all the people of Manchester knew he could not prove. If the principle of extra rent was to be recognized, there would be no end to the demands which might be made. Some gentlemen had argued that he was entitled to the 250*l.* for his public services. If it was so, why not state the case openly and fairly, and not under cover of remuneration for rent?

Mr. *Baxter* begged to move, as an amendment to Mr. Whitworth's motion, that the accounts be audited.

Mr. *Whitworth* said he had a right to reply upon the amendment. He would ask if it was the custom in any public meeting, to move an amendment while a reply was making on the original motion.

Mr. *Shuttleworth* said he had frequently known Mr. *Canning* do so in the House of Commons.

Mr. *A. Prentice* suggested, that the best way to shorten the business of the meeting would be suffer Mr. *Whitworth* to proceed; and asked if Mr. *Baxter* would withdraw his amendment, and suffer the original motion to be put, as it was time that the meeting should come to some conclusion.

Mr. *Baxter* said he had no objection to do so.

The *Chairman* said he could not see any connexion between Mr. *Whitworth's* motion and the business of the meeting; he should, therefore, decline putting it to the vote.

Mr. *Baxter's* amendment was then put, and the accounts were passed.

Mr. *J. E. Taylor* then stood upon the form and said, that he would

make an observation, which he had deferred until the meeting had decided upon the motion. He appealed to his partner, Mr. *J. Garnet*, if he had not said that he did not wish to pocket one farthing, and that if the commissioners thought the sum of 250*l.* too much, he would take off the 50*l.* The money which he had received he considered himself entitled to; but if, at the expiration of twelve months, there was any surplus in his hands, he would either refund it, or give it to a charitable institution.

Mr. *Aubrey* then stated, that the commissioners had purchased the premises belonging to the executors of the late Mr. *G. B. Marsden*, in Toll-lane.

Mr. *J. E. Taylor* moved, that the commissioners should proceed to the improvement of Toll-lane; which was agreed to *nem. con.* and the meeting separated.

## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending November 17.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	55	9	Rye ....	38	10
Barley ..	37	4	Beans ...	50	8
Oats ....	29	4	Pease ...	54	0

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended November 17.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	37,397	Rye .....	297
Barley ..	47,697	Beans ...	1,887
Oats ...	7,768	Pease ...	1,538

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, November 18:

Saturday, November 18.								
	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat..	3,307	for	9,646	4	5	Average,	68	4
Barley..	5,715	..	11,203	8	5	.....	39	4
Oats....	959	..	479	5	0	.....	38	4
Rye.....	0	..	0	0	0	.....	0	0
Beans ..	830	..	2,164	1	0	.....	53	1
Pease ..	810	..	2,228	4	4	.....	55	0

Friday, Nov. 24.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are moderate, and there is a fair quantity of Flour. The trade for Wheat is in much the same state as reported on Monday last. Barley is dull sale, at Monday's prices. Beans and Pease are without variation. Oats find slow sale, and feed samples are lower.

Monday, Nov. 27.—During the past week the arrivals of all sorts of Grain were tolerably fair, with a good quantity of Flour. This morning the supply of Wheat is good from Essex and Kent, but very small from all other parts. There are also short fresh arrivals of other descriptions of Grain. The Wheat trade commenced heavy, at last week's prices; but, in consequence of an advance of 3s. per sack being determined on the top price of Flour, the factors asked more money for Wheat, and 1s. per quarter higher was obtained for the best samples, but not any advance on other qualities.

Barley for Malting is 1s. per qr. lower; but Grinding samples are unaltered. Beans are reported 1s. per qr. cheaper, and Grey Pease are also 1s. per qr. lower. Oats, during the preceding week, sold very heavily, and the prices declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter, but to-day there has been more firmness in the trade, and the prices of last Monday are nearly obtained. Rapeseed has advanced 1/ per last.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 20 to Nov. 24, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,040	Tares ....	1,309
Barley ..	7,379	Linseed ..	1,112
Malt ....	4,219	Rapeseed ..	—
Oats ....	607	Brank ..	546
Beans ....	714	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	8,783	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	1,401	Hemp ....	—
Pease ....	2,850	Seeds ...	100

Foreign.—Wheat, 2,357; Barley, 1,818; Oats, 23,221; Beans, 5,386 quarters.

## HOPS:

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 27.—Since the announcement of the Duties on Hops, viz. 269,331l. 0s. 9½d. the prices have been very firm, particularly for Weald of Kent and Sussex pockets, which are from 3s. to 4s. dearer, and for colour, in considerable demand. Bags of superfine quality are scarce, but low and inferior ones are in considerable quantities, and by no means in request.—Currency as under:—Kent Pockets, from 80s. to 100s.; ditto Bags, 63s. to 90s.; Sussex Pockets, 74s. to 86s. per cwt.

Maidstone, Nov. 23.—In consequence of the Duty falling to much less than was expected in this neighbourhood, the Planters who have not sold, feel greater confidence, and are not disposed to sell without better prices, and as such, but little business has been transacted during this last week.

Worcester, Nov. 22.—On Saturday, 334 pockets were weighed; average prices, 84s. to 90s. Nearly all brought to market were sold. Various causes contribute to keep up prices; the stock of consumers being much exhausted, they necessarily embrace the present opportunity of laying in a supply of good qualities at low prices; there are also many small speculators; to which we may add, that the Planters hold a considerable number of Hops, which they will not bring to market until prices improve.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 27.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	5	2
Mutton .....	3	8	—	4
Veal .....	4	0	—	5
Pork .....	4	6	—	5
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0
Beasts ...	2,624	Sheep ...	24,180	
Calves ...	184	Pigs ...	140	

*Liverpool*, Nov. 21.—Each description of Grain improved a little in value during the past week, in the interval of which, sales, to a fair extent, were effected to the trade generally. The market of this day was well attended, and purchasers bought somewhat liberally, at an advance on Wheat, of all descriptions, of 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs.; on Oats, of 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs.; Grinding Barley, 2d. to 3d. per 60 lbs.; and Beans and Pease, 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In other articles little or no alteration.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 14th to the 20th November, 1826, inclusive.—Wheat, 7,400; Barley, 1,630; Oats, 6,723; Rye, 1,834; Malt, 2,330; Beans, 3,011; and Pease, 7 quarters. Flour, 2,082 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,359 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 3,902 barrels.

*Guildford*, Nov. 25.—Wheat, old, 17l.; new ditto, for meal, 14l. 10s. to 16l. 10s. per load. Rye, 52s.; Barley, 38s. to 42s.; Oats, 34s. to 40s.; and Beans, 54s. to 60s. per quarter.

*Norwich*, Nov. 25.—We had only a moderate supply of Wheat to-day. Red sold 54s. to 59s.; White to 61s. Of Barley, the supply was liberal, prices 34s. to 38s., superfine, 39s.; Oats, 30s. to 36s.; Beans, 46s. to 52s.; Pease, 47s. to 52s.; Boilers, 61s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 44s. per sack.

*Bristol*, Nov. 24.—Our Corn Markets here are very dull. Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 7½d.; Barley, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 10½d.; Oats, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 7½d.; Beans, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel, Imperial.—Flour, Seconds, 33s. to 45s. per bag.

*Ipswich*, Nov. 25.—We had to-day a good supply of Barley and Wheat; the sale was dull.—Wheat, 52s. to 60s.; Barley, 32s. to 39s.; Beans, 46s. to 50s.; and Pease, 50s. to 52s. per quarter.

*Wisbech*, Nov. 25.—Wheat trade dull to-day, and about 1s. cheaper.—Red Wheat, 54s. to 59s.; White ditto, 59s. to 61s.; Oats, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, 48s. to 52s.; and old ditto, 58s. per quarter.

*Wakefield*, Nov. 25.—We have again a large supply of Wheat, and the Flour trade being in a heavy state, the market has been dull to-day, for all descriptions, at last Friday's prices, and a considerable quantity remain unsold. Oats and Shelling continuing scarce, have obtained rather more money, but the sale has not been brisk.—Good heavy Barley is in fair demand, but the thin light samples are very dull sale. Beans are rather dearer. Malt is very dull.—The Order in Council, for the importation of Oats, Rye, Pease, and Beans, will expire on the 24th December, after which the ports will be closed for all grain, except Oats, at a duty of 6s., and Pease, at a duty of 7s. per quarter.

*Manchester*, Nov. 25.—Notwithstanding the improvement in the Liverpool, and some other markets, in the commencement of the week, the trade here has continued in a state of languor. Articles of general consumption continue to accumulate; for which there is a very slender demand. There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, with a large show of samples, few of which were disposed of, even at the close of the market.—Wheat, except for the finest qualities, is dull sale. The holders of Oats required 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs., on last week's prices, but no business of moment was done, at any advance. Beans are in fair request.—Malt and Flour move off heavily, and are the turn cheaper.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Nov. 25.—We had a moderate supply of Wheat from the farmers, and some arrivals coastwise, at this morning's market, the whole of which was readily taken off, at 1s. per quarter advance. There have not been any further arrivals of Rye this week, and the demand continuing, sales are readily effected.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Nov. 25.—We had a very short supply of fat Cattle to this day's market; prices 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal. We had, however, an abundance of all sorts of Store Stock. Scots sold 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. to 4s. Cows and Calves but few for sale, and those dearer. A very considerable number of Sheep and Lambs were penned: Shearlings, 24s. to 30s.; fat ones to 39s.; Lambs, 13s. 6d. to 18s. Pigs a flat sale, fat ones to 6s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 7d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Nov. 25.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market, on the 22d inst., there was a very short supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being few buyers, prices continue much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d., per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended November 17, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	58	10	39	3	29	3
Essex	55	9	37	2	28	3
Kent	57	1	39	0	27	3
Sussex	54	0	39	4	27	8
Suffolk	54	5	35	7	29	2
Cambridgeshire	52	4	36	4	25	10
Norfolk	53	3	35	6	29	6
Lincolnshire	55	8	40	2	29	0
Yorkshire	54	6	40	0	28	2
Durham	55	10	40	10	30	8
Northumberland	56	0	39	0	33	1
Cumberland	66	4	41	7	33	10
Westmoreland	63	8	52	0	37	8
Lancashire	60	6	42	4	34	2
Cheshire	59	8	53	2	32	9
Gloucestershire	56	10	43	11	36	8
Somersetshire	54	9	41	3	30	0
Monmouthshire	59	3	49	0	0	0
Devonshire	55	10	37	0	27	7
Cornwall	59	8	37	0	31	10
Dorsetshire	52	9	36	10	33	10
Hampshire	54	1	38	7	31	0
North Wales	63	6	46	2	28	8
South Wales	57	11	42	9	25	9

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

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“ Mr. Brougham's ‘*best possible public instructor*’ assures us, that, when the storm” (late panic) “shall have passed over, the nation will be *right and tight* again.” “Yes, ‘right and tight’ as a crazy old ship, which has had her masts and rigging and boats and bulwarks and half her crew swept by the board, and which is seen, without helm or compass, lying like a log on the water, with a rotten spar for a *jury* mast (a mast to *swear by*), and with the shirts of the sailors and the petticoats of the female passengers, tacked together to make a sail, to hold just wind enough to afford the dismal hulk a chance of being driven towards land!”

TO

## THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,

*On his late Speech, in the House of Lords, relative to a change in the System.*

Kensington, 7th Dec. 1826.

MY LORD DUKE,

AND does not the present state of things fully verify the motto? Does not the hulk cut a dismal figure? Is not all bankruptcy and ruin, or apprehended bankruptcy and ruin? Does not loss

of estate threaten all but the loan-mongers and other Jews; and do not even these tremble, lest they be ruined by the fall of those on whom they prey? Amidst the everlasting, the cuckoo-like, repetition of the assertion, that “all the several interests mutually

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"support each other, and that all must prosper, or suffer, together:" amidst the everlasting sound, the worse than brazier's-shop-like sound, of this empty-skulled slang, one part of the productive class is petitioning against another; merchants, master manufacturers, shop-keepers, and traders of all sorts, are accusing the landowners of monopolizing unjust gains; while it is notorious, that the landowners wish the fundholders to be annihilated, and that the latter only wish the former to be preserved, for a reason like that which induces us to keep and feed a laying hen. In short, amidst incessant professions of mutual love, mutual hatred absorbs the souls of the two great classes of the people; and, as to misery, with the sole exception of Ireland (that land of matchless misery), the people of England, Wales and Scotland, are now the most miserable that ever the sun shone upon.

Certainly, then, there wants a change; but, what is that change

to be! There is the touch-stone. I address this Letter to your Grace, because I read, that you said, in your speech, in the Lords, on the 13th of November, that "Nothing could save the country, but an entire alteration in the system of the currency"; and I address you for this reason; too, that I am of the same opinion; and, which is not to be forgotten, that I always have been of the same opinion. Upon this subject, which I always considered as the subject of more importance than all others put together, I have always been right. Twenty-four years have I had to endure every sort of calumny, and not a little persecution, for maintaining, that this was a hellish system, and that, to save the nation, it must be wholly changed. It was the holding and proclaiming of this opinion that cost me the trip across the Atlantic in 1817. In the early part of that year, I drew up and moved a petition, on PORTSDOWN HILL.

That Meeting, than which there never was a more peaceable and

legal one in the world, was, by some persons, called *seditions*; of these persons, your Grace was THE LEADER; and, as if all were to be as complete as possible, your Grace NOW expresses the main opinion that was expressed by that Meeting! Thus, *events*, events on which I have, a thousand times, expressed my reliance; *events* to which I have a thousand times appealed, are deciding in my favour.

Certainly there wants a *change*, a *complete change*, in the *system of the currency*; but, *what is that change to be?* God knows there have already been *changes enough* in number. There have been *eight* several changes in the value of the currency, from the year 1792 to the present time. There have been eight masses of people ruined: there have been eight revolutions in property: every revolution has pulled down many thousands of families in the middle rank of life, some thousands of men, who were gentlemen in point of fortune; and every revo-

lution has taken a fresh sweep at the oppressed labouring classes; till at last, England, for ages and ages, the happiest country in the world, has become the most unhappy in the world; not so miserable, indeed, as miserable Ireland; but more unhappy than even Ireland herself, because not, like Ireland, for ages the victim of oppression and of mis-rule of every species.

Certainly there wants a change, a complete change, in the system of the currency; but, again I say, my Lord Duke, what is that change to be? Your Grace has lately made some observations at the Quarter Sessions for the County of Buckingham. You have expressed your deep sorrow at the wretchedness of the labouring people; you have plainly and truly stated, that their right to relief in case of necessity, is as complete as that of the landlord to his rents, and, on this subject, you have acknowledged (without positive reference to the work) the soundness of the doctrines con-

tained in the Poor Man's Friend. You have thus, in effect, set your high authority in opposition to the doctrines, the unfeeling, the barbarous and almost blasphemous doctrines of Malthus and his crew: you have thus scouted the beastly idea of preventing the working people from breeding: you have, too, given a proof of your sincerity, by offering to protect, at your own expense, certain poor manufacturers, against the effects of grasping monopoly: these are so many titles to my respect for your Grace; and, they are so many reasons for my making this address to you. But, in vain do we contend that the unfortunate, the debilitated, the necessitous labourer has a right to relief: in vain do we contend that the poor manufacturer ought not to be the victim of monopolists: some little effect may be produced by the powerful exertions of your Grace in your own neighbourhood; but, as long as the scourge of a fluctuating currency sweeps over the country, all such efforts are vain. In mi-

sery the country is, and in misery it must be as long as the currency shall remain in its unsettled and uncertain state.

Certainly, then, there wants a change, a complete change, in the system of the currency; but, what, again and again I ask, is that change to be? While prices were high, while the quantity of the currency was daily increasing, while the robbery was committed upon those only (above the labouring classes) who could bear to be robbed, all wore the appearance of prosperity. The present Lord BEXLEY (made a Lord for it, I suppose) expressed, in a pamphlet published during the war, his astonishment, accompanied with his delight, that the excise duties rose in amount in proportion to the increase of the expenditure. This miserable dabbler in ink and paper; or, as the French call it, *chétif écrivain*, does not appear to have perceived, that those duties were collected in paper. Mr. Maberly, a political philosopher equally profound, CONGRATULATED

**THE COUNTRY ON HAVING ADDED SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS TO ITS CAPITAL**

**BY THE WAR!** Good God! as a proof of our prosperity; as a proof that the nation was richer than in former times, he pointed at the new *canals*, the new *roads*, the new *bridges*, the new *buildings*, the new *enclosures*, even, and all in number so prodigious. Ah! my Lord Duke, it is from heads like these that have issued the ideas and the projects which now, at last, threaten to strip even men like you of their estates, men whose dominions far exceed in value those of an equal number of sovereign princes of Germany, dear Wolfenbuttel and Brunswick and Hanover not excluded. From heads like these have come the wild and visionary schemes, the vain boastings, the senseless calculations, which have, at last, brought us into this state of misery and of danger, a state, in which every man of sense firmly believes, and a large part of such men openly say, that the minis-

ters themselves know not what to do to extricate the nation from any more than that knowledge is possessed by any thirteen boys that, you see playing in the street at hoops or chuckers. Nothing is so common as to hear people talk in commendation of your plain, *practical men*; that is to say, men who know how to cast accounts or to mend a pair of bellows. People in general talk thus, because people in general are either incapable or too indolent to reflect deeply themselves. From the heads, my Lord Duke, of your plain practical men; from a head like that of Mr. Vansittart, who would not commit the error of the fraction of a farthing in a complicated sum of millions; from a head like that of Mr. Maberly, who would, I dare say, know the value and the quantity of cloth in a man's coat by merely measuring him with his eye, which the French tailors call *toiser*; from heads like these have come; from these heads have been spun all those pieces of

patch-work which have, at last, made the whole system a mass of inconsistencies, incongruities, self-contradictions, and, above all things, of mischievousness in every form and of all possible degrees.

When Mr. Maberly uttered his eulogium on the *new buildings* and so forth, I endeavoured to cause to enter into that head of his that which might have proved to him, that the new buildings, and all the other fine new things that he boasted of; nay, *all* of them, without any exception, ought to be regarded as a sure indication of approaching ruin. At a period a little later; month of December, 1824, when the rage for new buildings revived in all its malignity; and when Peter Macculloch was bawling away at his Ricardo lecture room in *praise of immense cities*, asserting that there was no good reason why London should not become a hundred miles in circumference; at this time, I warned the government of the danger which would arise from the thousands of new houses that

were then erecting. I said that these new erections were a part of the fruit of the paper bubble; that they must bring complete ruin upon great numbers of persons; and that, they would finally tumble down for the greater part, without ever having been inhabited, and would serve amongst other of its effects to cause the paper-money system to live for ever accursed in the calendar. Come out here, my Lord-Duke: look at the estates of Lords Holland and Kensington; see the beautiful little park and farm of the former become almost literally a heap of rubbish; a mass of great staring buildings, never to be inhabited, except by the jack-daws. Curious turn of things! A large part of these houses are occupied by guards, or keepers. These are poor people who are hired to stay in the houses, in order to take care that they be not pulled down and the materials carried away by other poor people, commonly denominated thieves! Curious turn of things, that the poor should have thus got posses-

sion of the houses built for the indulgence and the luxury of the rich. Here Mr. Maberly might see a complete illustration of his doctrine. Here he might see the blessings arising from the making of paper-money. Thousands and thousands of these houses will, this very winter, fall down or be pulled to pieces. They are typical of a nation, in the state that England now is. They are raised in a few months: they fall in a few months: a nation does not come down so quickly: but, the wind, the rain, the snow, the hands of thieves and robbers do not more certainly destroy frail and unfinished buildings than a system of paper-money, with all its bands of monopolists, all its breakings, all its shocks, all the miseries that it engenders, and all the oppression, irritation and heart-burning of which it is the parent; are destructive of the government of a nation.

One would imagine, that even those who are incapable of connecting ideas for two minutes at a time; who are incapable of draw-

ing a conclusion from any fact that merely meets their ear; that even those who appear to be, in hardly any respect, superior to the brute creation; one would imagine, that even these creatures, who are hardly worthy of the name of men; one would imagine that even these would be made to think by the sight of those buildings at this moment. Is it not impossible that such a terrible thing should have risen without a cause? Is it not impossible that every man that is not mad, should not see that this cause was, the accursed paper-money. But, what is to become of the poor creatures, who have been brought up from all parts of the country to make these buildings? They must be fed; or, they will form a dangerous mass indeed. However, this is an affair of importance far inferior to effects which will be produced in every part of the country by the causes which are now at work, and which, as plainly as I can see these letters upon this paper, indicate an approaching general convulsion.

Certainly, then, there must be a change; there needs a complete change in the system of the currency: and, now, let us inquire what that change ought to be. In observing upon your Grace's speech on a former occasion, I said that I did not clearly perceive what sort of change your Grace had in view. I was afraid, and I am still afraid, that you mean nothing more than a *lowering of the standard*; because you say that you are satisfied "that the true principle of relief was to be found in the *adjustment of the metallic and paper-currency*." In another part of the speech, you talk of establishing a just portion between the metallic and paper-money, in order to prevent the gold from going out of the country; you say that such a measure and such a measure alone would save the country from ruin. From these passages of the speech, one must, I am afraid, conclude that you have the Little Shilling project in view. Alas, how long will you avert your eyes from the true mark! There it is, right before you, like one of Peel's "semaphores," intended, I suppose, as instruments of some sort in his fine new schemes of *police*, of which hellish word our forefathers never knew the sound; that sound being familiar to the ears of none but the slaves of despots. There it is, right before your eyes; yet you are looking at every thing but that; you are poking into every corner, grubbing about the bottom of every stump, peeping into every bush, under pretence of finding out the true remedy for this intolerable disorder. As well might the bankrupt take a spy-glass to look into his empty drawers and boxes. The Little Shilling project has been so often exposed, so often ridiculed by me, has so long been a standing jest with my readers, and it would, manifestly, send the thing off so merrily, that I shall not repeat here, that which I have so often said respecting it. But, my Lord Duke, I can assure you that *it would not keep the gold in the country, as long as the Bank of*

England should be compelled to pay in gold. Of that I can assure you : of that I am quite certain : that I predict as confidently as I predicted the consequences of Peel's Bill. If you were to make a sovereign of the circumference of a pin's head, and no thicker than it is now, the sovereigns would quit the country, if you had a paper-money to a certain extent, and if, at the same time, you compel the Bank to pay in these pin's head sovereigns on demand; for, make these sovereigns as small as you please, the paper pounds would sink beneath them, and the devil of any remedy of this sort can you have, unless you make the gold sovereigns so small that the intrinsic value of one of them shall not be equal to the intrinsic value of a one pound note.

How, then, are you to save your estates? To save the estates, and to pay the full amount of the debt in gold, is absolutely impossible. That is impossible. It is, at last, allowed on all hands that it is im-

possible. For twenty-three years I contended that it was impossible; and for twenty-three years, I was, by high and low, by women as well as men, by all sorts of people, described as a rogue or a fool because I so contended; simply because I asserted, that, to pay the interest of this debt in gold, of the full weight and fineness, was impossible; that is to say, without taking away the estates of the present possessors, and transferring them directly or indirectly to those who owned the securities on the debt. I am very sure that, taking it altogether, and of every shape, more than five hundred octavo volumes have been written, printed and published, in England, in order to show that this assertion of mine was false. In one year, and even within two months, there were more than thirty pamphlets published, every one of which had, for its main object, the contradicting of this assertion. Still, however, I persevered; and, at last, when "late panic" came, there ceased to be a man with im-



patience and folly enough to continue to contradict this assertion. Now, indeed, men are forward enough to make the assertion their own: every man now says, that the interest of the debt cannot continue to be paid in full in a gold currency of the standard weight and fineness.

This being the case, men having come to this point, all being agreed that the interest of the debt cannot be paid in the present coin, without taking away the estates from the present owners, and hardly any body having wound himself up sufficiently to say that these estates ought to be taken away; this being the case, men are strangely puzzled; wonderfully at a loss; and scarcely know what to say or what to think. There is, indeed, a band of impostors, or of fools, perhaps, who affect to think that the thing is to be accomplished by the means of what they call "retrenchment and economy." Fools they must be; for, knaves are somewhat acute; and any man of common

sense must know, that there is no retrenchment short of retrenchment of the debt, that can save the estates of the present owners. This "retrenchment" crew have never gone further than to propose the taking off of a few millions of the expenditure. They are listened to by none but the simplest part of the community. They are men that mean to do nothing: in general they are vile jobbers that cherish the paper system as the apple of their eye. They are directors of companies or loan-commissioners, or something of that sort: they are wholly unworthy of attention: if they mean to do good (which they seldom do) they are foolish men; if they mean to worry the ministers out of a sop, they are rogues. In many instances they are both; and in every case, they are one or the other.

Sensible and sincere men seek for some sort of settlement; some sort of arrangement with the creditors of the state; some sort of a compromise, which shall prevent

these numerous creditors from being totally ruined; which shall take from the land-owners nothing more than their due share of the necessary sacrifice; which shall enable the state to maintain itself unimpaired in point of strength and dignity, and which shall restore the common people to their former state of ease and happiness; or, at least, lift them out of their present depth of misery. It is an arrangement of this sort that men of sense and of sincerity are contemplating, that they earnestly pray for and incessantly seek after. Pray, my Lord Duke, look back over the progress of opinion as to this matter. My opinions respecting it have been long and generally known. They are now universally known, amongst all who read and think. For many years they were pretty generally despised. Even many of my best and warmest friends called these notions of mine my "*hobby*." This was the most charitable species of criticism that I had to undergo; but, at last, we are come

to this point, that every man in the nation that thinks on such matters, is convinced that even the most opulent of landlords cannot keep their estates for any length of time, unless something be done to lessen the demand upon those estates for the payment of the interest of the debt. Yet, whilst nobody is more thoroughly convinced of this truth than the landlords themselves, hardly one man, amongst these landlords has had the courage to say that he believes in this truth. Curious it is to observe how mischievously to this great body of land-owners, and how mischievously to the nation at large, has worked the desire, the general desire, amongst speakers and writers of every size and denomination, to controvert the opinions, to lessen the credit, to destroy the reputation of *one individual*, and which individual, though not altogether insignificant as to intrinsic powers, would have been comparatively of little consequence in the country, had it not been for this combination of

efforts to crush him. I verily believe that, if the necessity of a reduction of the interest of the debt; if the justice of such a measure; if these had not been contended for by me, my real opinion is, that such reduction would have taken place long and long ago; and that, at this moment, the nation would have been tranquil and safe. This is a horrible fact to state; but I firmly believe it to be true, and in that belief I am joined by hundreds of thousands of persons.

The truth is this: I saw the danger from a far distant date. The discovery was then new. Men were afraid even to inquire into the matter: they were afraid to believe that my doctrines were true: yet, my reasons were so powerful as to stagger them: they feared that I had truth on my side: they had so long been accustomed to join in the cry about national faith and endless resources, that they trembled at the thought of changing their tone: they were angry with me because my argu-

ments tended to make them fear that all their pre-conceived opinions were false, and their anger became great and implacable and their malice in proportion to their anger, in the same degree that they felt the force of my reasoning. This is the truth of the matter, as applicable even to honest men. Their anger, and the expressions and marks of their anger were more than a sufficient hint to the base wretches of the London daily press to open on me like a pack of blood-hounds. I had no means of counteracting efforts like these: I became a subject of censure with every pretender to political honesty; and became, indeed, what is called *unpopular*, in as great a degree as man could be: sometimes the subject of ridicule, but much oftener the subject of execration. Justice, however, if man will but persevere, will have her day, at last: I have lived to see my opinions as universally adopted as they once were universally execrated; and it is with infinite satisfaction that I reflect, that the

very means which were made use of to cause me to be universally distrusted, have, in the end, caused me to be as universally confided in.

Knowing very well that I possess this general confidence, I should now let the thing work its way, saying not another word about it. But, besides that this is contrary to my taste and my very nature; besides that it would not be doing my duty, I have a right to stand forward at this season and to repeat the advice which I have before given with regard to the above-mentioned necessary arrangement. That arrangement is fully stated in the famous NORFOLK PETITION. I see no cause for changing one word in that Petition, though I have had an abundance of time to reconsider its contents. Here again is another curious fact, illustrating the progress of public opinion as to this matter. Though your Grace may not have heard *all* that was said against that Petition; though your Grace may not have heard of the outrageous and low abuse, heaped upon

me, the proposer of that petition, by Coke of Norfolk and by Suffield, in their barns and holes and corners; though you may not remember the conduct of Coke, when he presented that petition to the Parliament; though you may not have heard much about the conduct of these things; you must have heard enough to make you remember, that no highway robber ever had applied to him, epithets more degrading than those applied to me by the mean landowners of Norfolk, and by the whole of the infamous daily press of London. How changed are things! What a wondrous softener is time! There are two petitions, one from the city of Carlisle, the other from the county of Renfrew; both these petitions are lying upon the tables of the two Houses of Parliament; both of them presented by noblemen of the highest character in your own House, and by the eldest sons of two noble earls in the other House; presented and received without one word of abuse against the pe-

this now; experiencing in their progress, not the smallest opposition; both of them praying for a reduction of the interest of the debt, and for every other thing which is of the greatest importance prayed for in the Norfolk petition! Strange change, this! If the cause of this change be, that I was not, this time, the proposer of the petition, what a shame for those who presented them and those who received them! But, this is not the cause; and if I were to petition again, in the very same words, no abuse would be heaped upon me. Events have worked the change: those events on which I always relied; and on those events I still rely for giving me a triumph so complete, that the very boys in the streets shall contract the habit of citing the triumph as a proverb. Let us never forget the assertion that the interest of the debt in full cannot continue to be paid in the present gold currency, without stripping the present owners of their estates. Those who do not believe in this

assertion; those who still believe, that the interest in full can be paid in the present gold currency without taking away the landlords' estates; to those who still believe this, I have nothing to say. I argue not with them. I consider them as stocks or stones. But, to those who agree in the affirmative of the proposition, I put this question: *What, then, still you do?*

It is easy to see, that, in the present Parliament as in the last Parliament, no man will be found bold enough to propose a direct reduction of the debt. Yet, it is not to be believed, that the landlords will stand quietly by and see the whole of their estates taken away. There are, then, in order to save themselves, two ways left: *FIRST, to take off the taxes; SECOND, to cause paper-money to be poured forth again.* As to the first, it would, in fact, be a reduction of the debt, because it would disable the Government to pay the interest. This way of going to work would be very easy for the landlords. They would have the

whole of the people, except the annuitants, with them. They may reasonably say, *we cannot pay these taxes; if we do, we have no rents.* But there would want no argument with the people, who, by the taking off of the malt and beer tax, or the malt-tax alone, would get a pot of beer for three-halfpence, instead of giving sixpence for it. That would be enough. They would not inquire into the grounds of such a change: the estates would be saved and the fundholders would be ruined. But, here is danger of a total dissolution of the Government. This poisonous and all-devouring wen has drawn up to it the population of nineteen counties of England. It sucks up one-half of the good meat of the whole kingdom. It has more than half a million of persons who literally live from hand to mouth; who never have the price of one week's food beforehand. The repeal of the *malt-tax* alone would cause a virtual repeal of the beer-tax, a virtual repeal of the spirit-tax, a virtual

repeal of nearly all the taxes arising from gin-shops and tippling-houses, and, into the bargain, a virtual repeal of nine tenths of the tea-tax and the sugar-tax. It would take from the East and West Indies almost the whole of that which they now take from the English land-owners. But, it would produce a breaking up of this enormous WEN: it would leave here more than half a million of persons without bread to put in their mouths. Before the building of the last batch of new houses, the population of the WEN, within the bills of mortality, *was equal to that of nineteen of the English counties*, two of those counties being the populous counties of *Kent* and *Hampshire*. Judge, then, of the consequences of taking away, and almost at once, the food of half a million of persons in this WEN. Yet the landlords would have even the inhabitants of this WEN at their backs, if they were to propose the taking off of the malt-tax; and unless the interest of the debt be re-

dazed by other means, this course, my Lord Duke, you must pursue, or be, in a few years, wholly bereft of your estates, after having seen the remnant of the little gentry completely swept away.

The other way of going to work, namely, putting out of the paper again, includes, of course, *another restriction of the Bank*. This produces at once a violent blowing up of the whole system. Instantly the English funds would fall below the French funds, twenty or thirty per cent. or more. Nobody but a madman would give as much for the interest of a hundred pounds, which interest is to be paid in depreciated paper, as for the interest of a hundred pounds, the interest of which is to be paid in gold. There would be two prices openly in the market, in a few days. In December last, when a Bank Restriction was talked of, I heard a city man offer to lay any money, that, if it took place, there would be shops, within a hundred yards of the Bank, for selling its notes at a

discount, within ten days from the enactment of the Restriction. It would, in fact, be an issue of assignats. The taxes would be collected in these assignats; and the state, as was very nearly the case in France, would fall of its own self: it would fall without a hand being raised against it: it would come down in consequence of the utter contempt and distrust of the whole mass of the people towards it.

I believe that most persons see the consequences of either of these two ways of proceeding. Hence all the shuffling tricks; all the contrivances to prolong the existence of the thing as it is: class after class, as your Grace observed in your speech, is cut down, in order to avoid these dreadful extremities. It is clear, therefore, that, unless some other course can be discovered, a convulsion must come, and, that, too, at no distant day. To talk in the empty, vapouring, high-sounding language of *national faith*, which means that the nation is bound to

incur destruction rather than trench upon the interest of the fundholders: this high-sounding stuff is of no use: there must be something *deducted* from the fundholders; and, this deduction cannot take place without an Act of Parliament. The preamble of such an Act, would state broadly and explicitly, that the measure was necessary for the preservation of the people; that it was founded on the first law of nature, and on all the laws of debtor and creditor into the bargain. It would state that, if no private debtor could be bound to his utter ruin, to his degradation, to his loss of life or limb, to the endangering of his health, to the loss of his peace of mind, or even to the loss of the implements of his trade; it would state that, if no individual could be thus bound, surely a nation could not be bound to its utter ruin, degradation, general misery and the certainty of bloodshed, and, at the same time, to expose itself to subjugation from any foreign foe. This is what the pre-

amble of such an Act would state; and, it would be easily proved, that the nation must thus suffer, if it continued to pay to the extent in which it is now paying. But, then, with what face could any Minister propose such an Act, until he had reduced the other parts of the national expenditure to the lowest possible standard? Until he had lopped off every sinecure, grant, unmerited pension, and had reduced every salary and allowance to the lowest possible degree? Until he had left not a barrack, not a single soldier, that could possibly be dispensed with? Until he had proposed to take from the Church Establishment, and particularly from that of Ireland, all that was not absolutely necessary to preserve the due performance of religious worship? Men may flatter themselves as long as they please: they may hope that the difficulty will *blow over*; that we shall get through it *somehow or other*; but, my Lord Duke, to reduce the interest of the debt is absolutely necessary to preserve

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the estates; and, it is impossible to reduce that interest, and to leave a Bishop of Winchester with an income of thirty or forty thousand pounds a year! That Bishop has a legal right to his parks, his palaces, his manors, his heriots, his timber, his fines, his rents and his tithes: granted that he has a right perfectly legal to all these; but, has he a right more clearly legal than the fundholder has to his interest in full, paid in gold of standard weight and fineness? Will human patience suffer, then, that all the sacrifices shall be made by the fundholders, while this Bishop, and while none of the clergy make any sacrifice at all. There may be men who think that it would be only necessary to enact laws to put in force such a measure of crying injustice. Such men will, when the hour comes, find themselves deceived. The sacrifices must be general, and not partial; the adjustment must be *equitable*, or, a most dreadful convulsion must be the consequence.

Your Grace can know little of the sentiments of the people in the middle rank of life. You can know very few of them personally: those that you know will hardly tell you what they think upon a subject like this: the parson

and steward are your channels of information as to the sentiments of the people: they can do little more than guess at their sentiments on a subject of this sort; and even that guess, they will disguise from you, unless it be of a nature that they think calculated to give you satisfaction. Very differently am I situated. I hear the real sentiments of persons in the middle rank of life in country as well as in town. I know them well. I not only know their opinions, but am perfectly well acquainted with their feelings, their motives and their arguments; and I know what they would do if they could. I know men of all parties; of all trades and occupations; and of all religions; and I do most solemnly declare, that I have never, for a long time past, had a conversation as to these matters with any one man in the middle rank of life, let his politics or religion be what they might, who did not express a most anxious desire to see a large part of the property taken from the established Church and clergy; and, my Lord Duke, I venture to predict, that any measure for reducing the interest of the debt, which shall not include an application of a large part of the Church property to the

liquidation of that debt, will produce consequences quite easy to imagine, but which I do not think proper to describe. The most peaceable, placid, cold, and indifferent of men are roused if you mention any project for reducing the debt without first taking a large part of the property of the Church. The nation now knows a great deal better than it did a few years ago, how that Church property *arose*. It is now familiar in the mouths of farmers that *the Poor were formerly maintained out of the Tithes!* Such a thought had never entered into the head of an English farmer in the year 1815. The nation has become wonderfully enlightened upon these subjects; and as I have just said, you cannot now talk to a farmer who will not tell you, that the tithes were given for the maintenance of the Poor as well as for the maintenance of the Parson. He knows too well that no part of them are now applied to the maintenance of the Poor; and he knows, also, that he has to pay for the repairs of the Church itself, which were formerly paid for out of the tithes.

This being the case, the great body of the people entertaining these opinions, is it to be supposed possible that this nation

would quietly submit to see three hundred thousand families reduced to beggary, while the Church (for the upholding of which, let it be recollected, a large part of the debt was contracted) retained the whole of its immense property untouched; while that clergy, who preach up mercy, charity, abstinence and humility, was left wallowing in wealth, and wealth greatly augmented, too, by the very *crimes* that would produce the ruin of these three hundred thousand innocent families! Never would this; never could it, take place, without the most dreadful of all convulsions. Why not, then, take up the Norfolk Petition; or take the petition from Carlisle or from Renfrewshire; why not take them up and patiently discuss them in the Parliament: if they be rejected at last, why not give us the satisfaction of hearing reasons for their rejection! In 1817, when your Grace denominated our meeting on Portsdown-hill to be seditious, no answer was given to our petitions; not one of them was ever taken into consideration; all that they drew forth for us were volumes of abuse from Sidmouth, Castlereagh and others; and the answer to our prayers was, an act which doomed us to a dungeon at

the pleasure of Secretaries of State. Yet, my Lord Duke, every one of those petitions *prayed for a reduction of the interest of the debt*; and, let it never be forgotten, that one of the grounds for the enactments against us, one of the grounds on which the Lords, in the Report, recommended the *Absolute-Power-of-Imprisonment Bill* to be passed; one of those grounds was, that *we wished to take away the interest of the fundholders!*

Here, then, are we, who were then termed seditious, who were then crammed into dungeons, or compelled to flee to preserve ourselves from Sidmouth's and Castlereagh's mercy; here are we, and here am I, in particular, still repeating my prayer, put up from Portdown-hill, and humbly waiting to see the two Houses of Parliament adopting the language, and acting upon the principles of that prayer. Indeed, I should not say that I wait to see this, for I nearly see it already. I see it at a distance of only a few months before me; and then, if there be any thing like honor and justice left in England, the sufferers from that Power-of-Imprisonment Bill will receive remuneration. Something must be done, during this present session of Par-

liament; or, it is very possible that, before the first day of the year 1828, any saving measure will come too late. Governments! are no wiser than the rest of mankind; and they stand a chance of being a little less wise. Every thing that has happened with regard to this system of paper-money, has been foreseen and been foretold by me, for the last twenty-four years. I have pursued the system to what I look upon as its last shift. I do not see how it is now to escape. I am fully convinced that the Ministers know not what to do. This is proved by their answers to Lord Folkestone. They are afraid to open their lips upon the subject. Yet, the day must come, when they, or somebody else, must speak and act, too. The Small-Note Bill passed last year, is slowly creeping on in its effects. Still the country is inundated with one-pound rags. Any thing that would produce another panic; an over issue of bank-notes, a pretty loud talk of war, a blowing up of the paper in Ireland or Scotland (and either is possible); any one of these would throw England into confusion from one end to the other. In the meanwhile, the cause of the decline is steadily going on; bankruptcies, insolven-

cies, compositions with creditors, abound in all parts of the kingdom. In London itself, a third part of a street has frequently become bankrupt in a month. Here is a moving down of families; here is a cutting up of society from the stem. The middle rank of people are suffering in a way that it will be impossible for me adequately to describe to your Grace. The all-searching curse of paper-money has come and rammaged their tills, effaced the debts due to them recorded in their books, made them beggars and broken their hearts. This scourge has caused a greater mass of suffering within the last twelvemonth, in this one kingdom, than ever was caused by the Inquisition, in all the countries of Europe from the first hour of its establishment to the present day.

Therefore, I say with your Grace, that there must be a change in this accursed system of paper-money. If you, and others in your rank of life, agree with me as to the sort of change; if you agree with me, that the accursed paper ought to be swept wholly away, and that an equitable arrangement with the public creditor should be made, then the change will be effectual and peaceable. If you, and others in

your rank of life, persevere in resisting this equitable proposition, then my conviction is, that the change in the system of the currency will be produced by that which will destroy the paper-money, and give such a shock to all those institutions on which property rests, as to make it very problematical, whether any man who now has an estate, will have an estate after that change shall have taken place.

In 1817, this would have been called horribly inflammatory and seditious language. It was then deemed criminal to be known to talk in private of what men now talk openly, even in Parliament. How much better would it have been to give us a patient hearing at that time. But we have gained this, at any rate: that we are no longer deemed seditious, if we curse the paper scourge, and if we call for a reduction of the interest of the debt, or for a new application of the revenues of the Church. The changes are not now rung upon the words loyal and disloyal. I have never heard a man accused of disloyalty, *since the wheat fell to four and sixpence a bushel*, to which mark it will assuredly come again, unless the Ministers treat us to Little Shillings or assignats. Cheap corn, amongst its other

excellent qualities, is a great quencher of the fire of blazing loyalty. The truth is, if the truth could be believed in, we radicals are the truly loyal men; we would fain rescue the King from the double mill-stone that is hanging about his neck: the mill-stone of Boroughmongering and the mill-stone of Debt, the weight of both of which the King and the nation feel at this moment to an intolerable degree. Whether these mill-stones will be removed in a quiet manner, is more than I can say; but, that they may be removed, and that speedily, too, is the sincere wish of

Your Grace's  
Most obedient and  
Most humble Servant,  
WM. COBBETT.

### TOOTH-MONEY.

THIS was a *tax* which the Turks used to impose on the Tartars whom they invaded and subdued: it was money, paid by the poor devils of Tartars to the Turks for the USE of the latter's teeth in eating the victuals of the former. Here it is, I suppose, that BOTT SMITH, that TAYLOR of MANCHESTER, that the TOM TIT, and others of that set, find a *precedent* for the grasplings of the

"GREEK COMMISSIONER," who, having first claimed, 1,600*l.*—*und* justly from the poor Greeks, then makes them pay him 54*l.* for the USE of the money from the date of the claim to the time of his *finger* the cash! Let the Tartars no longer complain: let the Turks be no longer regarded as the most greedy and insolent of oppressors. What should I have said of a fellow, who might have met me on the Cotswold Hills, and, while I was gaping at the *intended* of Counsellor Brick, taken my horse from under me, and then demanded my money, *for having kept him so long out of possession of the horse?* A Sussex gentleman, to whom I was, the other day, explaining this transaction of the "*Man of Business?*" (as the Morning Chronicle calls him); stopped short with these words: "Aye, aye! I see, I see! Hume, who was one of the Commissioners of the Greek Lottery, and who was bound in honour to see that the funds of the Lottery were fairly applied, bought a *ticket* himself in order to give people confidence in the scheme; but, having taken his chance of a *prize*, and having got a *blank*, he makes the contractors' servants *take back his ticket*, and give him his

"money again; but, takes care to say not a word about this to the other holders of tickets."—Just so: there is the matter in a nut-shell. BOTT SMITH, "COMMISSIONER TAYLOR" of Manchester, BAINES of Leeds, PETER MACCULLOCH, and the TOM TIT, may capt and *feelosofise* as long as they please; they will never make any one believe, that the man, who, being in public trust, could do this, ought to be placed in any situation of public trust again.

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### THE BUBBLERS.

MR. WAITHMAN brought the case of the Bubblers forward, on Monday night last, with great ability and great effect; and, there is a Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Bubblers, as far as these are Members of Parliament. Mr. CANNING gave his assent to Mr. WAITHMAN's motion, but, on condition that it should be confined to one instance of the *Bubbling*, at first. The parties make a pretty figure, to be sure! Such a mixture of *folly* and of *roquery* was never before seen by mortal man. Yet, it is no more than the natural effect of the hellish system of falsehood and fraud, the system of paper-money. It will be soon

enough to remark on the conduct of *particular Bubblers*, when the inquiry shall have taken place; but I cannot refrain from observing, here, that, when Mr. ARWOOD brought out the fact, that even the new CHAIRMAN, Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, had been a Director of a Bubble Company, and, when Sir Alexander stated, that the Directors, finding the thing to be a deception, HAD TAKEN ALL THE LOSS UPON THEMSELVES, and not suffered the poor speculators to experience any loss at all; when he stated this, there was a hard and general look at a particular seat in the House, and, some thought, that the seat, hard as it is, by nature (much harder than heart of oak), did appear to be a little softened! This seat, this hard, this (I suspect brazen) seat, did, however, remain silent, at least, upon this occasion.—The debate was full of interest. I shall remark on it in my next.

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### PRESTON ELECTION.

THE reader may, perhaps, have seen, that a second petition has been presented by me. It is the same petition, but there was, in the subsequent proceedings, an omission in point of form; so that, by the instructions given us at the House, we began anew.

## ICE-HOUSES.

IN my COTTAGE ECONOMY, paragraph 149, I spoke, incidentally, of the *Virginian* mode of making *Ice-Houses*. This has, since that little Work was first published, brought me more, I dare say, than two, or even three, hundred letters, requesting me to give a full account of this matter. This I have now done, at the close of a New Edition of COTTAGE ECONOMY, which will be published on Saturday, the 16th of this month of December. I have, in order to render the thing easy of execution, given a *ground plan*, a *section of the elevation*, and *the elevation itself*. A hedge-carpenter or two would *knock-up* (as they call it) such a house in about three days; and a good thatcher would thatch it in about the same space of time. The *coppice* and the *farm-yard* supply all the materials, except about three hundred large nails, and one thousand small ones, and boards to make two small doors. There are hardly any common labouring men, who would not, with my instructions read to them, and my little drawing shown to them, be able to do the whole thing, from first to last.

## THE WOODLANDS.

Kensington, 8th Dec. 1836.

I PUBLISHED, last December, the FIRST NUMBER of this Work; and I intended to go on *Monthly* with it from that time. But, just as I was engaged so pleasantly in those sylvan scenes, "*late panic*" came, and dragged me back by the hair of the head to the WEN, from whose infernal mouth the smoke ascendeth for evermore. Trees and Shrubs and Soil and Fences, were instantly banished from my mind. They were, doubtless, banished from the minds of my readers also; and, therefore, I shall now do over again, in the way of *notifying*, what I did before, hoping to be able to conclude the Work before the arrival of another "*late panic*." I shall, first repeat my original Advertisement; and, then, state my intentions relative to the publication of the rest of the Work.

"Thousands of persons would plant, but they *know not how to do it*. It is a taste so natural, that almost all men have it. But they *employ* people to do it, without being able to say, whether it be done ill or well. I have a desire to assist them in this way; and, as I stated in my Register some time ago, I am

“ now about to do it by the publi-  
 “ cation of a work, which is the  
 “ fruit of the observation, and, at  
 “ different times, the actual prac-  
 “ tice of my whole life. The fol-  
 “ lowing is a more particular ac-  
 “ count of this work, which I shall  
 “ put forth, as to paper and print,  
 “ in a style worthy of the impor-  
 “ tant matters of which it treats;  
 “ and the execution of which, will  
 “ not, I trust, be found to be un-  
 “ worthy of that style. I beg,  
 “ however, to be understood as  
 “ not intending to surfeit my  
 “ readers with what is called ‘*fine*  
 “ *writing*.’ It is my main object  
 “ to be *clearly understood*; and  
 “ not to doom my reader to dis-  
 “ appointment and disgust.

## “ THE WOODLANDS :

OR,

### “ A TREATISE

“ On the preparing of ground  
 “ for planting, on the planting, on  
 “ the cultivating, on the pruning,  
 “ and on the cutting down of Fo-  
 “ rest Trees and Underwoods ;

### “ DESCRIBING

“ The usual growth and size,  
 “ and the uses of each sort of  
 “ tree, the seed of each, the sea-  
 “ son and manner of collecting  
 “ the seed, the manner of pre-  
 “ serving and of sowing it, and

“ also the manner of managing  
 “ the young plants until fit to  
 “ plant out :

### “ THE TREES

“ Being arranged in alphabeti-  
 “ cal order, and the list of them  
 “ including those of America, as  
 “ well as those of England ; and  
 “ the English, French, and Latin  
 “ name being prefixed to the di-  
 “ rections relative to each tree  
 “ respectively.

### “ THE WORK

“ To be published in about  
 “ *eight or ten numbers*, each con-  
 “ taining *forty-eight pages of*  
 “ *print*, in OCTAVO, price Two  
 “ Shillings each Number ; the  
 “ paper and print being of a su-  
 “ perior description, and each  
 “ number being covered with a  
 “ wrapper of coloured paper, in  
 “ order to preserve the numbers  
 “ for binding when the work shall  
 “ be completed.

“ Such is to be the work. I  
 “ said, that I would publish the  
 “ first number *early* in December.  
 “ I had not forgotten that SIX  
 “ ACTS (grown out of the ‘envy  
 “ of surrounding nations and ad-  
 “ miration of the world’) *graci-*  
 “ *ously* permitted me to do it  
 “ without the risk of being banish-  
 “ ed for life ; and the reader can-  
 “ not think how grateful I felt for



"this to the memory of CASTLE-  
 "BRACE, who cut his own throat;  
 "(dear, kind fellow!) at North  
 "Cray in Kent. I am, luckily,  
 "(as the number is to cost more  
 "than sixpence), permitted to  
 "publish it in the middle of the  
 "month, and shall publish it on  
 "Saturday, the tenth instant;  
 "that is to say, on Saturday next,  
 "It will contain instructions for  
 "PREPARING THE GROUND, for  
 "PLANTING, and for CULTIVAT-  
 "ING after planting: these in-  
 "structions being *general*, that is  
 "to say, applicable to *all sorts of*  
 "*trees*. It is quite useless to  
 "plant trees, unless the ground  
 "be duly prepared, unless the  
 "act of planting be well perform-  
 "ed, and unless the after cultiva-  
 "tion be good, or, at least suffi-  
 "cient. Therefore, every one who  
 "is about to plant trees, should  
 "understand something at least  
 "about these matters; and I shall  
 "publish this first number of my  
 "work on the day above men-  
 "tioned, in order that those who  
 "buy trees of me may possess  
 "this knowledge, if they choose;  
 "and they may take the first  
 "number without at all binding  
 "themselves to take any of the  
 "succeeding numbers."

The FIRST NUMBER contains a  
*Preface*, and also the beginning

of the Work; consisting of "GE-  
 "NERAL INSTRUCTIONS,  
 "RELATIVE TO TREE  
 "PLANTING," and divided into  
 the following heads:—

Of the sorts of ground, in which  
 to plant Timber Trees and  
 Underwood.

Of the method of preparing the  
 ground for planting, and of  
 the expense.

Of fencing the ground.

Of the times of the year, and of  
 the weather, for planting.

Of the age and size of the  
 Plants, and of preparing  
 their roots for planting.

Of the method of performing  
 the work of planting.

The subjects, under all these  
 heads, *except the last*, are treated  
 of in the *First Number*; but, the  
 subject of the *last head* is of great  
 importance; and of this I shall  
 treat in No. 2, which will be pub-  
 lished on the *First of January*,  
 1827, that the new year may hail  
 in me this mark of industry and  
 activity. In this No. 2, I shall  
 speak of the *laying out* of planta-  
 tions, whether of timber trees or  
 coppice wood; for there must be  
*roads* to get at the produce. I  
 think, that, *after the next Number*,  
 I shall publish the whole of the  
 remainder of the Work, in a  
 Month or two; and, indeed, I

would not publish this No. 2. in that form, were I not anxious, that those who purchase my Trees, should have from me all that my experience will enable me to give them as to the best manner of planting those Trees.

A gentleman has written to me, to suggest, that *Locust-poles* would be admirable for making what the farmers call *sheep-gates*; that is to say, *hurdles* made of *little rails*, and having a *small pointed post* at each end. These are generally made out of *Ash-poles*, cleft; and they, if in constant use, are rotten in about four or five years. Long before the end of that time, they want everlasting mending, to make them of any use; and, after all, they will, at two years old, resist only so trifling a force, that they are of little use. These *sheep-gates*, made of *Locust-poles*, would last twenty or thirty years; and, I dare say, that many trees, in the plantations of LORD FOLKESTONE, at Coleshill, in Berkshire, would, after another year's growth, and when they will have been but three years and a half in the ground, be quite large enough to cleave up into stuff to make *sheep-gates*! In sixty or seventy years' time, those who will read observations of this sort, will be wonder-stricken, that they should have been thought necessary!

### TO BE LET,

For 12 Years from Michaelmas 1825,  
the Mansion House called

### WATONFIELD HOUSE,

In the parish of Shrivenham in the Vale of Berks, with excellent Stabling, Gardens, Shrubbery, Meadow and Pasture Land, Fishery, &c. thereto belonging, altogether about 22 acres; distant from London 74 miles, from Bath 39, from Cheltenham 35, 21 from Oxford, and 4 from Faringdon, in an excellent neighbourhood, in the centre of the Berkely Hunt, and in the adjoining Parish to Ashdown Park, so highly celebrated for coursing.

POSSESSION MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY.

The MANSION HOUSE consists of an Entrance Hall, 17 feet by 13 feet and a half, a Dining Room 19 ft. by 17 ft. Drawing Room 17 ft. by 17 ft. two Stair-cases, a Garden Entrance, Pantry, two Kitchens, Servants' Hall, a Wash-house, Larder, excellent Beer and Wine Cellars, 7 good Bed-rooms, and 6 Attics.

The Out Offices are a Coach-house, Stabling for 8 or 9 Horses, Cow-house, Wood-house, Piggery, &c. with large Garden, enclosed with lofty brick Walls, a kitchen Garden also enclosed, Shrubbery, Fishery, and two rich Enclosures of Meadow and Pasture Land adjoining, altogether about 22 acres.

The Fishery consists of a Preserve, well weased, of about a quarter of a mile in length, with Stew Ponds well stored with Fish.

For Terms, further Particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. Rd. W. CROWAR, Solicitor, Faringdon, Berks; if by letter, free of postage.

## MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending November 24.**

*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	55	11	Rye ....	40	9
Barley ..	37	0	Beans ...	51	1
Oats ....	30	8	Pease ...	53	7

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended November 24.**

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	50,083	Rye .....	237
Barley ..	49,026	Beans . . .	2,335
Oats ...	8,243	Pease ....	1,173

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

**Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, November 25.**

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,386	for 13,032	3	2	Average, 56	5	5
Barley..	7,069	.. 14,336	10	0	.....	40	5
Oats..	1,267	.. 2,045	10	4	.....	39	3
Rye....	0	.. 0	0	0	.....	0	0
Beans ..	1,157	.. 3,223	7	1	.....	55	8
Pease..	596	.. 1,662	2	0	.....	55	9

Friday, Dec. 1.—The supplies of Grain this week are moderate. The attendance of buyers since Monday has been thin. Wheat remains nearly the same as last quoted. Barley is without variation. Beans, Pease, and Oats meet a dull sale, and are each rather lower than at the beginning of the week.

Monday, Dec. 4.—The past week's supplies of all sorts of Grain were moderate. There is this morning

a fair quantity of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, fresh up from Essex and Kent, but very little Grain of any kind has arrived from more distant parts. There was great expectation raised that Wheat would advance to-day, so as to justify putting up the top price of Flour to 55s. per sack; but this has not been realized, as the trade for Wheat must be reported languid at last week's quotations, and Flour, therefore, remains in an unsettled state.

The primeest parcels of Malting Barley have obtained nearly the terms of last week, but our Maltsters have been so greatly disappointed in the working of the second quality, that they would not purchase such to-day, which may, therefore, be quoted lower. Grinding parcels are, however, unaltered. The arrival of foreign Beans has depressed this article 3s. per quarter since this day se'nnight. Pease of both kinds are 1s. per quarter lower. There being very little demand for Oats to-day from country buyers, the prices of this article may be quoted 1s. per quarter lower than last Monday, as our town buyers have sufficient to carry them on for the present.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack .....	50s. — 53s.
— Seconds .....	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 45s.

**Price of Bread.**—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9<sup>d</sup>. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 2, both inclusive.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat ... 3,735	Tares .... 11		
Barley .. 3,854	Linseed .. 114		
Malt .... 3,357	Rapeseed . —		
Oats .... 12,196	Brank .. —		
Beans ... 3,492	Mustard .. —		
Flour .... 7,287	Flax .... —		
Rye ..... 67	Hemp .... 158		
Pease .... 1,981	Seeds ... 105		

Foreign. — Wheat, 800; Barley, 543; Oats, 10,962; Beans, 837 qrs. and Flour, 50 barrels.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Dec. 4.—The Hop market for the last week has been rather brisker, at an advance of 2s. to 4s., particularly upon fine pockets.

#### Another Account.

Dec. 4.—Our market remains very steady, at about last week's prices.—There has not been much demand for either bags or pockets, for the last few days, which is attributed more to the approach of Christmas than the want of inclination in the buyers.—Currency as under:—Kent Pockets, from 78s. to 100s.; Bags, 63s. to 90s.; Sussex Pockets, 73s. to 88s.

Maidstone, Nov. 30.—We have this last week a very dull trade for all kinds of middling Hops, which are now offering at lower prices: those of the best quality continue in demand, the quantity being small in proportion to the growth.

Worcester, Nov. 29.—On Saturday, 336 pockets were weighed. In consequence of the duty of the kingdom proving so much less than had been anticipated, prices rose from 4s. to 5s., the average being 86s. to 96s. The Worcester duty is 30,746l. 4s. 11d.

Monday, Dec. 4.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 25,863 firkins of Butter, and 4,326 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 153 casks of Butter.

### SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 4.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	10	to	5 2
Mutton ...	3	10	—	4 4
Veal .....	4	6	—	5 4
Pork .....	4	0	—	5 2
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts ... 2,725 | Sheep ... 23,680  
Calves ... 161 | Pigs ... 150

### NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	8	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 6
Veal ....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	0	to	4 2
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 0
Pork .....	4	2	—	5 0
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

### COAL MARKET, Dec. 1.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*  
87½ Newcastle 41 .. 30s. 0d. to 35s. 9d.  
10 Sunderland 6 .. 31s. 9d. — 37s. 0d.

## POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.				
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>
Ware .....	2	15	to	4 5
Middlings.....	0	0	—	2 0
Chats .....	0	0	—	1 15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

BOROUGH, per Ton.				
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>
Ware .....	2	15	to	4 0
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....		80s. to 105s.
Straw...		30s. to 34s.
Clover. 100s. to 130s.		
St. James's.—Hay....		70s. to 110s.
Straw ..		30s. to 42s.
Clover. 100s. to 130s.		
Whitechapel.—Hay....		75s. to 106s.
Straw... 30s. to 36s.		
Clover. 80s. to 120s.		

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Peas.		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>s.</i>
Aylesbury .....	58	65	0	38	40	0	32	34	0	46	64	0	0	0	0
Banbury .....	54	58	0	40	42	0	40	45	0	60	62	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke ....	53	62	0	36	40	0	27	33	0	52	60	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	48	58	0	33	34	0	26	28	0	54	56	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	50	64	0	34	39	0	30	36	0	44	48	0	50	58	0
Derby.....	60	65	0	38	50	0	34	46	0	56	63	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	52	60	0	36	43	0	26	36	0	58	64	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	60	0	34	40	0	33	36	0	56	62	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	56	68	0	38	40	0	28	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eye .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley .....	50	64	0	32	43	0	27	34	0	52	58	0	54	57	0
Horncastle.....	54	57	0	28	42	0	30	36	0	60	63	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	50	65	0	33	40	0	32	42	0	54	64	0	0	0	0
Lewes.....	46	65	0	43	44	0	29	32	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury .....	48	67	0	37	40	0	28	38	0	58	62	0	0	0	0
Northampton....	56	59	0	33	42	0	34	40	0	59	63	0	0	0	0
Nottingham ....	58	0	0	46	0	0	36	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0
Reading.....	53	70	0	38	44	0	26	36	0	54	59	0	55	59	0
Stamford.....	52	60	0	36	42	0	26	44	0	60	61	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea.....	68	0	0	48	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	60	0	0	37	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	47	59	0	35	43	0	32	40	0	56	68	0	9	0	0
Winchester.....	55	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haddington ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Liverpool*, Nov. 28.—The importations of Oats since Tuesday last have been pretty considerable, the same being principally from Ireland; but of other Grain, &c. the arrivals were trivial. Some sales of bonded Wheat were effected during the week at an advance of 3d. to 6d. per 70 lbs. The market of this day was poorly attended, and sales generally were very limited—of Wheat at barely late prices.—Oats declined  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per 45 lbs.; and Flour and Oatmeal each 1s. per sack.—Other articles of the trade were somewhat below late quotations.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 21st to the 27th November, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 3,031; Barley, 1,375; Oats, 13,895; Rye, 650; Pease, 179 quarters. Flour, 182 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 2,099 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,440 barrels.

*Guildford*, Dec. 5.—Wheat, old, 17l. to 17l. 15s.; ditto, new, for meal, 17l. 10s. to 17l. per load. Rye, 52s.; Barley, 38s. to 41s.; Oats, 34s. to 40s.; and Beans, 54s. to 60s. per quarter.

*Norwich*, Dec. 2.—The supply of Wheat to this day's market was large, and the demand quite equal to it, which caused a small advance in price.—Red, 55s. to 60s.; White to 61s. Barley still continues to be supplied in great plenty, and may be noted a trifle lower, 32s. to 38s., superfine, 39s.; Oats, 30s. to 36s.; Beans, 46s. to 51s.; Pease, 47s. to 51s.; Boilers, to 62s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 44s. per sack.

*Bristol*, Dec. 1.—The supplies of Corn, &c. to the Corn Markets here, continue moderate, but fully equal to the demand. The sale of Malt is exceedingly dull, and the demand for Malting Barley not so brisk as it was last week. The following rates are nearly correct at present:—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Barley, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Oats, 3s. to 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Beans, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel, Imperial.—Flour, Seconds, 33s. to 44s. per bag.

*Ipswich*, Dec. 2.—We had not to-day a large supply of Barley or Wheat; the latter was full as dear as last week; but the former was 1s. per quarter cheaper. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 61s.; Barley, 32s. to 38s.; Beans, 46s. to 48s.; and Pease, 50s. per quarter.

*Wisebeck*, Dec. 2.—This market to-day is heavy for all sorts of Grain. Wheat and Oats declined about 1s. per quarter.—Red Wheat, 54s. to 58s.; White ditto, 58s. to 60s.; Oats, 24s. to 35s.; Beans, 48s. to 52s.; and old ditto, 58s. per quarter.

*Wakefield*, Dec. 1.—The arrival of Wheat fresh up is very moderate, but some quantity having remained over from former arrivals, make altogether a good supply. The Flour trade being in a very dull state, all descriptions of Wheat have met a very heavy sale, at rather lower prices than last week, and very little business has been done. Oats and Shelling sell heavily at the rates of last Friday. Barley is not plentiful, and good heavy qualities obtain last week's prices. The quantity of Beans offering is trifling, and they are 1s. per quarter dearer. Rapeseed is rather more inquired after. It is likely that the importation of foreign Oats, Rye, Beans, and Pease, will be continued to the 15th February, at the duties by the Order in Council of 1st of September.

*Manchester*, Dec. 2.—During this week there has been but little passing in the trade, and prices continue without any material alteration: the few transactions which have taken place have been confined to the more opulent dealers, or those who prudentially confine their purchases to the mere impulse of necessity. At this day's market, there was a numerous attendance of town and country dealers, but the business was very limited.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Dec. 2.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was, like the preceding week's, very short—prices 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal; but store Stock was supplied even beyond the demand.—Scots sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves, and home-breds of all sorts, quite a flat sale; of Sheep and Lambs the supply was rather short.—Shearlings, 24s. to 29s.; fat ones to 38s.; Lambs, not many good ones, 13s. to 17s. 6d. each; Pigs in great numbers, and cheap.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Dec. 2.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

*Manchester*, Nov. 29.—To-day the supply of Cattle was good, and of good quality, which sold upon much the same terms as this dayse'nnight; the show of which was not large, yet more than could be turned into money at any price. Pigs much the same as last noted.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended November 24, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	58	4	39	2	26	4
Essex	56	4	36	11	28	2
Kent	57	10	39	2	29	0
Sussex	56	2	40	10	30	2
Suffolk	54	10	35	3	30	3
Cambridgeshire	56	4	34	10	28	3
Norfolk	54	10	35	10	30	4
Lincolnshire	56	4	40	11	29	0
Yorkshire	54	7	40	3	28	9
Durham	55	11	40	8	34	5
Northumberland	55	8	38	5	33	5
Cumberland	64	2	41	1	33	10
Westmoreland	64	9	52	0	35	5
Lancashire	60	4	0	0	33	5
Cheshire	59	4	52	3	30	6
Gloucestershire	58	0	44	9	25	2
Somersetshire	56	5	40	2	31	4
Monmouthshire	59	7	48	5	0	0
Devonshire	57	9	37	11	28	0
Cornwall	58	9	36	9	32	3
Dorsetshire	53	9	37	8	32	5
Hampshire	53	10	38	1	28	1
North Wales	65	3	47	2	32	4
South Wales	58	1	41	8	26	3

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"The 'best possible public instructor' tells us that Mr. Canning is going to Paris, purely on a visit of personal friendship to our Ambassador there. I suppose, however, that he is going to try the force of his oratory, in order to induce France and her Allies to let Portugal alone. . . . . I know nothing of the politics of the BOURBONS; but, though I can easily conceive that they would not like to see an end of the paper-system and a consequent Reform, in England; though I can see very good reasons for believing this, I do not believe, that Mr. CANNING will induce them to sacrifice their own obvious and immediate interests for the sake of preserving our funding system. He will not get them out of Cadiz, and he will not induce them to desist from interfering in the affairs of Portugal, if they find it their interest to interfere."—RURAL RIDE, *Register*, Vol. 60. No. 1. page 22, 23.—Sept. 30, 1826.

## WAR WITH SPAIN.

TO MR. CANNING.

Kenington, 13th Dec. 1826.

SIR,

THE hour (for we can no longer safely count by days) seems now to be fast approaching, when the Pitt System will receive its doom. Thirty years ago Old TOMMY PAINE said, that it was impossible to say precisely when this destructive system would be utterly blown up; but, "in all pro-

bability, if Mr. Pitt were to live "to what was generally called the "age of man (three score years "and ten), he would, with his own "eyes, see the end of his dreadful work." Mr. Pitt died in January, 1806; he was then forty-seven; if he had lived to the age of man, there would now have been two years and a month of

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



his life yet to come; and, do you laugh, then, at this prophecy of PAINE? If we be really to have war, and of only a year's duration, do you think, that, without a blowing up of this system, it is possible for the Bank to continue to pay in gold of standard weight and fineness? And, if you do not think this, what do you think is to be the final consequence?

But, I must postpone further questions of this, I must defer remarks on the effects which WAR will have upon the paper-money, and, through that false money, upon property of various kinds, until I have addressed you upon the war itself, after I have inserted the Message of the King, announcing to the Parliament the existence of that war.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that His Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between His Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, His Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with His Majesty's ally the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have

been given by the Court of Madrid of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal.

"But His Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that, notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities by Portuguese regiments which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly and solemnly engaged to disarm and to disperse.

"His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance.

"His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Commons, with the full and entire confidence that his faithful Commons will afford to His Majesty their cordial concurrence and support, in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal, the oldest ally of Great Britain."

"G. R."

Now, Sir, first let me request you to look at the Motto. I was at HIGHWORTH, in Wiltshire, when I wrote the article, from which those sentences are taken. A packet of the "best possible public instructor" met me there.

I saw that they contained a sort of *circular paragraph*, which discovered, in its author, great anxiety to cause it to be believed that you were not going to Paris on any public business. When these broad sheets publish, as to the same matter, accounts which vary, there may be room to doubt respecting the fact; but, when they all agree in any one statement, it is sure to be a lie. It is, with these sheets, *touch pen touch penny*; and we may always be certain, that, when they lie in concert, they are all paid for the lie. Knowing these things so well, I concluded, of course, that some one man, or body of men, and with a purse, or purses, too, had caused this lie to be published. I also concluded, that there must have been a powerful motive to produce the employment of such means. Being sure, then, that your visit to Paris arose from a public cause, I saw in this disguising lie great anxiety existing somewhere to keep a knowledge, and even a suspicion, of this cause, from the nation. And, as men are never very anxious on this score, unless they be in some fear as to the success of what they are about to undertake, I concluded, that your business was to coax the French into something,

and that something now appears to have been what I, at the time, thought it was. The object of your journey clearly was, to persuade the King of France to prevent the King of Spain from interfering in the affairs of Portugal, which country had just got a new Constitution, sent to it, span new, from the far-famed shop in Downing-street.

If the King of Spain interfered, and settled things to his liking, in the dominions of this "oldest ally of England;" if he, following the example of France, garrisoned and kept possession of Lisbon; if he thus shut us, at his pleasure, out of the last port that we can enter, south of Ostend, it was easy to see, that even the most selfish and base part of the nation would cry *shame upon you*; and, indeed, it was easy to see, that all men of any knowledge, in every part of the world, would look upon us as a *fallen people*; a people steeped in debt, degeneracy and disgrace. Your mind has seemed to me to have undergone, of late years, a very great change. It has surprised and shocked me to hear your eulogiums on *traffic* and on *peace*; to hear you, at one time, say, that *England's chief resource* must, in future, consist of the gains arising from supply-

ing other countries with manufactures; and at another, to hear you extol peace in such terms as to make your hearers shudder at the very name of war; nay, even in your speech at the opening of the present session, we heard your somewhat bombastical praises of the "God-like office of peace-preserver," forgetting, I suppose, that, for *once* that Holy Writ ascribes this quality to the Almighty, it, a hundred times, calls him the "GOD OF HOSTS." Notwithstanding, however, these indications of declining spirit, I am willing to believe, that you still retain enough of regard for the honour of your country to have made you blush at the thought of that disgrace, which a tame surrender of Portugal to the Bourbons must fix for ever on that country. And, retaining this regard for the honour of your country, while the accursed paper-system was taking from you the means of upholding that honour, you might well experience those "*three anxious months*," of which you spoke on the opening of the Parliament, and respecting which you ought, it seems to me, to have been as *silent as the grave*; for, whatever credit that anxiety may do to your feelings, a knowledge of its having existed in your mind

must necessarily do, as far as it reached, injury to the cause out of which it had arisen.

In remarking upon the King's Message; the first thing that strikes us is, the *wonderful* assertion, that the King of France had *concurred* in the efforts to prevent the interference of Spain in the affairs of Portugal; and I was not a little surprised to find that the King of France was an "*Ally*" of ours! That he was our "*friend*" I knew; but never, until now, suspected that he was our "*Ally*." More of these matters by-and-by; but, let us see, in the first place, what is the *ground* of this war, if war it is to be. The King of Spain has permitted persons in authority under him to be guilty of an apparent connivance at the conduct of persons who have, in his dominions, concerted hostile inroads into Portugal; that he has suffered these inroads to take place, the inroaders being certain Portuguese regiments, which had deserted into Spain.

Now, Sir, suppose all this to be true, what has the King of Spain done, which was not done, towards France, by Austria and Prussia, with the *decided approbation of England*, in 1792? At that time the *French emigrants*, soldiers as well as others, but soldiers for the

greater part, quitted the French territory, were received in that of Austria, whence they issued their hostile declarations against the new order of things in France. They were not only *in arms*; they not only made hostile inroads into France; but, they were encouraged to do so; they were aided and abetted in so doing; and all this with the unequivocal approbation of England. It will be said, perhaps, their hostility was directed only against the *revolutionists* of France. And, do not the Portuguese invaders say full as much for themselves? Do not they allege, that they are as "loyal" as the French emigrants ever were? Do not they declare, that their only object is to free their country from "the tyranny of a faction"? But, the message tells us, that the Princess Regent of Portugal, who is the acting sovereign of the country, *disclaims and denounces* these hostile emigrants. *Just the same* did Louis XVI., when the French emigrants were at COBLENTZ, in 1792; and yet England countenanced and encouraged the Emperor and the King of Prussia in giving support to those emigrants. Nay, at last, the emigrants not being in force that was deemed sufficient to put down the revolu-

tionists of their country, the *allies of England*; the Emperor and the King of Prussia, sent the Duke of Brunswick with an army of Germans, to, as they called it, *set the King at liberty*; to *punish those who had made the revolution in France*; and to *burn the towns and cities* that should dare to declare for, and adhere to, the revolution, or that should do any thing to impede the march of the loyal invaders! In vain did Louis XVI. declare, in repeated proclamations and manifestoes, that *he was free*; that he *had freely sworn to maintain the new constitution of France*; and that he was resolved to stand by his oath, and to make common cause with his *people against* the emigrants; in vain did he do all this, and repeat it all, over and over again, and in the most earnest manner: oh, no! this would not do: the Austrian and the Prussian, backed by England, **WOULD NOT BELIEVE** the declarations, the solemn OATHS, of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and asserted in their manifestoes, that he had taken the oaths *from fear*. Ah, ah! said the revolutionists: say you so! You declare him, then, to be a *perjurer*, who intends to *betray us*; and, as you must know more of his mind than we can, we will

act upon your declarations respecting it. Accordingly, they first suspected him of treachery; then accused him of it; next dethroned him; and, lastly, cut off his head. And, all this while, England was justifying the conduct of the Emperor and the King of Prussia!

How many times have you yourself maintained, that the late war against the republicans of France was fully justified by the danger to be apprehended from the contagion of their principles; and, if that war, that real, long and most bloody war, entailing on us a Debt which is weighing us down to the earth; if that war was justified on that ground, can the King of Spain want justification for his conduct with regard to the revolution in Portugal, a country separated from his dominions only by an imaginary line?

When the French invaded Spain in 1823, Lord LIVERPOOL, while he explicitly stated, that it was an "unjustifiable aggression" on the part of France, said, that it would be impolitic in us to interfere, because the people of Spain themselves were divided as to the question, and that, therefore we might take part with the minority. Does not this argument apply with double force in the present case?

Is Portugal invaded by a foreign force? No; but by Portuguese themselves; and, how great, in proportion, must their number be; if, to check their progress, an English army and fleet are necessary! Here is not only a divided people; but, those who are on our side are manifestly the weakest; so that the new Constitution, if maintained at all, is to be, and must be, upheld by English money and English troops. No treaty ever bound us to this. Our treaties with Portugal were intended to defend that little country against the hostility of Spain: to preserve, in short, the independence of Portugal. The independence of Portugal is not now menaced. It is not a thing which any body wants to assail. There is a dispute, a quarrel, amongst the Portuguese themselves, about a new Constitution, and we are aiming to uphold the revolutionary party, and, at the very least, shall have to pay an army to be kept up in Portugal for a considerable length of time, in order, disguise this matter how you may, to cram this new Constitution down the throats of the dissident Portuguese.

However, as to the grounds of war, they are always easily found or quickly made. The main questions for us at this time are, IS

**THIS TO BE A REAL WAR? and, if it be, WHAT, IN ALL LIKELIHOOD, WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THAT WAR TO US?**

As to the first of these questions, it does appear to be most wonderful, indeed, that France could not have prevented, if she would, this alleged aggression on the part of Spain. She has, in fact, military occupation of Spain; she holds the principal fortresses of Spain, and, yet, you pretend to believe that France was sincere in her efforts to prevent this alleged aggression. It is certain that she must dislike the revolution in Portugal. She cannot but see that that revolution is likely to extend itself throughout Spain; in Spain she thought it as dangerous to her as to undertake an enormous expense for the purpose of putting it down. She maintained, that she had a clear right to interfere in that case for her own protection. In order to effect her purpose, she set at defiance all the threats of England; and, she set those threats at defiance, too, before she could have known the tottering and crippled state of England, which state has been made manifest to her by "Late Panic" and its consequences. She cannot but

see, that Spain is in greater danger from the revolutionary principles of Portugal, than she herself was in from the revolutionary principles of Spain. You have told her, I dare say, that the Princess Regent of Portugal has sworn to maintain the new constitution and new Chambers in Portugal, and that it is she who calls upon you for aid against the rebels. But, she could have told you in answer, that the King of Spain had sworn to maintain the Cortes; that he protested against her interference against the Cortes; and, she could have told you, in addition, that, the moment he could do it with safety, he declared against that Cortes, and denounced its members as rebellious subjects.

Upon what principle, then, can the King of France disapprove of the conduct of Spain towards Portugal? The King of France must wish to see the new order of things in Portugal put down: he must wish it, and, the question is, whether he, when the proper time comes, will act in accordance with that wish. I believe, *that you think he will*. Your speech of Tuesday night (of which I shall have to say a great deal by-and-by) convinces me, that you think, that a war with France is, at

least, probable. You do not, you tell us, *make war against Spain*. You only make war for the *defence of Portugal* against Spain: only make war against Spain, as far as is necessary to the defence of Portugal. You should say, to a defence of the new order of things in Portugal. But, let it be as you state it; and, then we have the first instance in the history of this whole world, of a war made against a sovereign as to one particular point only. War, means war against all the dominions of a sovereign, by sea as well as by land; but, Spain is partly occupied by France. Her great fortress of all; that which is her grand defence, is in the hands of the French; is garrisoned by French troops. One cannot even mention this without expressing one's astonishment at the credulity, or the insincerity, of the man, who pretends that France wished to prevent the alleged aggression on the part of Spain. What had she to do but to order the King of Spain not to commit this act of alleged aggression? What had she to do with persuasions and negotiations to accomplish this object? But, leaving out of the question this wonder of all wonders, we clearly see, that you do not declare war against

Spain; against all Spain; that you shun this as a sailor shuns the rocks, because, to make war upon Spain, you must make war upon France.

It is clear as day-light, that your "*three anxious months*" were spent in exercising the soft art of persuasion, to induce France not to meddle with this affair. It is not less clear, that the Parliament was called together at the time when it was, because you foresaw, that, notwithstanding all your endeavours to persuade, this alleged aggression would take place in some shape or another, and, that you were far from being confident, that the French would not, first or last, take part with Spain. Your desperate threats, of which I shall speak at large by-and-by; your incendiary-like menaces, prove that you have still your fears that France will take part in the war; and is there a man in existence, who is accustomed to think of these matters, who does not believe, that France would be heartily backed in such a cause by the other great powers of the continent? You say, in the short speech, made by you at the introducing of the King's message, that the news of the aggression did not arrive until *Friday night last*. But, you do not say that you did not expect it to

arrive ; and, now, there is no man who does not clearly see the *motive for calling the Parliament together*. Every body was at a loss for a cause of assembling the Parliament at this time. The pretended cause, the passing of the Bill of Indemnity, imposed upon nobody that had only a small portion of political experience. Every one was convinced that there was *something more* than this Bill of Indemnity, which, it was notorious, would pass as a matter of course ; and, when the two great questions of loan and currency were both to be put off until February ; when nothing of any earthly importance was to be done, men stared at each other for a discovery of the cause of this unusual meeting of the Parliament. Now, however, the thing is no longer a mystery : if troops had been marched ; if a declaration of any sort had come forth from the King, and the Parliament had not been sitting, there would, to a certainty have been another "Late Panic." The people would have been alarmed from one end of the country to the other : there, might have been a run upon the Bank itself, and, to a certainty, another sweep amongst the country bankers. A message from the King to the Parliament ; that mes-

sage accompanied with speeches ; those speeches abounding with matter of great hope and confidence ; that hope and confidence expressed in a flourishing and bragging style : these were necessary to check the alarm ; to blind the people to their danger ; and to make that go smoothly along, which would otherwise have produced a tremendous shock. But, if it be clear, as it now is to me, that the Parliament was called together to meet the intelligence upon which you are now acting, it ought to convince every man, that you had good reason to believe the danger to be real. If you had been of opinion, that this aggression would be nothing more than a mere incursion of Portuguese deserters ; if you had been convinced, that this would be all, and that France would at once join you in endeavours to drive the rash invaders out of Portugal ; if you had been convinced of this, which you must have been, if you believed in the sincerity of France, *why call the Parliament together?* The truth is, you were afraid to move, here, upon your own responsibility. You wanted to be surrounded with backers-on. You wanted, as was the constant practice of Pitt, to *commit the Parliament along with*



you, so that, in case of disaster; in case of a general war brought upon the country, in consequence of these your first movements, you might have to appeal to the vote of Tuesday night, and call the war the war of the Parliament and not your war: a thing which you would by no means have done, if you had felt confident in the sincerity of France. We shall see, by-and-by, that you have thought it necessary to talk at the French; to threaten them with your revolutionary machinations, in case they take part in the war; but, the calling of the Parliament alone, to be ready at this time, is sufficient to convince us that your apprehensions were great.

Not only, therefore, must every one believe that the French Government wishes to see the revolution in Portugal crushed; that that Government, following up its own principles, and pursuing its own interests, must wish the King of Spain to succeed in crushing that revolution; not only must every man be convinced of the truth of these things; but, taking all the circumstances into view, every man must be convinced, that you, yourself, fear, if not expect, that France will take part in this war. In the present state of things, it is, indeed, impossible for us to

say, whether she will take part in the war or not. But, while such an event is possible, I think it probable, reason says that it is probable; and, if she do take part, we shall have the consequences to ascribe to you and your colleagues; who, let it be observed, will have brought war upon us, not for our own defence, not for the defence of our ally, but for the defence of a crotchety Constitution, which you have taken it into your head to support, in opposition to that part of the Portuguese, who wish to maintain in their country that sort of Government between which and between which ALONE and us, any treaty existed.

While, therefore, we are compelled to content ourselves with conjecture, as to whether this be to be a real war or not, we ought, seeing the probability of the affirmative, to ask ourselves, or rather, ask you, *What, in all likelihood, will be the consequences of that real war?* And, here it is impossible for any man to shut his eyes to the numerous calamities and dangers which must immediately arise out of it, unless there be adopted, with regard to the Debt, those measures which you dare not even think of. I think nothing of the price of the funds. I care not what effect the

war has upon the gamblers ; but, this I know, that you cannot carry on war for any length of time ; that you cannot sustain a real war for a year, without another Bank Restriction ; without an issue of real assignats ; without a monstrous addition to the Debt ; and, will you make that addition, this time, in assignats, and will you enact, again, that you will pay the Debt in gold ? An issue of assignats makes two prices at once ; it reduces the paper-money so much in value as to make the funds hardly worth possessing, in a short space of time ; and, though this is a thing that might be little thought of by those whose estates are mortgaged for the payment of the interest of the Debt, it is a thing to be very much thought of by those, who have to carry on a Government, the seat of which Government has, within ten miles of it, nearly a million of persons, who must cease to eat if the interest of the Debt cease to be paid. Mount your horse, Sir, ride round the selvage of this Wen. Behold there, more than ten thousand houses rendered desolate, become heaps of worthless rubbish, solely in consequence of " Late Panic." Judge, then, of the effects of ceasing to pay the interest of the Debt. The widows, the orphans, the de-

crepid old men, all the helpless creatures whose property consists of parts of this Debt ; the lamentations of these, scattered as they are over the face of the kingdom, might give you little cause for fear ; but, as your mind (as we shall presently see) is grown familiar with the horrors of desolation ; judge what the extent of that desolation would be, if the means of buying a breakfast were taken from only half a million of people, assembled upon the same spot ! The system ; the infernal system of funding and of paper-money ; while it has rendered a large part of the villages desolate, or placed them in the depths of poverty and misery, has drawn up to this Wen, such of the hungry creatures as were able to come to it. According to the last Population Returns, laid before the House of Commons, there were assembled here, more persons than were contained, even at that time, in *nineteen of the counties of England*, Kent and Hampshire being two of those counties, and Rutland not being one. To this Wen comes one-half of the whole of the good and wholesome meat raised in England. In this Wen are collected a large part of the whole of the taxes. Every thing in gold and silver, is drawn to-

gether here, the remainder, at least, being but a mere trifle. The interest of the Debt has been the cause of this unnatural and monstrous assemblage of people and of property. One single gold and silversmith's shop contains more of those metals than is contained in all the rest of the kingdom, leaving out only the mansions of the nobility. But, above all, here are assembled, a half of the eaters of the food of England. Here every one eats, and eats well. The London beggar has a life of luxury, compared to the constant labourer in the country. The very offfal of the funding system affords luxurious living to hundreds of thousands. Stop paying the interest of the Debt: put a stop to that, and all these hundreds of thousands of feeders are without bread to put in their mouths; and, is there a man upon earth, who is not blind as a bat, who must not see the consequence of there being a want of that bread?

People talk about the justice and injustice of ceasing to pay the interest of the Debt. They talk of it as a thing that might be done, if the Government had a mind to do it. The necessity of such cessation is spoken of as we would speak of any ordinary case

of necessity; and you often hear the common saying applied to this matter, namely, that the nation cannot pay, if it have not the money to pay with. In the minds of most men, this affair assimilates itself to an affair between two individuals. It is never recollected, that in this case there are third parties to be left without food, if the first party cease to pay the second. The question is not a question of justice or injustice, of expediency or in expediency: it is a question of practicability: and the question for me to put to you at this time is, do you believe, that you can cease to pay the interest of the Debt, or that you can suspend or postpone the payment, for any length of time, or that you can ever considerably reduce the interest without due precautions and an amicable, equitable adjustment, after cool reasoning, deliberate inquiry, and patient attention to the matter; do you believe that you can do either of these without reducing half a million of people to starvation, and those people assembled, too, round the very seat of the Government? If you do believe this, you are not to be reasoned with: we have reason to tremble at the thought of your possessing power, even in the slightest degree.

It appears to me, that, though you never have discovered any knowledge at all of these matters; though you joined in the passing of Peel's Bill, and declared that that Bill set the question at rest for ever; though you have, in many instances, and particularly in 1823, when you cited Peel's Bill as a proof of the wisdom of the Parliament; though you have never opened your lips upon this subject without discovering your profound ignorance of every thing relating to it; though your talk, last year, about putting a piece of gold into the poor man's pocket and a fowl into his pot, savoured more of a jack-pudding's master than of a minister of state; though you appear to me to be a man that takes things up in haste, that is carried away by a train of bombastical thoughts which your mind is constantly prone to engender, and in which you resemble very strongly your eulogist, Mr. BROUGHAM; though this be the case; though all my observations on your conduct tell me that you are a man (like Mr. Brougham here also) incapable of that consecutive thinking which a subject like this absolutely demands: notwithstanding this, it is impossible that "Late Panic," that being "within forty-eight hours of bar-

ter"; that the menaces which you have received from the issuers of Scotch paper-money; that the crashing all over the country; that the misery of millions of men occasioned by this paper-money; it is quite impossible, that even the bare reading of these should not have set you to thinking to some extent; to make you understand something about the consequences of such a system existing in a state of war. Indeed, it does appear to me that, though you may have no clear conception upon the subject, you have a sort of *general apprehension* of the effects of war upon this false and unnatural system. In the blowing up of that system, you, without being able to state the why or the wherefore, see your own ruin and disgrace: ruin the most complete that can be conceived: disgrace never to be effaced.

With this impression upon your mind, you naturally imbibe a fear of war; and, of course, anger against those who seem to be likely to occasion that war. You are convinced, by a sort of general impression, that real war must be your ruin, and you abhor, you are in a rage, you can tear to atoms every creature who assists to put you into this state of fear. Nobody is so desperate as the

man who acts from fear. The courage of cowardice; I do not mean personal cowardice as applicable to you, though I do not think you the more courageous for your duelling; the courage of cowardice is always accompanied with marks of desperation; and desperation, the movements of despair, are as different from those of real courage as light is different from darkness. Yours is the courage of dreadful apprehension; and that your mind is filled with that apprehension, we want nothing to convince us but your own statement of the means to which you would resort, in case of real war. These means I find described in the following extract from what the *Morning Chronicle* calls your speech of Tuesday night. Truth compels me to describe the matter of this extract as so inconsistent with all the professions of your life; as being at once so despicably foolish and so detestably odious and wicked, that I dare not publish it as part of a speech delivered by you, who are a privy councillor of his Majesty and one of his ministers of state, and a man whose doctrines and assertions must, in a greater or less degree, be taken to be those of his Majesty himself. But, Sir, I find this publication in

a newspaper: I find it coming forth under your name: it acquires importance from that circumstance; as a public writer in England, and more especially as an Englishman, I feel myself called upon to show the folly and iniquity of the principles and assertions contained in this publication; and, I now proceed to answer that call. First, let me insert this extract, which I do from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 13th instant; that is to say, of this day:

“ I have mentioned; that these promises were made to Portugal and to France as well as to Great Britain; and I should do an act of injustice to France if I were not to add, that the representations of that Government upon this point have been as urgent, and alas! as fruitless, as those of the British Ministry [hear, hear!]. Upon the first irruption into the Portuguese territory, the French Government, to testify its displeasure, recalled its Ambassador, and directed its *Chargé d’Affaires* to signify to his Catholic Majesty that Spain was to look for no support from France against the consequences of this aggression, and again to recommend that he should retrace the steps already taken. I am bound, in justice to the French Government, to state, that with this object it exerted itself to the utmost. I have no right whatever to impute

any want of sincerity or good faith to the exertions made by France to force Spain to the execution of her engagements. It will be for Spain, upon a communication of the step now taken by his Majesty, to consider in what way she will meet the call. My earnest hope and wish is, that she may meet it in such a manner as to avert the consequences of the Message before us. To those consequences I only allude, and beyond that point I will not pursue them, in the hope that they may not be necessary [hear, hear, hear!]. I set out with saying, there were many reasons which induced me to think that nothing short of a point of national faith or national honour—I will not say, would justify, but would make desirable, any approximation to the possibility of a dangerous war. Let me be understood, however, distinctly, as not meaning that I dread a war in a good cause (and in no other may it be the lot of this country to engage!) from a distrust of the strength of the country to commence it, or of her resources to maintain it. I dread it, indeed, but upon far other grounds: I dread it from a consciousness [of the tremendous power Great Britain possesses of pushing hostilities in which she may be engaged to consequences which I shudder to contemplate [hear, hear, hear!]. Some years ago, in the discussion of the negotiations with Spain, I took the liberty of adverting to a topic of this nature—that the position of this country was one of

neutrality, not only between contending nations; but between contending principles; and that it was in the position of neutrality alone we could maintain that balance, the preservation of which I believed to be essential to the peace and safety of the world. Four years' experience (it is now more than three years and a half from that date) has confirmed rather than altered my opinion. I fear that the next war to be kindled in Europe, if it spread beyond the narrow limits of Spain and Portugal, will be a war of a most tremendous character—a war not merely of conflicting armies, but of conflicting opinions [much cheering]. I know that if into that war this country enters (and if she do engage, I trust it will be with a most sincere desire to mitigate rather than exasperate, and to contend with arms rather than with the more fatal artillery of popular excitation); she will see under her banners, arrayed for the contest, all the discontented and restless spirits of the age—all those who, whether justly or unjustly, are dissatisfied with the present state of their own countries. The consciousness of such a situation excites all my fears; for it shows that there exists a power, to be wielded by Great Britain, more tremendous than was, perhaps, ever yet brought into action in the history of mankind [hear, hear!]. But though it may be "excellent to have a giant's power," it may be "tyrannous to use it like a giant." The know-

ledge that we possess this strength, **IS OUR SECURITY**; and our business is not to seek opportunities of displaying it, but by a *partial and half shown exhibition of it*, to make it felt that it is the interest of exaggerators, on both sides, to shrink from converting *their umpire into their competitor* [hear, hear!]. The situation of this country may be compared to that of the Ruler of the Winds, as described by the poet:

— Celsa sedet Æolus arce  
Sceptra tenens; mollitque animos  
et temperat iras:  
Ni faciat, maria ac terras calumne  
profundum  
Quippe ferant rapidi secum, ver-  
rantque per auras.\*

The consequence of letting loose the passions at present chained and confined, would be the production of a scene of desolation which no man can contemplate without horror, and I should not sleep easy on my couch if I thought, by a single movement I had precipitated it [hear!]. This, then, is the reason—a reason *the reverse of fear*—a reason the contrary of disability, why I dread the recurrence of a war. That this reason may be felt by those who are acting on

\* Of this passage, which is taken from VIRGIL, the following is nearly a literal translation:—"ÆOLUS sits on a lofty citadel holding sceptres, and assuages and restrains the angry passions: for unless he could do so, they might bear rapidly along with them seas and earths and heaven profound, and would brush through the airs."

*opposite principles*, before the time for using our power shall arrive, I would bear much, and I would forbear long; I would almost put up with any thing that did not touch our national faith and national honour, rather than **LET SLIP THE FURIES OF WAR**, the leash of which is in our hands, while we know not whom they may reach, and doubt where the devastation may end [continued cheering.]"

There! I defy the writings of MARAT, the speeches of ROBESPIERRE, BARRIÈRE, LE GENDRE, COLLOT D'HERBOIS, DANTON or of the Great LA PEAU himself to exhibit to us any thing equal to this. You began your career as a politician by writing a newspaper called the Antijacobin; you made scores of speeches and gave hundreds of votes, the main object of which was, to put down jacobin principles. What were those jacobin principles? The main principle was, to fight the foreign foe by the means of sedition excited in his dominions. We went to war with France upon the express ground, that the then rulers of France had published a declaration that they would take under their protection, that they would foster and assist any persons that would conspire against the existing Government of their own country. The rulers of France expressly and most solemnly disclaimed any desire to excite commotions against Governments that were not endeavouring to destroy the liberties of France; and they, in the most explicit manner, disavowed any intention to extend

their sedition-exciting decree to any part of the dominions of, the King of England. They were answered, that no matter for that; that a propaganda like that of France, which aimed at the disturbance of the Governments of foreign states, was not to be suffered to exist on any terms; and thus it was; it was with these words in the mouths of our ministers and ambassadors, that we embarked in a war that cost us eight hundred millions in debt, and more than eight hundred millions in taxes. It was on this very ground that we entered on that war, that fatal war, which has at last reduced a large part of the people to a state of half starvation, and which, according to your own confession, brought us, only just a year ago, to *within forty-eight hours of barter*.

How monstrous, then, to hear a threat like this from you! Oh, much injured LA PEAU (the man without a God, as you call him in the Antijacobin news-paper)! Oh, much injured MARAT, if CHARLOTTE CORDÉ could be raised from the grave, would she not repent, in sack-cloth and ashes, of having deprived the world of him who first proposed the propaganda of jacobinism!

And, Mr. Canning, are we come to this, at last? Is England really come to this state, when her foreign secretary, in order to deter sovereigns of other countries from entering into, or even suffering to exist, war against us, are to be menaced with conspiracies hatched in England, with the mission of emissaries of sedition and rebellion in the pay of England: is England come to this disgraceful state; or am I, as I would fain hope I may, to regard

this horrible threat as the fabrication of a part of your eulogist's "best public instructor"? First, we have, in this publication, a statement of your belief in the sincerity of France; that is to say, taking the whole of the context into view, that France is not disposed to take part in any war against us. First, the publication tells us this. It next tells us, that you deprecate all approximation to dangerous war; that you are extremely desirous that no power should enter upon war against England; but, if such war should take place, then comes the menace. You do not dread the war, the publication tells us, from any fear that you have of the want of power or the want of resources in the country to meet such war; but you deprecate such war on account of the means, which England would make use of in the combating of her foes. Then the publication goes on to tell us, that all the discontented and restless spirits of the age; that all those who were discontented with their own Governments, whether justly or unjustly; that all these means of destruction to other Governments; that all these furies of war; that all these being in the hands of England, would be let loose upon all the Governments round about, these discontented spirits which she would see arrayed under her banners for that purpose.

It is impossible for any man, and particularly for any foreign minister or sovereign, not to look upon this as a direct threat, that, against on whatever nation shall go to war with us, no matter for what cause, we will array under our banners, all the discontented, all the rest-



less, all the furious, all the violent persons that we can find likely to excite sedition against the Government of that nation. When CASTLE-REAGH returned from effecting that which was thought to be the everlasting humiliation of France, and when he was received with shouting and clapping of hands in that very place where you are reported to have uttered this threat; when CASTLE-REAGH was so received in that place, Mr. PAUL METHUEN, member for Wiltshire, congratulated the House and the country that England was become, that she had acquired the great glory of being the great supporter of LEGITIMACY. For years we were consoled for our burthens by being desired to reflect on the glory which we had acquired as the restorer of legitimate sovereigns and the destroyer of jacobin principles. The feasting of the sovereigns in London; the shoutings for the triumph of legitimacy, the three hundred thousand pounds of our money spent in celebrating the fall of revolutionists: all these things rush into our mind as we read this publication sent forth under your name. The "dance of sovereigns," exhibited in pictures and transparencies; the whiskered Austrians and Prussians strutting, insolently, in our streets; the hundreds of nasty women calling themselves English ladies, running after BLUCHER and the rest of the crew, to bestow on them marks of their affection for having assisted in putting down jacobins and levellers; the celebrated society at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, established for the purpose of finding out and dis-

covering republicans and levellers; the prosecutions, the punishments of HARBY, TOOKE, and hundreds of others; the transportation of MARGAROT, GERMALD, MUIR and PALMER; the hanging and beheading of O'QUIGLY and of many, many more: all these rush into our minds, and make us "shudder," indeed, when we read a publication like this, and see it boldly ascribed to the King's secretary of state.

But, taking, for argument's sake (for I do not say that it is so), this to be part of a speech made by you; supposing, merely for argument's sake, that you believe that we have this *tremendous power*, as it is called, of stirring up sedition and rebellion and of exciting to deeds which must produce "a scene of desolation which no man can contemplate without horror"; supposing, for argument's sake, that this be your opinion: are you so sure, that we possess such power without, at any rate, *setting the example at home*? My opinion is, that we do not possess such power. If we had possessed it, if it had existed any where in this country, would Spain have been in the tranquil state in which it now is? and would it have been still a doubt, whether Spanish America would return to its obedience or not? There is a doubt about this latter, as the bondholders most sensibly feel; and as to Spain herself, her Government seems to be as secure as any Government in all Europe, notwithstanding the millions of lies propagated respecting its situation, by our best public instructor. Nay, if we possess these "*tremendous means*," to contemplate which you "*shudder*;" if we have this "*giant*

*strength*," if we have "*the furies of war in our leash*," if we have this leash in our hands; if we can produce scenes of desolation whenever and wherever we please; if, by "*a partial and half shown exhibition of this power*," we can make it felt that it is the interest of our enemies not to come in contact with us; if we have this power, *why do we not use it in the case of Portugal herself?* Why do we send guards; why do we go to the enormous expense of armies and fleets, when, by merely slipping the leash, we could settle the King of Spain in a moment? And, if we possess this power; if we have all the discontented spirits of the age ready to array themselves under the hammers of a Government which has tread-mills and a law to transport men for being in pursuit of wild animals after dark or, sometimes, for being fifteen minutes out of their houses from sun-set to sun-rise; if these discontented spirits be all so in love with these things; so devoted to a Government that makes it felony to take an apple off a tree and that sends to gaol the wretch that straggles out of a foot-path; if we have, I say, all the lovers of liberty, and, of course, lovers of these things with us, why did you spend "*three anxious months*" in endeavouring to persuade the King of France to prevent the King of Spain from suffering inroads upon Portugal?

If you really think that which is expressed by the words here ascribed to you, you are the most deceived of all mankind. I am convinced, from every thing that I have heard of the situation of France, and of the sentiments of the people of France, that, if you

had the will (I do not say that you have), it would be completely out of your power, employ what money you would in the enterprise, to excite commotion in France, where the name of England is, and naturally, most cordially detested, and where, to English gold every evil of France in her late revolution is ascribed: falsely ascribed, perhaps; but, so it is; and the detestation of England, and a desire to pull her down, corresponds with this opinion of her deep-rooted enmity. I am persuaded, that all the means that you possess; that millions upon millions expended for the purpose, would produce, in France, nothing but additional hatred and abhorrence of England.

Yet (and I blush as I write the words) you are represented as having said, that "the knowledge that we possess this strength is *our security*!" Are we come to this at last, then, Mr. Canning? Are we secure only because legitimate Sovereigns know, that we possess the nefarious means of sending missionaries of sedition, conspiracy, treason, rebellion and desolation into their States! Are we come to this, Mr. Canning? Are we wrapped up in the security which keeps the madman or the assassin from being seized. The words are not yours, I do hope. If they be, recall them right speedily, and that, too, in the place where you uttered them; for, it is a general declaration of intended personal violence and destruction against Ministers and Kings and Generals and rulers of every description in every civilized country in the world. Oh, no, Sir! Such an exhibition; such a threat, is not "*our security*."

Foreign nations will despise the threat, as the officers of justice despise the threats of the detected robber or murderer. The words, I hope, cannot have been yours: the busy slaves of the broad-sheet, willing to tickle the ears of their cowardly and stupid readers, must have put these horrible words into your mouth. If they had been uttered by you, and if I had been a Minister of France, I should have exclaimed, "*Voilà un homme aux abois!*" I should have regarded you in the light of the Scotch shoemaker in Connecticut, who (as we read in the papers the other day) first stabbed his wife and her paramour, and then executed justice upon himself! But, feeling that I was beyond your reach; feeling strong in the minds of a people who have no tithes to pay, and who never yet heard of a tread-mill; feeling strong there; I should have laughed at your bombastical threats, influenced neither one way nor the other, by your "furies of war" and your "leash."

When *Guy Fawkes* contemplated the blowing up of that place in which you are reported to have made this speech, he does not appear to have been so foolish as to believe, that the powder would have no effect upon himself. When *Samson* pulled down the building upon the Philistines, he never expected to escape himself. It is recorded even of the *Devil*, that he feared to use powder in hell, lest he and his princes should be blown to atoms. But, you, if I could believe this speech to be yours, must think that you possess an art above the Devil; that you are more crafty than Satan himself; that you surround

yourself with emissaries of treason, rebellion and desolation; that you could have these in your employ all over the world, and that, too, under the specious name of propagating *liberty*; that you can do all this; that you can issue proclamations and edicts, inculcating the justice and necessity of pulling down legitimate Sovereigns; that you can hold all these furies of war and destruction in your hand; that you can let them loose out of your leash upon foreign Sovereigns at your pleasure; and that the people of England, who are to be taxed to pay all these missionaries; to pay for the services of all these furies of war and desolation, can read all these proclamations and edicts, can know of these rewards given to the furies of war, to these discontented spirits, arrayed under your banners; you must think that you could do all this, and, at the same time, have the people of England as docile as children to their father and mother. Not a thought of this sort is ever to come into their heads: they are to listen to, and implicitly believe the parson when he tells them to honour and obey the King and all that are put in authority under him: they are never to grumble about Old Sarum or Glatton or Reigate or Haslemere; they are still to look upon these things as the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world. They, good, loyal souls, are, in order that the discontented spirits and the furies of war may be well paid, may be ready to be let loose out of your leash, may live well while arrayed under your banners; they, the half-starved people of England, are, in order that

these missionaries of sedition and rebellion may be amply paid, to be as contented as lambs, while they are taxed fourpence half-penny a pot on their beer, and while they are prohibited, under heavy penalties, from turning their fat into candles and the hops in their hedges into beer. If you believe this (which I do not say you do) believe it still: go on, till events shall rouse you from your dream.

But, so full your mind appears to have been (if this really was your speech) of this brilliant idea; of this newly discovered resource; of this amiable ground of security; of this "cheap defence of nations":—stop: what would BURKE have said to you, if he had heard from your lips a speech like this? He called a nobility; an aristocracy; a body of men of title; a body of knights and nobles: he called the marks of distinction and of rank bestowed upon these "*the cheap defence of nations*." Not always so very cheap, master Burke; there being generally a pretty good lump of public money to go along with the star or the garter. Mr. Canning; Mr. George Canning, who called the reformers "*a low degraded crew*," because they wanted an inquiry into the selling of seats; Mr. George Canning, who made the House laugh at the radical, OGDEN's, rapture; Mr. George Canning, who, only a little while ago, asserted that he liked the House the better, because it did not represent the opinions and the feelings of the people; Mr. George Canning has discovered, if this speech he really his, the true "*cheap defence of nations*." He has only to let his furies out of his leash; he can have

when he pleases, can conjure up at a moment's warning, all the discontented and restless spirits of the age; and, like *ÆOLUS*, can unchain them and let them loose, to produce scenes of desolation which no man can contemplate without horror. He, prudent man, as his eulogist, BROUGHAM, called him, tells us, that he does not mean to make a grand display of this band of evil spirits; that he does not mean to be at much expense about the matter; does not mean to show his power fully, but, by a partial and half-shown exhibition of it, to frighten the enemies of England and prevent them from arming! It is *ÆOLUS CANNING* that has discovered the really "*cheap defence of nations*"; it is *ÆOLUS CANNING*, who at the end of thirty years' bawling against jacobins and levellers, has now discovered, that in them and in them alone, England has the means of security. But, as I was going to observe, at the beginning of this paragraph, so full is his mind (if this be his speech) of his furies of war and his leashes, that he seems wholly to have overlooked one sort of means which the enemies of England can employ against her, which she cannot employ against them, which are beyond all measure more sure to produce desolation than furies and restless spirits, and of the employment of which means she herself has heretofore given them *a most successful example*: I mean, the quiet, the silent, the gentle, the swift, the destructive means of FORGERY. A case tried in our own courts of justice produced juridical proof, that forgers of French assignats had been employed in London, by the Govern-

ment. Now, by-the-by, this was thought justifiable, to be employed against a people in a state of revolution; against those who proclaimed to the discontented of all countries, that they would support them against their sovereigns. Here, then, we have our own example for the employment of such means; and, if in any case that ever existed in this world, the employment of such means could be justifiable, surely they would be justifiable when employed against a Government who could be so base; so outrageously unjust and cowardly, as to act upon the principles laid down in this speech, which the *Morning Chronicle* has had the audacity to ascribe to Mr. GEORGE CANNING. Buonaparte might have blown our system into air; he might have plunged this nation into utter confusion; he might have brought us to a state of complete barter; he might have actually blown the Government to atoms, if he had employed the single instrument of forgery; and that, too, without exposing a single human being to punishment of any description. And, let me put it to any man of honorable sentiments, whether a Government that should, in order to prevent foreign nations from making war upon it in the usual manner; whether a Government which should, in order to protect itself against the chances of fighting fairly (for that is the real state of the case); let me put it to every man of honour, whether Government that should, in order to protect itself from blows fairly given, openly avow its intention to employ incendiaries, rebels, traitors, and villains of all descriptions; all men discontented with their Go-

vernment, whether justly or unjustly; let me put it to any man of honour, whether such a Government ought to be secured against the infliction of punishment by forgery?

I conclude, for the present, with expressing my sincere hope, that this speech is a base misrepresentation of the words of Mr. Canning. Yet it has appeared in print. It is gone forth to the world, that the English Minister has uttered these atrocious threats, has promulgated these abominable principles, as the security of his country against war. English noblemen must read these newspapers. Are they content to hold their titles by such a tenure? Are they willing that the world should look upon them as looking for security to their rank and honour from the restless spirits of the age arrayed under their banners, as furies to be let loose upon the world at their pleasure? And the King; the legitimate sovereign of England; can he be willing to have these sentiments taken for his? Be all this as it may, however, there are, Sir, some Englishmen, at any rate, who detest and abhor these principles, who recoil with indignation from that security which is to be derived from the furious passions of men, who are discontented with their Governments; whether justly or unjustly; there are some Englishmen left who, in spite of the debasing influence of the accursed paper system, still say, if we fight, let us fight fairly; of course, there are some Englishmen, who despise, from the bottom of their hearts, the bombastical eulogy on these principles by Mr. Brougham, who

called them sound, enlightened and truly English principles; and amongst those Englishmen is

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. I am very anxious to know if this speech, as thus reported by the newspapers, was really uttered by you: if I do not see a contradiction of it, before next Wednesday, I shall take the liberty of addressing you again; and, then, I shall endeavour to point out a way, how England might go to war without employing those who are "discontented with their own Governments, whether justly or unjustly."

### AMERICAN TREES.

In my List of these Trees, I omitted the BLACK WALNUT, which is one of the finest of timber-trees. I here, therefore, insert the List again; with the addition of the Black Walnut, which is No. 20.

I have put the plants that I now have for sale into FIVE SIZES, and I sell them as follows:—

- 1st size.. 12s. a hundred.
- 2d ..... 9s. a hundred.
- 3d ..... 6s. 6d. a hundred.
- 4th ..... 4s. 6d. a hundred.
- 5th ..... 3s. a hundred.

All but the last size are fit to go, at once, into plantations. The last size ought to stand a year in Nursery, IN GOOD GROUND, KEPT CLEAN, in rows at 2 feet apart, and the plants at 6 inches apart. Cut down to the ground in April, and, if kept CLEAN, and the

GROUND GOOD, they will be five feet high, and as big round at bottom as my thumb (not a lady's nor a man milliner's) next October; and will be ready on the spot to plant out. I will make any bet, that I cause a thousand of these to produce a thousand full-sized hop-poles, in seven years from this day. I have some now in my nursery, which were so small and short, last spring, as to escape notice in some beds; the seeds of which lie two years in the ground; and which then little plants are now an inch through at the bottom, and are five or six feet high. But, to plant out at once, the stouter the plant, if a seedling, the better. Any of the sizes, however, are quite fit for planting out directly.

The other trees and shrubs that I have are as follows:

- No. 1. WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).
- 2. WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*).
- 3. BLACK OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*).
- 4. HICKORY (*Juglans tomentosa*).
- 5. HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).
- 6. GUM TREE (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).
- 7. MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*).
- 8. PERSIMON (*Diospiros virginiana*).
- 9. TUPELO (*Nyssa*).
- 10. CATALPA (*Bignonia Catalpa*).
- 11. HORNBEAN (*Carpinus Americana*).
- 12. IRON WOOD (*Carpinus Ostrya*).
- 13. LARGE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).

14. ALTHEA FRUTEX (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).
15. FOX GRAPE (*Vitis Vulpina*).
16. CHICKEN GRAPE.
17. CLEINING TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia Radicans*).
18. NETTLEWOOD.
19. SNOW-DROP-TREE (*Halesia*).
20. BLACK WALNUT.

In packing these up, I merely tie on the *Number*, without putting the name; and, gentlemen will please to order so many plants of *such a number*.—As far as No. 8 inclusive, are *Forest Trees*; all excellent of their kind, all fine plants, and in the best possible state. Some of them ought to go into nursery for a year; but, the *White Ash*, the *Walnut*, the *Maple*, the *Honey Locust*, may all go out directly. The *White Ash* is a most valuable tree; far, very far, surpassing our ash; more *clean*, more *tough*, and grows to a very great height and with great rapidity.

All these *Forest Trees* I sell at 5s. a hundred, and all the *Shrubs* (of which I shall speak more fully another time) at sixpence a plant. Some of these shrubs are very curious, and several of them I have never seen in England before.—The *CATALPA* and the *ALTHEA FRUTEX*, I sell at the price of the *Forest Trees*. The former is a middle sized tree, and the latter a large shrub. Both are very beautiful, in leaf as well as in flower; and, this last year, they have been as beautiful as in America. There is, in *Grey's gardens*,

a *Catalpa*, which, they say, was planted by *Lord Bacon*, and which was in full bloom this last summer. I am going to plant two hedges (two hundred yards long each) at the back of two flower-borders, divided by a walk, which hedges are to be of *Althea Frutexas*. I shall plant them a yard apart, and, I think, I shall have, for my *twenty shillings' worth of plants*, one of the greatest shows of flowers that ever eye beheld. The plants being from seed, gathered from plants of all colours, from quite white to deep red, including striped of all sorts, will produce a vast variety of flower; and, the flowers come when all other shrubs have done blowing; like the *Catalpa*, the *Althea's* leaves look the greener for the heat; and both send forth their fine flowers, when all vegetation is becoming of a dull hue.—The *CORNUS FLORIDA* (No. 13.) is mentioned by me in my *GARDENING BOOK*, as a shrub which would be most desirable in England. It is an *Underwood*; but, it will grow to 40 feet high. Its usual height is about 20 feet. It has a large white, or whitish, flower; but it is always nearly white. This flower is full blown before any leaf begins to appear on any other tree, even before the leaves begin to appear on the *Birch* or the *Willow*. Its own leaves are preceded by its flowers: so that, in the spring, you see it shining in the woods, before there is any start even in the grass. It grows well under other trees; and, in England, it would be in bloom early in March. I have taken infinite pains to get these plants. These are from the third importation of

seed; and the seed of these lay two years in the ground. The leaf of this shrub dies of a blood-red colour. So that, all taken together, this is a very fine shrub. Those I have are plants from seed this year, and ought to be kept one year in a Nursery.—The two grapes bear fruit enough, God knows, but not good for much. But, they climb up the loftiest trees, overtop them, creep along their limbs, and then hang down in festoons; forming one of the finest sights ever seen in the vegetable world. I have seen a fox-grape overtop a White Oak, a hundred feet high, and, when the leaves were on, completely hiding the oak, and nearly sweeping the ground with shoots descending from oak-limbs forty feet high. Excellent things these to plant (plant well) near the trunks of *stunted, sickly, or decaying trees* which you wish, in vain, were handsome instead of ugly.—They bear prodigiously; and, though the fruit will not ripen here, the bloom will perfume the air. Judge what *growers* they are, when mine, sown last April, are now fit to plant out.—Either sort will cover a lofty tree in a very few years.—I forgot to observe, that a *clump* of *Althea Frutexas*, on a grass plat; a round clump of a rod in diameter, the ground *raised in the middle*, and the plants kept to the height of about *four feet*, would be a very pretty thing, coming, as the flowers do, just when the sun has burnt up almost all other flowers. In a hedge they are very beautiful. They may be kept *low* by proper pruning. They come out into leaf *very late*, but, they pay amply for this by keeping, like the Catalpa, the *bright*

*fresh green of their leaves during all the hot weather*, which is, indeed, a characteristic of all the American Trees.—The BIGNONIA RADICANS is that *creeping* plant, which runs up on the sides of houses, or walls, and bears great bunches of flowers, in the form of a trumpet.—I have not time to describe the other shrubs.

### LIST OF APPLE TREES,

*All at 2s. for each Tree.*

1. Newtown Pippin.
2. Rhode Island Greening.
3. Fall Pippin.
4. Spitzenbergh.
5. Golding.]
6. Domina.
7. Matchless.
8. Vandevere.
9. The Bellflower.
10. The Barrack Apple (for Cider.)
11. The Campfield (for Cider.)
12. Congress Apple.
13. Doctor Apple.
14. Harrison (for Cider.)
15. Pennock.
16. Pound Sweeting.
17. Red Stripe (for Cider.)
18. Tender Sweeting (for Cider.)
19. Mammoth.
20. Long Island Seedling (for Cider.)
21. Long Island Codling.
22. New-Jersey-Seek-no-Farther.
23. Midsummer Apple.
24. Daniel's Cider Apple.
25. Brown's Cider Apple.



20. New Large Pearmain.
27. Aunt's Cider Apple.
28. Beer's Fanoy.
29. Hendrickson's Great Pippin.
30. Newark King.
31. Magnum Bonum.
32. Father Abraham. (Cider Apple.)
33. Sweet Russet.
34. Michael Henry.
35. Eusopus.
36. Priestley.
37. Newark Pippin.
38. Virginian Crab.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

THERE is a very fine Strawberry, called "KEEN'S SEEDLING," it having been first raised, from seed, by a Mr. KEEN at Isleworth. This is deemed *the finest of all Strawberries*. The raiser has, very deservedly, made a considerable fortune by it. The plants sold, at first, for a guinea each; they soon fell to a crown; but, only three years ago, the market-gardeners bought them at a shilling a plant. They are now pretty common; but, still there are great numbers of persons who have them not, and especially at a distance from London. Therefore, as I have abundance of these plants, any gentleman, who may have trees sent him, may, if he choose, have some of these fine Strawberry Plants, put up and sent with the trees.—I want to get nothing by them, and merely wish to oblige the tree-planters; but, they cannot well cost me less than half a crown a hundred, tied and packed up and every thing; and this, therefore, is what I shall charge for them. It

is said, that Mr. KEEN, who was little more than a day-labouring gardener, has made twenty thousand pounds by this plant, which he did not get; however, like a miscreant Jew, "merely by watching the turn of the market," but by many many years attentive sowing and raising of thousands of Strawberry plants from seed, and watching their bearing, to discover that, which, at last, he so deservedly found. This is a large high-coloured strawberry; and is, I believe, the greatest bearer, and has the finest flavour of all the strawberries we know of. And it is, into the bargain, the best for forcing in hot houses. For my own part, I like the *Hautbois* (that is, high-stalked), which most people do not; but, of all other strawberries, I have never seen any thing to equal the KEEN SEEDLING; and I hereby beg Mr. KEEN to accept my share of those public thanks which are his due. The reader will perceive that all nurserymen now have this strawberry, else I certainly would not sell the plants.

### BESIDES THE ABOVE,

I have a fine sort of HAUTOIS, and a Strawberry called the KEW PINE.

### ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

IN my AMERICAN GARDENER, under the head, ASPARAGUS, I remarked how fine it was in America, and said I would try at home. I got some seed last year and sowed it. The plants are very fine. They are fit to go into beds directly; and I sell them at half

knows a hundred. My ground is good, to be sure; but, I have never before seen plants like these at one year old. We certainly make too great a fuss about "*asparagus beds*." The Americans merely throw some sea-sand, or any sand, over their plants, once in a year or two; and never use any dung on the ground; and their crops are prodigious, though the frost goes four feet into the ground. I shall certainly try some in the Yankee style. I shall dig my ground deep, make it very rich, and plant my plants in rows about a foot apart, and cover them with four inches of earth. I cannot believe, that they really stand in need of more. Every one that goes to America admires the *Asparagus*, which grows in almost every garden, and, God knows, with very little care; and I am sure, that their ground is not half so rich as ours. It seems to me an unnatural thing to cover the plants with so much earth. It must enfeeble them, and must deduct from the flavour of the shoot. The thing, which we eat is *bleached* by the earth; and that must rob it of its natural taste.—These plants can be very conveniently sent to any distance. They do not easily receive injury, unless kept out of the ground a long while. If the ground be not ready for them, you have only to throw them down, and throw some earth upon them, till the ground be ready.

I HAVE for sale a horse, which I have had ever since the summer of 1824. My son RICHARD has ridden him several hundreds of miles on the road, and a great many more miles a hunting. I have, during two winters, used

him to draw a cart, and thus carry packages of trees into London from Kensington; and he has, with this cart, done a great deal of other work. He is fifteen hands three quarters high; black in colour; very handsome; in good condition; hardy as to keep; lasting in his work; perfectly free from every vice; very fit for a light gig, or light phaeton, or a light weight; but his rider, who has outgrown his horse, wants a stouter horse; and therefore I offer this for sale. He was bought for me by Mr. PYM of Reigate, of a Welsh Drover, in 1824. He was then three years old off; he is, of course, now five years old off. He has been well kept, gently treated, has grown very much, and, of his size, is one of the nicest horses I ever had. Mr. Pym gave 23*l.* for him; and he is now well worth 30*l.* To any gentleman whom I know, or who is known to any friend of mine, I will warrant him to be perfectly sound in all respects whatsoever, and perfectly free from every vice. I would rather not sell him to a horse-dealer.—To save all trouble as to bargaining, I state, that I will sell him for 28*l.*, and for not a farthing less.—He is to be seen at any time at my house at Kensington.

## PLANTING.

### A SECOND EDITION

Of Mr. WITHER'S MEMOIR on the Planting and Rearing of FOREST TREES (for which the Society of Arts have voted him their large Silver Médal) is in the Press, and will be ready in a few days.

Published by Longman and Co., Paternoster-row; and to be had at the Office of the Register, and of all other Booksellers.

## MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN through-  
out ENGLAND, for the week end-  
ing December 1.**

*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	56	6	Rye ....	41	5
Barley ..	37	8	Beans ...	54	0
Oats ....	30	11	Pease ...	53	2

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as  
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for  
the week ended December 1.**

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	43,766	Rye .....	202
Barley ..	49,861	Beans . . .	2,519
Oats ...	9,812	Pease ...	1,104

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

**Quantities and Prices of British  
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in  
this Market, during the week ended  
Saturday, November 25.**

	Qrs.	s.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat..	3,463	for 10,445	4 7	Average, 60 3
Barley..	4,018	.. 8,006	7 0	.....39 10
Oats..	407	.. 711	5 11	.....34 11
Rye....	18	.. 34	18 3	.....38 9
Beans ..	931	.. 3,698	1 2	.....56 0
Pease..	493	.. 1,356	16 11	.....55 0

**Friday, Dec. 8.**—There are large supplies of Barley, Beans, and Flour this week, and not much other Grain. The Wheat trade is dull at Monday's prices. Barley, Beans, and Oats may be reported 1s. per qr. lower than at the terms of the com-

mencement of the week. The Flour trade is very heavy.

**Monday, Dec. 11.**—The arrivals of the preceding week were considerable of most kinds of Grain, and of Flour they were extremely large. This morning the fresh supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex and Kent, is good, but from other parts, the quantities of Corn fresh up are small. Most of the samples of Wheat at market to-day are damp, owing to the continued wetness of the weather, and the trade is very languid, so that the prices of all descriptions may be quoted 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower than this day se'n-night.

Barley is most abundant, and consequently meets a very heavy sale, at 2s. per quarter reduction from the terms of this day week. Beans are likewise plentiful and 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower. Boiling and Grey Pease are each 1s. per quarter cheaper. Although the quantities of Oats for sale are not considerable, yet this trade partakes of the general dullness, and so few persons have been disposed to purchase since last Monday, that this trade may be reported 1s. per quarter lower. The Flour trade is in a very unsettled and dull state.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack ..... 50s. — 53s.  
— Seconds ..... 42s. — 46s.  
— North Country .. 40s. — 45s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

firkins of Butter, and 2,898 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 2,976 casks of Butter.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Dec. 4 to Dec. 9, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,900	Tares ....	160
Barley ..	17,282	Linseed ..	1,070
Malt ....	6,730	Rapeseed ..	—
Oats ....	3,912	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	1,623	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	15,232	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	979	Hemp ....	—
Pease ....	2,057	Seeds ....	21

Foreign. — Wheat, 450; Barley, 510; Oats, 8,555; and Beans, 3,174 qrs.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Dec. 11.—There has been no alteration in our Hop market since this day week; prices being firm at our last quotations.

Maidstone, Dec. 7.—Our Hop trade continues in a very dull state, as there appears but little demand.

Worcester, Dec. 6.—On Saturday, 443 pockets were weighed; prices advanced from 2s. to 3s. on superior samples; the average was 86s. to 98s. and 100s. for very prime lots.

Monday, Dec. 11.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 19,784

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 11.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	5 4
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 2
Veal .....	4	4	—	5 6
Pork .....	4	4	—	5 4
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . . 3,097 | Sheep . . 24,730  
Calves ... 186 | Pigs ... 160

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	2	8	to	4 8
Mutton ...	2	4	—	3 4
Veal .....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork .....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . . .	2	8	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	4	—	3 4
Veal .....	3	4	—	5 0
Pork .....	3	8	—	5 0
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

COAL MARKET, Dec. 1.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

110½ Newcastle 20½ .. 29s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.  
60 Sunderland 8½ .. 32s. 0d. — 35s. 0d.

**POTATOES.**

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.				
	l.	s.	d.	
Ware .....	2	15	to	4 10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Oxons, 6s. 6d. — 6s. 6d.	per bush.			

BOROUGH, per Ton.				
	l.	s.	d.	
Ware .....	2	10	to	4 10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

**HAY and STRAW, per Load.**

Smithfield.—Hay....	80s. to 105s.
Straw... 30s. to 34s.	
Clover. 100s. to 126s.	
St. James's.—Hay....	77s. to 110s.
Straw .. 30s. to 38s.	
Clover.. 100s. to 130s.	
Whitechapel.—Hay....	80s. to 108s.
Straw... 32s. to 36s.	
Clover.. 90s. to 126s.	

**COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.**

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	
Aylesbury .....	56	64	0	38	40	0	30	34	0	48	62	0	20	0	0
Banbury .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke.....	52	62	0	36	40	0	26	31	0	52	58	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	52	56	0	32	39	0	26	28	0	54	56	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	54	62	0	34	38	0	29	32	0	44	50	0	50	58	0
Derby.....	60	64	0	38	48	0	26	46	0	54	62	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	46	63	0	38	43	0	31	38	0	56	64	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	52	58	0	34	40	0	33	36	0	56	63	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	56	68	0	38	40	0	28	32	0	56	60	0	40	50	0
Eye .....	52	62	0	32	39	0	28	34	0	44	48	0	42	46	0
Guilford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley.....	50	64	0	32	43	0	27	34	0	52	58	0	54	57	0
Horncastle.....	52	54	0	27	40	0	28	35	0	60	64	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	50	65	0	31	40	0	32	40	0	54	64	0	0	0	0
Lewes.....	46	64	0	42	44	0	29	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newbury.....	52	66	0	35	40	0	29	39	0	60	65	0	66	0	0
Northampton....	53	58	0	38	41	0	32	35	0	58	62	0	58	57	0
Nottingham....	58	0	0	44	0	0	37	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Reading.....	50	70	0	28	44	0	25	34	0	54	58	0	55	58	0
Stamford.....	52	60	0	34	40	0	28	32	0	57	60	0	0	0	0
Stowmarket ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea.....	68	0	0	48	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro .....	61	0	0	37	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	47	58	0	33	40	0	31	40	0	52	66	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	36	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haddington ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Liverpool, Dec. 5.*—Large supplies of Flour during the past week tended materially to lessen the demand for Wheat.—Oats were not much inquired for, and last Tuesday's prices were difficult to be obtained. At this day's market the Wheat trade was again heavy, and fine qualities only realized late prices.—Flour was dull, and prices nearly nominal.—There was a tolerable demand for Oats, and fine ones maintained late quotations, but inferior descriptions were neglected, and consequently cheaper.—Pease, 2s. per qr. lower.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 26th Nov. to the 4th December, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 6,324; Barley, 2,146; Oats, 7,341; Rye, 649; Malt, 1,007; Beans, 5,832; Pease, 1,128 quarters. Flour, 3,959 sacks, per 220 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,226 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 2,507 barrels.

*Guildford, Dec. 9.*—Wheat, new, for meal, 15s. to 16s. 12s. per load. Rye, 48s. to 52s.; Barley, 34s. to 40s.; Oats, 28s. to 38s.; Beans, 5s. to 60s.; and Pease 58s. to 60s. per quarter.

*Norwich, Dec. 9.*—We had a good supply of Wheat to this day's market, and it may be noted 1s. lower than last week.—Red, 54s. to 59s.; White to 60s. The supply of Barley was good, but still less than for several weeks past, and a little lower, 31s. to 37s., Oats, 29s. to 35s.; Beans, 45s. to 50s.; Pease, 46s. to 50s.; Boilers, to 58s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 44s. per sack.

*Bristol, Dec. 8.*—Our supplies of Corn, &c. here, are rather improved lately, and prices are a little lower for Barley and Oats; other kinds of Grain, Malt, and Flour, remain nearly as last quotations:—Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 7½d.; Barley, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; Oats, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Beans, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel, Imperial.—Flour, Seconds, 32s. to 45s. per bag.

*Ipswich, Dec. 9.*—We had to-day a short supply of Barley, but a pretty good one of Wheat; the former was about 1s. per quarter lower, the latter much as last week. Beans and Pease were several shillings cheaper. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52s. to 61s.; Barley, 32s. to 38s.; Beans, 44s. to 48s.; and Pease, 48s. per quarter.

*Wisbech, Dec. 9.*—We had plenty of Wheat offering to-day, which went off slowly at a decline of full 2s. per qr. Oats and Beans, 1s. to 2s. lower.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; White ditto, 56s. to 58s.; Oats, 22s. to 34s.; and Beans, 48s. to 50s. per quarter.

*Wakefield, Dec. 8.*—There is a good supply of Wheat here this morning, and the Lancashire Flour markets being in a very dull state, Wheat of all descriptions has met a heavy sale at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Oats and Shelling, although not plentiful, are very dull, and offering at rather lower prices, but the demand to-day is very limited. Barley meets heavy sale at a decline of 1s. per quarter, and the light sorts are very difficult to quit; many of the Maltsters have not yet commenced working. Malt is nearly unsaleable. Beans partake of the general dullness, and are 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 9.*—We had a large supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, and several arrivals coastwise, the whole of which sold very slowly at a decline of 2s. per qr. upon the best, and more upon the inferior samples. Rye sold rather freely at last week's prices. Fine malting Barley is full 1s. per quarter lower, and inferior samples are very unsaleable at a much greater reduction in price. The arrivals of Oats during the week have been small, but we had to-day a good supply from the farmers, which being mostly of inferior quality, sold 1s. to 2s. per qr. below the prices of last week.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Normich Castle Meadow*, Dec. 9.—We had again to-day a very short supply of fat Cattle, which sold at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal. A very large supply of Scots were shown, and very few sold at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. to 3s. 9d.—Shearlings, 24s. to 28s.; fat ones to 37s.; Lambs, none to be called good, and those selling 14s. to 17s. each; Pigs in great plenty, and cheap.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Dec. 9.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

*Bristol*, Dec. 7.—Beef, from 6d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 4d. to 5d.; and Pork 5d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended December 1, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	59	5	40	5	32	3
Essex	55	8	35	10	31	0
Kent	57	3	40	0	31	2
Sussex	53	7	41	2	29	7
Suffolk	54	7	35	7	32	4
Cambridgeshire	55	6	37	10	29	0
Norfolk	54	6	36	10	31	2
Lincolnshire	55	8	41	3	31	0
Yorkshire	55	1	40	0	28	3
Durham	57	1	42	1	30	3
Northumberland	57	5	39	10	33	3
Cumberland	63	5	41	7	34	9
Westmoreland	63	6	50	0	35	7
Lancashire	61	7	0	0	35	5
Cheshire	59	6	51	10	0	0
Gloucestershire	58	7	44	8	39	4
Somersetshire	56	10	39	7	30	2
Monmouthshire	66	9	48	11	30	2
Devonshire	57	9	37	5	27	0
Cornwall	58	7	36	11	31	4
Dorsetshire	54	5	38	7	35	2
Hampshire	54	6	38	6	24	8
North Wales	64	5	45	10	35	6
South Wales	59	10	41	8	27	6

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 69.—No. 13.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1826. [Price 6d.]

*Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o' Clock.*



TO THE  
PEOPLE OF PRESTON.

*Kensington, 21st Dec. 1826.*

MY EXCELLENT FRIENDS,

THE newspapers have told you, that the Preston Petition is dropped. You have too much sense to believe newspapers, and this is only one more lie added to thousands, which these Papers have published respecting me and my proceedings. I yesterday re-

ceived, from the Speaker of the House of Commons, a copy of an Order of the House, to take the Petition into consideration on the 2d day of March next. More words are unnecessary, except to express my unshaken attachment to you, and to say that

I remain,

Your faithful Friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

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Printed and Published by WILLIAM COBBETT, No. 183, Fleet-street.  
ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



# WAR WITH SPAIN.

TO MR. CANNING.

## LETTER II.

“ ‘Pen my soul, I should not wonder to see you turn Jacobin, at last.’ ”

REGISTER, 6 FEB. 1823.

Kensington, 21st Dec. 1826.

SIR,

IN my last I expressed a hope that the publication, which the *Morning Chronicle* called your speech, was a fabrication, and was not your speech. I intimated, however, that, if I did not see a contradiction of the assertion ascribing the words to you, I should take the liberty of addressing you again, upon the same subject. I have not seen such contradiction; and, I, therefore, proceed to renew my efforts to make you reflect on the dangerous tendency of the publication in question. I shall, presently, re-insert the extract, or pretended extract, from your speech or pretended speech. But, I here again state that I do not publish these words as yours. I will not do that, even yet, so great is my reluctance to ascribe to an English minister a thing at once so despicably foolish, and so detestably base and malignant. I

do, in this case, as I did in the case of Prosperity Robinson's bragging speech of February, 1824. It is a publication: it is a monstrous piece of print: it may be yours, and it may not: Prosperity's bragging harangue might be his, and it might not: I, therefore, reprinted and republished it, as a mere newspaper thing; but, I called upon the public to read it attentively: I called upon my readers, particularly, to bear it constantly in mind: I repeated the publication of it several times: I told the author of it that it would not be long before I would *make him repent of having uttered the words*: I have already seen the day of his shame, of his disgrace, and, I hope, of his repentance. I believe this, too: I think he has repented, and does repent. All the world laughs or has laughed at him; and yet, had it not been for the Register; for that “torch of discord” which you swore, in

the famous 1819, that you would extinguish for ever; had it not been for that torch, Prosperity Robinson would never have been laughed at; would never have gotten a nick-name; and might have passed for a grand financier to the end of his days, or, at least, to the end of this system. Oh, no, my good Æolus Canning, though God of the winds of Jacobinism: it is not a "torch of discord," though it really is a torch: it is a torch that gives great light: it is used, too, to dispel great darkness: it does, too, expose to the eyes of the people, the follies, the wickedness and, particularly, the robbery, of a description of men whom it is unnecessary for me to name. It is a torch; but, not a torch to produce discord, except amongst thieves who are contending for plunder, the profits of the basest corruption. It is a torch; and a torch, too, that never ceases to burn; that does not give a flash and away; but that throws clear light upon every object that it approaches, and keeps that light steadily on the object, until all its parts be clearly seen, by every beholder, and by every one that approaches it. This torch, if the object be of a nature to merit attention, to be worth the people's while clearly to see, returns again

and again to the same point, and never ceases to burn, until every creature that has eyes knows all about the object in question. The grand object of famous Six-Acts was to extinguish this torch. More pains were taken to discover the means of effecting this, than, if properly employed, and proceeding from men of sense, such as ministers ought to be, would have effectually prevented the existence of that desperate publication called your speech. When I look at that Act of Parliament which was particularly aimed against the Register; when I see all the low cunning that was employed upon that occasion; when I look at the Register itself, forced to be sold for not less than sixpence; forced to contain two sheets and a quarter of paper, each sheet containing *so many square inches*; when I see that the high price was intended to disable men from purchasing it, and the great quantity of paper intended, first to render it of little or no profit to me, and, next, to make it next to impossible for any human being to fill it with writing once a week: when I look at these things; when I call to mind, the exulting language of you, of Mackintosh, of Plunkett and of the author of

the Bill, that Castlereagh, who, in less than three years afterwards, cut his own throat at North Cray in Kent, and died, as Lord Byron says, "a madman or a felon;" when I call these things to mind, I feel that pride and joy, in which all my readers participate, while we exclaim, "the torch yet burns, Mr. Canning, and it burns, too, to detect and expose your follies and the numerous proofs of your incapacity."

Many a time and oft did I repeat the publishing of Prosperity Robinson's bragging speech. Some people wondered why I made these repetitions: to such persons they appeared unnecessary; but, at last, the utility and necessity were evident to all the world. How often I shall have to repeat the publishing of this thing called your speech events will determine; but, the public ought to have it in their possession, and in such a way that it can be referred to easily at any time. My opinion is, that this speech, whether it be a fabrication of the newspaper people or not, tends, like your proceedings with regard to America, to produce a most expensive, and, in all likelihood, a most calamitous and disgraceful war. In former cases, the provocation to war has been lost sight of in the various

ups and downs of the war itself. If we have war now, here will be the cause of the war: here will be found the general declaration against all the sovereigns of Europe. This being my opinion, it is the duty of the "torch" to keep a steady light upon this cause; therefore, I shall here, before I proceed farther, re-insert from the *Morning Chronicle* the publication which I inserted last week, and which is called a part of your speech of Tuesday the 12th of December, 1826. I do this for the further reason, that many gentlemen were unable to obtain the Register of last Saturday, owing to the demand being, not only greater than usual, but greater than we had anticipated. Your speech (if it be your speech) is buried amidst a newspaper mass: it is burned the next day, or destroyed for the sake of some vile purpose or other. By very few persons is it there read with what is worthy of being called attention: "the torch," in requital of your hostility, not only makes the thing live, but puts it into a form that causes it to be easily referred to. I dare say that we shall have to refer to this speech many and many a time. Foreign governments will not fail to teach you what it is thus to threaten

them in mass, and, as in the case of the American war, we shall have to state the millions upon millions which this speech will cost us. For all these reasons, and for some others, which it is unnecessary to mention, I here re-insert the publication, called a part of your speech of the 12th of December, but, which I do not even yet assert to consist of words that were uttered by you.

“ I have mentioned, that these promises were made to Portugal and to France as well as to Great Britain; and I should *do an act of injustice to France* if I were not to add, that the representations of that Government upon this point have been as urgent, and alas! as fruitless, as those of the British Ministry [hear, hear!]. Upon the first irruption into the Portuguese territory, the French Government, to testify its displeasure, recalled its Ambassador, and directed its Chargé d’Affaires to signify to his Catholic Majesty that Spain was to look for no support from France against the consequences of this aggression, and again to recommend that he should retrace the steps already taken. *I am bound, in justice to the French Government, to state, that with this object it exerted itself to the utmost.* I have no right whatever to *impute any want of sincerity or good faith to the exertions made by France to force*

*Spain to the execution of her engagements.* It will be for Spain, upon a communication of the step now taken by his Majesty, to consider in what way she will meet the call. My earnest hope and wish is, that she may meet it in such a manner as to avert the consequences of the Message before us. To those consequences I only allude, and beyond that point I will not pursue them, in the hope that they may not be necessary [hear, hear, hear!]. I set out with saying, there were many reasons which induced me to think that nothing short of a point of national faith or national honour—I will not say, would justify, but would make desirable, any approximation to *the possibility of a dangerous war.* Let me be understood, however, distinctly, as not meaning *that I dread a war* in a good cause (and in no other may it be the lot of this country to engage!) from a distrust of the *strength of the country to commence it, or of her resources to maintain it.* I dread it, indeed, but upon far other grounds: I dread it from a consciousness of *the tremendous power Great Britain possesses of pushing hostilities in which she may be engaged to consequences which I shudder to contemplate* [hear, hear, hear!]. Some years ago, in the discussion of the negotiations with Spain, I took the liberty of adverting to a topic of this nature—that the position of this country was one of neutrality, not, only between contending nations, but between con-

*leading principles*; and that it was in the position of neutrality alone we could maintain that balance, the preservation of which I believed to be essential to the peace and safety of the world. Four years' experience (it is now more than three years and a half from that date) has confirmed rather than altered my opinion. I fear that the next war to be kindled in Europe, if it spread beyond the narrow limits of Spain and Portugal, will be a war of a most tremendous character—a war not merely of conflicting armies, but of conflicting opinions [much cheering]. I know that if into that war this country enters (and if she do engage, I trust it will be with a most sincere desire to mitigate rather than exasperate, and to contend with arms rather than with the more fatal artillery of popular excitation), she will see under her banners, arrayed for the contest, all the discontented and restless spirits of the age—all those who, whether justly or unjustly, are dissatisfied with the present state of their own countries. The consciousness of such a situation excites all my fears; for it shows that there exists a power, to be wielded by Great Britain, more tremendous than was, perhaps, ever yet brought into action in the history of mankind [hear, hear!]. But though it may be "excellent to have a giant's power," it may be "tyrannous to use it like a giant." The knowledge that we possess this strength, IS OUR SECURITY; and our busi-

ness is not to seek opportunities of displaying it, but by a *partial and half shown exhibition of it*, to make it felt that it is the interest of exaggerators, on both sides, to shrink from converting their umpire into their competitor [hear, hear!]. The situation of this country may be compared to that of the Ruler of the Winds, as described by the poet:

\* — Celsa sedet Æolus arce  
Sceptra tenens; mollitque animos  
et temperat iras:  
Ni faciat, maria ac terras cælumque  
profundum  
Quippe ferant rapidi secum, ver-  
rantque per auras.\*

The consequence of letting loose the passions at present chained and confined, would be the production of a scene of desolation which no man can contemplate without horror, and I should not sleep easy on my couch if I thought by a single movement I had precipitated it [hear!]. This, then, is the reason—a reason the reverse of fear—a reason the contrary of disability, why I dread the recurrence of a war. That this reason may be felt by those who are acting on opposite principles, before the time for using our power shall arrive, I would

\* Of this passage, which is taken from VIRGIL, the following is nearly a literal translation:—"ÆOLUS sits on a lofty citadel holding sceptres, and assuages and restrains the angry passions: for unless he could do so, they might bear rapidly along with them seas and earths and heaven profound, and would brash through the airs."

bear much, and I would forbear long; I would almost put up with any thing that did not touch our national faith and national honour, rather than LET SLIP THE FURIES OF WAR, the leash of which is in our hands, while we know not whom they may reach, and doubt where the devastation may end [continued cheering.]”

Now, Sir, in my last letter, I made some observations, with regard to the *means* that you possessed, of putting your threat into execution. I denied that you had the “furies of war” so completely in your hands. I deny now, that you would be able to excite insurrection to any efficient extent, in any country that I know any thing of. If we look at Spain herself, what signs do we see of your possessing any such power? You wished, nay, you *publicly prayed* that success might attend the revolutionary Cortes. You had a great object at stake; for, it was clear to every man of sense, that, if the Cortes were overthrown, the English bond-holders would never get paid. Lord Liverpool and Mr. Huskisson made speeches, upon that occasion, in which they designated the march of the French as an outrageous aggression. You all asserted, that the Cortes ought to remain. You neglected nothing

to stimulate the Cortes to resistance, and to intimidate Ferdinand and the French. Amongst other weak inventions were the inflammatory speeches of Messrs. Brougham, Mackintosh and others. Nay, you then broached the very doctrine which you have now (if this be your speech) openly declared to be yours. One apology for your not resisting France by arms, was, that the French would be punished by the contagion which their army would contract, of the principles afloat in Spain. We all remember how roundly it was asserted by your adherents, and how broadly it was hinted by you, that the French soldiers would march across the Pyrenees; but, when there, that they would join the liberals of Spain. In their own country, said your partisans, they are *kept down* (though they never told us by what); but, once let them set foot in a land where freedom exists, and they will join the standards of freedom.

Such were the dreams of 1823, and of the autumn of 1822. So general was the persuasion, that the French army would never fight against the Cortes, that it was to be unpopular in the extreme, to utter a sentiment to the contrary. The risk of this unpopularity I ran; and, unpopular

enough my writings upon the subject were. There is a certain number of men, who have long been readers of the Register, who require a great deal, indeed, to make them differ from me in opinion; but, such a clangour, such a hulla-bulloo, such an uproarious outcry had the yelling "best public instructor" kept up for six months, that even many of those who had gone with me thus far, began to doubt of the soundness of my judgment in this particular. I believe that, taking the country throughout, there was not one man out of one thousand who agreed with me upon this subject. As the smallest concession, I was called upon to agree, that it was *very probable*, at least, that the French soldiers would quit the Duke d'Angoulême, and range themselves under the standard of the Cortes. No; not an inch would I concede: my answer was; my answer to all the philosophizing about the moral effects upon the minds of men; about these effects, produced upon the minds of soldiers by reflecting that they were (as was asserted) going to enslave France by fighting in Spain: my answer to all this was, that a soldier, that common soldiers had minds totally unsusceptible of any influence of

this sort; that the objects dearest to them were plunder and prostitutes; and that whatever general or commander or whatever warfare gave them a chance of the greatest portion of these, was sure to be a favourite with them; that the very name of freedom was unknown to them; that they had no notion of the thing; that, generally speaking, they cared for nothing but for that which gave them ease, plenty of victuals, drink, and clothing, and the indulgence of the grossest of passions of every description. My words were, "Say what you will about the principles of soldiers; as mere men, they are like other men. They love, they hate, they are honest, they are dishonest, they are faithful, they are perfidious, they are sober and drunken, much the same as other men are, with a little spice of the latter exceeding that of other men: but, as to *political principle*, they know not what the thing means"; and, as I told Doctor Black then, so I tell you now, that, plunder and pleasure, being the same on both sides, a soldier will as soon run his bayonet into a philosopher as into a monk; and, perhaps, rather sooner, for, he may have some-

thing of a religious awe to restrain him in the latter case, while, in the former case, there is nothing at all to restrain him.

But, to return to the *facts* of that case: did we ever hear of one single instance, in which the French soldiers showed the smallest disposition to take part with the Cortes? We know that they *did not* take such part: we know that the whole army might have deserted with the greatest safety and ease: we know, however, that they did not, and that a single regiment or company never testified a desire so to do. Yet, this army was composed of men who, we were told, detested their own government and their commanders. They were sent, too, into a country, where there was an actual contest going on between royalty and democracy: an actual contest, and these French revolutionary soldiers, who, as we were told, detested the Bourbons, and sighed for their overthrow, were, here, ready to be joined by every thing that was discontented in Spain. It was known, too, and had been known for many months, that England was on the side of the Cortes. All the parties knew this. Sir Jammy Mackintosh had held his *wise dinner*, given to the Ambassador of the Cortes in

London; for, though Lord William Bentinck was in the chair (I told him, at the time, that a stool would have become him better), my old friend, Sir Jammy, who wanted a law passed to take me in and to keep his countryman Perry out of the chance of banishment for life; my old friend, Sir Jammy, was the *orator* of this famous dinner! What follies, good God! have we seen exhibited! What worse, more despicable than jack-pudding tricks have we seen played. The Crown-and-Anchor gentry, too, were at work with their speeches and their stewards and their dinners and their subscriptions. You and your colleagues were nothing backward. You uttered thundering speeches; Mr. Brougham and Sir Jammy talked big as bull-beef; the former called for fleets and armies, and the threatening system was carried so far as to produce a vote of the House of Commons, *for an additional number of seamen!* Still, the French marched on; and that vote was the last miserable effort made to oppose them.

Well, then, if there be (and there can be) not a man on earth who does not believe that it was your anxious wish to prevent the counter-revolution in Spain, what reason have we to believe that



your wishes would be more likely to be accomplished now than they were then? You had not, there, a conspiracy to organise. It was already organised to your hand. The country was full of conspirators against the royal authority. The Cortes had the government in their hands, too. Whatever there was of army and of arms, were theirs. All the strong places were in their hands and garrisoned by their troops. In short, it was a government, a sort of hodge-podge democracy and royalty mixed together, already made to your hands; and, if you could not prevent that from being overturned by royalists, what hope have you that the "discontented spirits of the age," that the "furies of war," whom this pretended speech represents you as saying that you have in your "leash," could now effect any portion of that devastation, with which the speech threatens every country that shall dare to engage in war with you?

One would imagine, that that experience, which is proverbially said to make fools wise, would have taught you to reflect long before you put forth a threat such as that which is contained in the above publication. In 1803, a fury, called *MARÉE DE LA TOUCHE*, and

certain other furies, called *PICQUART*, *GEORGES*, and others, were let loose from *SOMEBODY'S* "leash." Who that body was, as the Scotch say, is not a subject of much conjecture; but, let loose the furies were. I saw the fury *MARÉE DE LA TOUCHE*, with my own eyes, and I heard him with my own ears; and a fatter and more jovial looking fury, I never saw in all my life. The catastrophe is well known. The furies were all put to death, either by the common executioner or by their own hands, except the *DUKE D'ENGHEIN*, who, I dare say, thought it a mercy to be shot; condemned to that shooting though he was, by one who has since been, and I believe who now is, in the employ of the Duke's uncle, the King of France.

Now, Sir, this was a complete specimen of an effort to carry on war by the means of the "restless spirits of the age." If ever there were a time, which fairly promised success to such a mode of warfare, that was precisely the time, when *MARÉE DE LA TOUCHE* and his companions were let slip out of the "leash." The people of France sighed for a riddance of Buonaparte at that time. He had literally harassed a considerable portion of them to death:

his conscription had taken the son from the parents; and the sisters; it had taken the young husband from his wife; it had taken the lover from his mistress; it had imposed a new law of marriage, the most immoral and barbarous that the world had ever seen, and that, too, for the sole, the express, the declared purpose of reserving every young man as a lump of flesh, blood, and bone, to be sacrificed on the altar of the ambition of an unsparing tyrant and a notorious usurper. The persecution of the people of France, at the time I am now speaking of, was so great, that young men ran to the standard of the tyrant to seek protection against the various and cruel and insulting exactions and restraints laid upon them, if they kept aloof from that standard. If ever there were a case, since the world began, which fully justified the application of the doctrine of COLONEL TITUS, in his address to CROMWELL, this was that case. Here was a tyrant and an usurper; here were all the circumstances that justify not only resistance of oppression, not only efforts to destroy the tyranny, but the use of all the means that ever have been suggested as likely to accomplish such destruction.

Yet, letting slip the furies failed

even here, though it is well known that the furies were backed by more than one European power. What chance, then, would there be of success in letting slip the furies against the present government of France? For, after all, it is France that we have to look to in this case. Nobody means, I suppose, to let slip the furies against the Kings of Holland and of Hanover! The furies have very recently been let slip in Sardinia and in Naples; and they have, as quickly, been chained up again. You cannot be so mad as to think of letting slip furies upon Austria or Russia. If, then, this be your speech (which I still hope it is not), you must mean *France*, and France only, as exposed to the desolating works of your furies; and, as I said in my last Register, the French minister must be an ass, indeed, if your threat excite in his mind any thing but pride for his country and contempt for you. The French people are well off. There is a state of ease, of abundance, of happiness; aye, and of real freedom, too, compared to our state. If we were to hear of battles going on between the manufacturers and the army of France; if we were to hear of the hasty march of troops from Paris into the provinces for the

openly avowed purpose of keeping the people from rising; and, if we were to know, that in certain parts of France such is the dread of the disposition of the people, that they are condemned to transportation without the usual formalities of law, on proof of the bare fact of their having been out of their house for fifteen minutes at a time between sun-set and sunrise; if we were to learn that this was the state of France, then, indeed, we might think that a threat of the nature contained in the above publication would be likely to produce some effect upon the mind of the King of France. But, to talk of letting loose desolating furies from our leash upon a government, the country ruled by which has, for, now, eleven years, been in a state of perfect domestic tranquillity; a country which has been relieved from many of the greatest of those grievances of which it ever complained; a country where harsh treatment of the people is unknown; a country that is unconscious of the existence of game-laws, of new-trespass laws and of tread-mills; a country, which has ridded itself of the burthen of tithes; a country, in short, where, except in the towns, every second man you meet, is an owner of

land, more or less; and, in addition to all the rest, a country that knows nothing of parson-magistrates and of the all-desolating curse of paper-money: to talk of letting loose the discontented spirits upon such a country, is the talk of a very shallow, a very thoughtless, and a very brazen-faced man, and was not, therefore, I do still hope, talk that came from his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Every year the government of France becomes stronger and stronger. It was very weak just after the peace of 1815. The government and the people have had the good sense to be patient, and to wait to gather strength before they resented the indignities then cast upon them. Yet, see how they have increased in strength. Only about four years after they had closed the payment of the humiliating tribute to their invading "*Allies*," they were enabled to cross the Pyrenees with an army of a hundred thousand men, and to put down what was regarded as an established revolution in Spain. In a part of your speech which I have not thought worth while to extract, you represent this expedition to Spain as most *unfortunate for France*; you say that she *repents*

of it now herself, and that she would gladly *withdraw her troops if she could!* Monstrous! if they talk such stuff at Eton, no wonder that you were captain of the school. Why, if France wish to evacuate Cadiz, what has she to do but to march her men home? You are aware that the office gives weight to the words of the man: you are aware, also, that, with a great part of the people, you have nothing to do but to make an assertion, to have it believed. In this branch of knowledge, the branch which relates to the divers arts of delusion, you are as profound as old CECIL himself. But, there is a certain portion of the people who despise assertions like this, and who laugh, at the least, at the author of such assertions. Gibraltar may be a "*burthen*" to us; but, is there any body that would propose to give up Gibraltar? Swords and guns are expensive, and so are locks and bolts; but do people tell us, that, for that cause, we should go to bed unarmed and with our doors open, with every chance of being robbed. Besides, how does this agree with the doctrine which you cook up for our use, in justification of that terrible novelty in England, an enormous standing army in time of peace? At the

opening of the Session, you said that this army prevented us from having war; and that the expense of maintaining it was, therefore, a saving in the end. It does not seem likely, by-the-bye, to prevent us from having war; but, upon your own showing, how can the French lay out their money better than in keeping possession of the maritime fortresses of Spain? In short, this pretence, that you wish France to keep possession of those fortresses, is, at once, the most miserable and the most impudent that ever came from the lips of mortal man.

This pretence, however, has only dropped down before me *incidentally*, while I was proceeding to ask you, what hope there can be of procuring security against France, by letting slip the "*furies*" upon her, when she, in spite of those furies; in spite of her knowledge that you had the command of the furies, fall as much as you have now, ventured to send the larger part of our army out of the kingdom; and that, too, for the express purpose of putting down those very discontented spirits, in an alliance with whom, the above speech says, the security of England now consists. If France entertained no apprehensions upon that occasion; if

she could venture to act thus at that time; if she, who well knew her own state, saw no danger then; what danger is she to apprehend now, from the employment of means such as the newspapers tell us you, in case of war, mean to resort to. The speech of the King of France, which I insert in another part of this Register, talks of a peaceable disposition; but, it does not conclude without glancing at the possibility of war. Whether she be disposed to go to war with us, is another matter: something as yet hidden from me; but, I verily believe, *not more from me than from you!* Your shallow schemes I can generally penetrate; that is to say, when you yourselves know what you are going at, which, however, is far from being always the case. But, the MONSIEURS are too deep for me: I can guess at what they will do, only by getting at a knowledge of what it is their interest to do; and, as their interests, in a case like the present, for instance, are not so easy to ascertain, it is difficult to conjecture what will be their line of conduct. But, this is what I say, that, if we have a war with France, the King of France may not only laugh at all the secret machinations of England; at all her "restless spirits" and all her

"furies of war;" but may rely on his people's deep-rooted hatred of England for most cordial support in any war, upon any ground, that he may undertake against her.

Your menace was as general, as sweeping, as words could make it. All nations were threatened; no matter in what part of the world; no matter what the form of government, and no matter what the treatment of the people by their government. This was going far beyond Colonel Titas and me: we never contended that this species of hostility ought to be exercised by us against any foreign sovereign at all; and, in no case except against a notorious tyrant and usurper. This doctrine of yours, if it be yours, applies to every foreign government, indiscriminately: the speech asserts, that we have the means; by implication it asserts that we have a right to use the means; and our justification for using them; our complete and absolute justification for the use of such terrible means; it to be contained in the proof of the single fact, *that the party is in a state of warfare against us!* Talk no more of the laws of modern warfare: if you own this doctrine, protest not, with the writers on the law of nations, against the poisoning of wells.

that the enemy are likely to drink out of. The threat is so foolish, however, that its baseness is lost sight of in the contemplation of its folly. The threat, as I was saying before, is as general as words can make it. You are to be the *Æolus*, letting loose the discontented and furious winds to sweep over all the nations in the world, if any of them, no matter which, get you into a war. Now, to ask if you *thought* about any thing, is asking a little too much, for, really, if this be your speech, one would think that you never thought at all. Nevertheless, you could hardly *forget* the United States of America. You must know that there is such a country in the world. You may not know, that she could send out pretty nearly thirty ships of the line and twice as many frigates, each frigate being (as our Blue-and-Buff swear) equal to an English seventy-four. It is only twelve years ago that you laughed, in your place in Parliament, at a "half dozen fir-frigates with bits of striped bunting at their mast-heads." We have paid pretty well for your speeches and your despatches relative to America. You must know, therefore, that there is such a country. Yet, could you have recollected the

fact, and have made the speech which is reported as yours? Why, do you know, that you can have no war with France, no war of any consequence even with Spain, no war with Russia, and no war with Holland: you can have no war with either of these powers, without one of two things: *war with the United States, or a surrender of the right of search upon the seas*, in which latter case, your maritime force, be it what it may, is of no more use to you than so many logs of wood floating upon the water. So that, if you talk of a war, talk of a war for *our all*; and, is it to America, too, that you mean to send the "discontented spirits of the age"? God knows there is enough of them there, already: they are of every country and every clime: of every religion and of all shades of politics: but, in one thing they are all cordially united, and that is, *implacable hatred against the government of England, and the most anxious wish to see that government uprooted and destroyed*. Your restless spirits of the age; the furies let slip out of your leash, would meet with a pretty reception in that country; and yet, if you fail there, you do nothing; for, that country, above all the

countries in the world, is calculated to pull you down. Your speech (if your speech it be) will be a subject of endless boasting there. When they hear, too, of Sir WILLIAM CLINTON being sent to rescue Portugal, as his father was sent to rescue America, the very name will make them laugh for a month. They will ask, in their cool way, what we should send soldiers to Portugal for, to support a constitution that the Portuguese *want to have*; that the Portuguese have got and want to keep? They will ask why the Portuguese themselves do not support their own constitution, if they be so fond of it, and if no foreigners come to take it away from them. But, the yankees will be particularly inquisitive as to the questions which the Portuguese will put to Sir William Clinton, about the freedom of election under the free constitution of England, and particularly about the freedom of election in the borough of Newark, of which Sir William Clinton himself is one of the members. "Curious thing, I guess," JONATHAN will say, "for the member for the 'borough of Newark to command an army to force a part, at least, of the Portuguese to enjoy 'freedom of election!'" Yes,

JONATHAN, a very curious thing; but, not half so curious as sending for troops from *Ireland*; from catholic Ireland, to go in order to make the Portuguese "*free*"; to secure to them a "*free constitution*"! The part which America could act, in case of a war between us and France, or any other great country, is certain. She would seek to remain at peace; but, she would prefer war to a submission to what we have always deemed our maritime rights; rights which are ours, but which are to be maintained only by superior force; and that force we are wholly unable to bring to bear against her, unless there be, first, a total change in our system. In case of a war, the rivalry in America would be, who should give proof of the greatest enmity to England. In all probability, General Jackson will be the next President. His feelings with regard to England are well known. It was by mere accident, that he was not President at the last election; and the only chance which Mr. Adams has of re-election, consists in a belief, on the part of the people, that he is decidedly hostile to England. The public here have never inquired into the cause of the late change in the American embassy in this country.

Mr. Adams first sent over Mr. Rufus King, a well known friend of England; more than half an Englishman. He has been recalled, and now we have Mr. Gallatin, whom I have known for five and thirty years, and have always known him to be amongst the most zealous and the most able opponents of every thing tending to favour England. Outwit him, Mr. Canning; deceive him, disguise a weakness from him, and then I will forgive you for all your manifold follies, not excepting even this speech, if this speech be yours. I remember Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Gallatin remembers me. Just thirty years ago, I belaboured him with both pen and pencil, for the former of which, at the least, you applauded me in your Anti-jacobin newspaper. The truth is, I was, as it became me, endeavouring to uphold the interest of England; Mr. Gallatin was her most formidable enemy, and I slashed away at Mr. Gallatin. It is a curious turn of events, that should have brought him here upon the spot, to see me at home, laying on upon you in much about the same manner that I used to lay on upon him; and a still more curious thing it is, that he should here find you, preaching up those Jacobin doctrines, for somewhat the like of

which (though far inferior in point of extensive malignity) I used so severely to censure him. However, the bare circumstance of his having been sent here to supplant Mr. Rufus King is, of itself, quite sufficient to convince any one that no President can stand his ground in America, unless his politics be decidedly hostile to England.

It is even below banter: it is a subject beneath a jest: the impudence of the thing, as well as the folly of it, is perfectly pre-eminent: it is a monster in politics and in morals; and tremendous will be the mischief to which it will lead. The delusions that have been practised with regard to Spain and to Ferdinand, could not have been more perfect if they had been the result of an organized system. At the moment that I am writing, there is not one man out of a thousand in England, who does not believe, that the King of Spain is a hair-brained madman; a sort of mischievous idiot; and that he is surrounded by nothing but a parcel of monks and friars, who make him believe just what they please, and that they counsel him to do every thing that is tyrannical and every thing that is contrary to the peace and happiness of his people: in short, that



he is a monster of iniquity and cruelty himself; and that these monks and friars urge him on to give vent to his disposition, to the full stretch of his power; and that the consequence is, that Spain presents nothing but scenes of misery, bloodshed and all sorts of horrors. This is the general belief in England; and, seldom has there been any belief more completely founded in falsehood. Spain is in a state of as great tranquillity as any kingdom in Europe, and in a state of much greater tranquillity and happiness than England herself. The common people in Spain have, for ages, been better off than the common people in any other country of Europe. The Cortes and the patriots may have done them some injury; but, still, all accounts agree, that they are very well off. We hear of no starvation in Spain: we hear of no insurrections in Spain; we hear of no new and severe laws: in short, we have no one fact to induce us to believe that Spain is not tranquil, and that her people are not contented and happy. The newspapers tell us of the cheering of the people, amidst which Sir WILLIAM CLINTON departed the other day, and of their cries for vengeance on FERDINAND,

much about as sensible, but much more excusable than the cheering which is said to have been bestowed upon your speech, by a body of men, for uttering any thing to bring whom into contempt any of us, their constituents, may be banished for life. The cheers which these poor fellows bestowed upon Sir William Clinton, together with their execrations on the King of Spain, arose from the three years of infamous lies propagated by the newspapers in London and all about the country; and these infamous lies have arisen because Ferdinand would not sacrifice the Church and the Poor of Spain, to the hellish Jews and Jobbers of England. The Bond-holders naturally hate Ferdinand. They thought to have made the people of Spain pay them about ten or fifteen per cent for their money; they thought to have had a mortgage upon the labour of the child in the cradle in Spain, as the Fund-holders here have upon our children in the cradle. Ferdinand could not have effected this if he would have done it; and if he had done it, he would have been amongst the blackest of tyrants and of traitors to his people. Yet, for this act of necessity

or of virtue, he is execrated by these thoughtless people.

In all these attempts at revolutionizing, we forget that we have now changed our ground. When Doctor BLACK and you and all your partisans, told us, at the time when the French were invading Spain, that the French, even when they got into Spain, before, could not keep it, I observed that we seemed to forget two things; one was, that there was our army to assist the Spaniards to drive out the French; and that, the priests, or, more properly speaking, the Church was then opposed to the French. Thus it was in Portugal, too: we had the Church with us, against the French: we have now the Catholic Church against us, not only in Portugal but in every corner of the earth; and we are even now, again, to sup on the sorrows of the boasted Protestant Reformation, which seems to pursue us like our shadow, and will, doubtless, stick to us, till its twin children, its Church and its Debt, shall expire in each other's arms! People forget, when they are talking of our late wars in Portugal and Spain, that we had, then, the Church with us; and, in those countries, the Church is, and al-

ways will be, supported by the common people; because it is naturally the friend and protector of the common people. It is the feeder of all the indigent; and if our Church were the feeder of all the indigent, too, it would have the support of the common people. When men rail against the power of the priests; when they curse the priests because they have such influence with the people, they never give themselves time to inquire into the cause of that influence. It is not by pretended miracles, as some would have us believe; it is not by the powers given to the priests, of confessing and giving absolution; it is not by these means that they obtain their influence: it is, because they relieve all that are in great misery; and, the common people are not such brutes as to fail to perceive that such an institution is beneficial to them. They feel as the common people in England did at the time of the Reformation, that, to confiscate the property of the Church, is to confiscate the property of the poor. Besides, would you let slip your furies to put down priests in other countries, and still support the priesthood in England and in Ireland? So, we are to send soldiers to put down the priests in other coun-

tries, while those of our own country are to retain all their masses of enormous wealth! Let those who inveigh against the priests in Portugal and Spain, and against the influence that they have over the minds of the people; let these tell us why they leave us with priests having so much influence over our bodies. They will inquire a great while, I believe, before they find a priest in Portugal and Spain, who has the power to send two women for three months to a tread-mill, for having destroyed five pheasant's-eggs. When they have found out a priest in Spain, who has called in soldiers and fought a battle in the collection of his tithes, as at Skibbereen; then, and not till then, it will be time for them to advocate the sending of soldiers from Ireland to put down the priests in Portugal.

There is, then, in this undertaking, every species of folly that one can ascribe to a statesman. There appears to be no ground for the war, or, rather armament. If the Portuguese like the new constitution, they will support it. If they do not like it, and we be resolved that they shall have it, the expense of maintaining a large army in Portugal for an indefinite period, is the smallest

evil that we have to anticipate; and, even this much of interference is continually exposing us to an extended war. The King of France has, at present, no occasion to move a man. Our crusade for the new constitution of Portugal, is quite enough to satisfy him. That gives us the expenses of a considerable war, without cost or trouble to France. Time will show him what effect this will have upon our paper-money; and, he will, doubtless, act according to circumstances, always having the power to remain at peace without dishonour, and always having a pretext for war; for, if he had no other ground, the speech which has been ascribed to you would be a ground much stronger than that which has frequently given rise to war.

From a capitulation, which I shall insert below, it appears that the royalist party in Portugal are already the strongest; and, which is very material, a part of the capitulation provides that the officers and others, friends of the new constitution, shall be detained in the fortress, to protect them from the insults and vengeance of the people. So that, it is against the people of Portugal, then, that we are marching. Never, since England was England, was there, in

my opinion, an enterprise undertaken by her more unjustifiable than this. There is no ground for the war, and the means described in the speech attributed to you, are so devilish, as to cause us to be detested all over the world. It was well, I take it, that the Parliament separated so quickly after the vote of the 12th of December. A few days given for reflection, would have made even that body begin to recoil. The moment they had given the vote, had given their sanction to this enterprise, they were scattered again, and for the pretty long space of nearly two months. They were taken by surprise, and dazzled by an eloquent harangue. Many a man thought, what nobody had the presence of mind or the courage to say. Then, instead of arguing with you; instead of combatting your doctrines, from which every man shrinks, Mr. Brougham joined in the shout and loaded with applause that which (if the newspapers give a true report) he ought to have reprobated with the utmost severity. He called yours *truly English principles*; that is to say, not the principle of fairly measuring your strength with other nations; but the principle of undermining their governments by the means of incendiaries and

traitors; by taking under your banners the dissatisfied of all nations, whether their dissatisfaction be just or unjust.

Of all the misfortunes that can alight upon a country, none is greater than that of having for its ministers persons who are showy and shallow. Nothing is clearer to my mind than the fact, that it was your sippant, epigrammatical despatches, which laid the foundation of that war with the United States, which added seventy millions to our terrible Debt. This present speech, if speech of yours it be, may lead, and is likely to lead, to still greater calamities. It becomes all men, but particularly it becomes the English nobility, to think well and betimes, of the consequences that may proceed from this speech. They will, if they do not take great care, have cause to believe that a man endued with great powers of speech, very little of investigation, and none at all of fore-sight, is the man of all men living most likely to bring destruction upon their whole body. This, however, is their affair, much more than it is mine. I now leave you to the applause of Mr. Brougham, and to the cheers of the House; and so, wishing you a merry

Christmas and a happy New Year,

I remain,  
Your most obedient and  
Most humble Servant,  
WM. COBBETT.

### KING OF FRANCE'S

*Speech to his Chambers.*

"GENTLEMEN:—Important labours have been prepared for this session. Certain of your zeal, I have not hesitated to call you before the ordinary period of your convocation.

"Two codes will be submitted to your examination; they have for object to perfect the legislation of the forests, and to fix the rules of military jurisdiction. I have permitted few innovations in this work: the bases have been taken in the actual regime of the army, and in the ordonnance of my august grandfather respecting forests.

"I should have desired, if it were possible, not to have occupied myself with the Press; but in proportion as the faculty of publishing writings has developed itself, it has produced new abuses, which demand more extensive and

more efficacious means of repression. It was time to put a stop to afflicting scandals, and to preserve the Liberty of the Press itself from the danger of its own excesses. A project will be submitted to you for the attainment of that object.

"Imperfections had been remarked in the organization of the Jury. I will cause to be proposed to you a project of Law for its amelioration, and to give it rules more conformable to the nature of that Institution.

"The punishments against the Slave Trade were deficient in efficacy, and the application of them could be eluded. A more complete legislation was necessary. I have prescribed, Gentlemen, to propose to you the project of one.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Governments, the assurance of dispositions the most friendly and the most in conformity to my own sentiments for the maintenance of peace.

"Troubles have recently broken out in a part of the Peninsula. I shall unite my efforts with those of my Allies, to put an end to them, and to prevent their consequences.

"The progressive increase of the produce of the indirect taxes will permit our augmenting this year the funds assigned for the public service, with a sum equal

to that of which those liable to contribute were relieved by the last financial law.

"This augmentation will become a true relief for my people. It will free the Communes from the supplements which they grant to their desservans, and the indigent classes will find abundant resources in the new activity which the labours on our high roads, our strong places, and our maritime arsenals will assume.

"I have reason to hope that the alterations which will be fixed for the public services, will be sufficient for many years for all their wants, and that I shall be able hereafter to apply the excesses of produce to the reduction of the most onerous taxes.

"Let us return thanks, Gentlemen, to Divine Providence for a situation so favourable, and let us labour in concert to increase and to strengthen it, in order that my people may long gather the fruits. France, industrious and tranquil, will acquire a new grandeur, and her successes in peace will shed no less éclat than would be acquired by her warlike virtues, should honour oblige her to display them."

## CAPITULATION OF BRAGANZA.

"The Viscount de Montealegre, second General in Chief of his Most Faithful Majesty the King, our Master, Don Miguel V., declares,

"1. That he pardons all the corporals and soldiers, unless the King, or the Regency in his name, adopt a decision contrary to his imprescriptible rights.

"2. That all the principal Officers shall be considered prisoners of war, and detained in the forts in which they now are, as the only means of preserving their lives, and saving them from the insults of the people.

"3. That all citizens found in the fort shall also be detained there for the same reasons.

"4. That all the places of strength shall be disarmed, and that an officer shall be sent to receive the arms and provisions of war which belong to them.

"5. That all the horses, cattle, and artillery, found in those places, shall be removed by soldiers appointed for the same purpose, before the departure of the troops to the place to which they shall be ordered.

" 6. That all military persons, on leaving the fort, shall be carefully examined; with respect to their effects and baggage.

" 7. That the present articles shall be notified in the space of one hour, and held to be ratified after that period.

" Viscount de MONTEALEGRE,  
2d General in Chief.

" Head-quarters at Braganza, Nov. 26.

(A true Copy)

" LUIS TRAVASOS VALDES,

" Colonel of the 3d Reg. of Infantry  
Cominanding the Garrison.

" Head-quarters at Braganza,  
Nov. 26."

So that, here, we have positive proof, that there is a *civil war* in Portugal; and that we are taking part with the unpopular and weakest party. We have no *treaty* with this party. Our treaties were with the *ancient Government*, and that, too, only for the defence of the *whole kingdom* against *foreign invasion*. We never contracted to defend a party in Portugal, who might set up a *new constitution*. We never contemplated such a thing as a new constitution *sent to Portugal*, by a King, who was *reigning in the Brazils*! We never supposed,

that we were bound to defend Portugal, in case it became a *colony to the Brazils*. Never did our ancestors imagine, that this state of things would arise; and, therefore, to this state of things, our treaties could not, and cannot, apply.—As to the *authors* of this new constitution, we say; that *we did not hatch it*, and that our Mr. A'Court was only the *bearer of it* from the Brazils, and that he had ceased to be our Envoy at the time, and, *as he was coming this way*, merely brought it from EMPEROR PEDRO, as one brings up to town a letter from a country-cousin! A pretty story this! But, be it all true; and what is that to the people of Portugal? *What right* has that Emperor, living, as he does, almost on the other side of the globe, to change the fundamental laws of Portugal? And, *what right* have we to send an army to enforce his edicts for this purpose? At any rate, leaving the question of *right* aside, what prospect have we of final success, when our war is evidently against the Portuguese themselves? Are we to take military possession of Portugal? Are we to *rule* there? And, if so, when is the expense of such rule to cease? The cry is against the *priests*. Why, the priests are

like *all other* Catholic priests ; so that, upon this ground, we have declared war against more than four-fifths of Europe. Strange *change*, too, since our government granted, *and made us pay pensions* to the expelled Catholic priests of France ; and how must our soldiers be now surprised, if any of those who are employed in Portugal, were amongst those who composed *the Pope's guard of honour* when he was restored to the Chair of St. Peter !

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TO THE  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY  
*Of the Diocese of Cloyne and  
Rosscarbery, County of Cork.*

---

*Dearlly beloved Brethren,*

I READ in the Dublin Irishman of the 6th instant, that Mr. O'Connell brought on a motion in the New Catholic Association, " respecting the *appointment of a Clergyman* in each diocese, to " *superintend the completion of the Census* ; that he anxiously " *desires to see the system of the collection of the Rent* in full " *operation in every parish in the kingdom* ; that he hopes to see " *the Rent make 100,000*l.* per*

*annum* ; and that he would " *move, that his plan be submitted to the Bishops who are to meet on Wednesday.*" But allow me to offer, prior to *your appointment to any of these most important offices*, a few observations to you.

You remember under what specious pretences he set you all in motion three years ago, collecting this Rent : it was to be expended in founding and endowing schools, in equipping missionaries for foreign countries, and in protecting the poor against the iron rod of the tithe proctor, and of the landlord : objects indeed most necessary, and therefore calculated to draw pence from our pious countrymen. After 13,000*l.* were collected, the old Board was suppressed : but were these specious objects, or any of them, compassed ? were the missionaries sent out, schools established, or the poor relieved ? By no means ; but the 13,000*l.* are lent, contrary to the law of God and of the Catholic doctrine, at *usury*, to an Irish nobleman, who by thus entangling himself in the usurer's snare, will soon get himself ousted from his inheritance. They pay by the interest of this capital and by other means 200*l.* yearly rent for a house in



Dublin, 1,000*l.* a year for advertisements, 300*l.* to Mr. Mac Donnell, in London, and several other sums for other charges! Moreover, when the *forty shilling freeholders* were pushed by the tyrant Lords of the North, last harvest, they deputed their Pastors to the Board for speedy relief; but strange to relate, a *legal decision* was handed in from Mr. O'Connell, dated, I think, in Waterford, *that the Old Rent could not be touched without the special resolution of an Aggregate Meeting of all Ireland*, which I believe has not taken place ever since. Thus the poor *forties* would be done for, if Ireland did not once more open her purse. However, the same Mr. O'Connell is again going to make tools of you; he expects that his recent *recantation*, as he called it, will establish your Christian forgiveness; it is true that it should do so, but these facts ought to show to you, that he is not entitled to much of your *confidence*.

When a question lately arose in the Board regarding the unnecessary expense of holding up an Agent in London, he browbeat all his opponents, calling one man a *pettyfogger*, and another an *under growler*, and a third something else; he made out an ingenious defence for his client, but, by no

means, did he seem to have the success of the general question at heart. But in the name of common sense, what use is any Agent, and particularly Mr. MacDonnell, in London? When Messrs. Plunket, O'Connell, and Bric, dealt in the manner that we saw with the religion and civil liberties of Ireland in London, the year before last, was this Agent at his post? did he sound the alarm? There were Messrs. Cobbett, Lawless, and Ensor, who sounded it. Whilst you imagine that your religious concerns are safe in his keeping, he, Mr. Mac Donnell, seems to be only a decoy, or rather a supercargo, deputed by these traffickers in religion, to watch the movements of the best and highest bidder; a tool of correspondence for the English demi-Catholic Board, who will, if you do not look sharp, soon leave you without religion.

But the traffickers tell you that Mr. Mac Donnell defeated the Biblicals here and there. If that entitle him to his 300*l.* a year, you ought, in consistency, to grant a pension for the decisive victory of the Rev. Mr. Mac Sweeney, in Carlow, and to the Clergy and Laity of Waterford, Clonmell, and Cork. You are threatened with the wrath of all Connaught, if he

is discontinued in the Agency. Whether the zeal and threats of that province are founded on prudence, family and *personal respects*, it is not for you to inquire, but merely to take care that you be not any longer duped out of your pence; that you be not the daily tools of legal orators, now to collect Rent, then "to superintend the completion of a Census," and tomorrow to do something else. If you thus slip away by degrees on the profane current under the pilotship of lawyers, the experience of the year before last would inform you, that they are only seeking their self-interest; that they would abandon you, degraded pensioners, shipwrecked on the rock. Schools and missionaries were the pretended object for the Old, so the redemption of Maynooth from the harpy touch of Government is the *avowed* object of the New Rent; but whether this, like that, be swallowed up in

the insatiable vortex of usury, a short time will say. Nothing indeed is more desirable, than to rescue that college from the diabolical oaths and the insulting inquisition of Orange Commissioners; you could readily do that yourselves, without the leadership of an O'Connell.

Praying for the assistance of your prayers, my beloved Brethren, I am,

Your most humble Servant,

J. O'CALLAGHAN,  
R. Catholic Priest.

Kensington,  
Dec. 12th, 1826.

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## MARKETS.

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*Per Quarter.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	56	5	Rye ....	41	3
Barley ..	37	1	Beans ...	52	9
Oats ....	30	9	Pease ...	52	4

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended December 8.**

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	41,498	Rye .....	200
Barley ..	45,006	Beans ...	2,533
Oats ...	7,939	Pease ....	962

*Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.*

**Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, December 11.**

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,506	for 13,500	14	4	Average, 59	11	
Barley..	6,922	.. 13,519	3	7	.....	39	0
Oats..	1,134	.. 1,889	2	0	.....	33	3
Rye....	3	.. 5	4	8	.....	34	10
Beans ..	909	.. 2,376	5	4	.....	53	3
Pease..	533	.. 1,504	18	7	.....	54	6

Friday, Dec. 15.—The arrivals of Grain this week are good, and of Flour the quantity is considerable. There is little business doing in the Wheat trade, and prices remain much as last quoted. Barley, for malting, is rather higher. Beans and Pease continue dull, at Monday's terms. Oats find buyers very slowly, and although the trade cannot be quoted

lower in price, yet it must be reported as very heavy.

Monday, Dec. 18.—The abundant arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week, together with a large quantity of Flour, and the fresh supplies of this morning being good, have occasioned considerable dullness to prevail in the sale of every article in the Corn trade. The late damp weather has caused most of the Wheat samples to handle rough, and the Millers, after having purchased the few dry samples that appeared at the terms of last Monday, neglected the other qualities, which may be reported 2s. per qr. lower.

The excessive quantity of Barley for sale has had a considerable effect on this trade, and the prices are declined 2s. per quarter, with much left on hand unsold. The large arrival of Foreign Beans has tended to reduce this article 2s. per quarter. Boiling Pease are very dull, and, together with Grey Pease, may be reported 2s. below the currency of this day se'nnight. The show of Oat samples looks very favourable, and the weather continuing mild, scarcely any sales can be made, and the prices are quoted 1s. per qr. lower than last Monday, with the chief part of the supply left unsold. The Flour trade is very heavy, but the top price is unaltered. From the present state of this Market, it will be evident the war has had no effect on the trade.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

Flour, per sack ..... 50s. — 53s;  
 — Seconds ..... 42s. — 46s.  
 — North Country .. 40s. — 45s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Dec. 11 to Dec. 16, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	6,167	Tares ....	153
Barley ..	7,538	Linseed ..	1,608
Malt ....	5,565	Rapeseed ..	—
Oats ....	1,863	Brank ..	66
Beans ...	1,178	Mustard ..	—
Flour ....	10,064	Flax ....	—
Rye ....	2,340	Hemp ....	45
Pease ....	4,374	Seeds ....	21

Foreign.—Wheat, 1,038; Barley, 1,827; Oats, 38,220; and Beans, 5,943 qrs.

### HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Dec. 18.—Our trade during last week was dull, without any variation in price. Currency as under:—Kent, pockets, from 84s. to 112s.; ditto, bags, 65s. to 90s. Sussex, pockets, 72s. to 86s.; and ditto bags, 60s. to 76s. per cwt.

Maidstone, Dec. 14.—The Hop trade, for the present, is quite at a stand, nor do we expect there will be any alteration till after Christmas.

Monday, Dec. 18.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1,569 firkins of Butter, and 793 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 5,175 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 18.

The supply of Beasts on Friday, was not more than usual, at this particular season. Prime things sold quite as well as on Monday, and useful Beasts also found customers. The Stock, considering the number,

was of better quality than we have been accustomed to see here for some time. The Mutton trade was miserably bad. To-day the number of Beasts is considerably less than has been known for several years; but there is enough of Christmas Beef amongst them. Very choice Scots and Herefords have, in some instances, made 6s. per stone; but it would mislead were this to be stated as the top average, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. being nearer the mark. Good Beef sells freely; and there will be none turned out. In Mutton, the best of the light weights make rather more money, but the trade continues very flat.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ....	4	0	to	5 8
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 4
Veal ....	4	8	—	5 4
Pork ....	4	8	—	5 4
Lamb ....	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . .	2,969	Sheep . .	22,500
Calves . .	154	Pigs . .	140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . .	2	8	to	4 8
Mutton ...	2	4	—	3 4
Veal ....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork ....	3	8	—	5 8
Lamb ....	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef . . . .	3	2	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 4
Veal . . . .	3	4	—	5 0
Pork . . . .	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb . . . .	0	0	—	0 0

COAL MARKET, Dec. 1.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

664 Newcastle	27½	28s. 0d. to 34s. 6d.
24 Sunderland	10½	30s. 0d. — 35s. 0d.

**POTATOES.****SPIITALFIELDS, per Ton.**

	l.	s.	l.	s.
Ware .....	2	9	to	4 16
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 6d. per bush.				

**Berouen, per Ton.**

	l.	s.	l.	s.
Ware .....	2	9	to	4 6
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats .....	1	9	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

**HAY and STRAW, per Load.**

Smithfield,—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...30s. to 35s.

Clover. 100s. to 120s.

St. James's,—Hay.... 75s. to 110s.

Straw.. 28s. to 30s.

Clover.. 83s. to 120s.

Whitechapel,—Hay.... 70s. to 100s.

Straw...34s. to 36s.

Clover..80s. to 120s.

**COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.**

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

*The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.
Aylesbury .....	58	62 0	35	38 0	30	34 0	42	60 0	64	0 0
Banbury .....	52	56 0	38	42 0	36	42 0	58	62 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke ....	52	61 0	34	38 0	26	30 0	50	58 0	0	0 0
Bridport.....	52	56 0	32	39 0	26	28 0	54	56 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	50	60 0	34	38 0	28	32 0	40	46 0	46	48 0
Derby.....	58	63 0	38	47 0	27	44 0	53	58 0	0	0 0
Devizes.....	47	60 0	34	42 0	29	37 0	56	64 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	52	58 0	34	40 0	33	36 0	56	63 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	56	68 0	38	40 0	28	32 0	56	0 0	0	0 0
Eye .....	52	62 0	32	39 0	28	34 0	44	48 0	42	46 0
Guildford .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Henley .....	50	64 0	32	43 0	27	34 0	52	58 0	54	57 0
Horncastle.....	50	54 0	35	40 0	30	34 0	58	60 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	48	64 0	30	39 0	31	38 0	52	62 0	0	0 0
Lewes .....	50	64 0	40	42 0	28	29 0	40	0 0	0	0 0
Newbury .....	44	65 0	33	38 0	28	39 0	52	64 0	0	0 0
Northampton....	53	58 0	35	39 0	37	40 0	60	63 0	0	0 0
Nottingham .....	57	0 0	41	0 0	37	0 0	61	0 0	0	0 0
Reading .....	50	67 0	37	48 0	24	33 0	53	57 0	54	57 0
Stamford.....	48	57 0	32	38 0	26	28 0	56	0 0	0	0 0
Stowmarket .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Swansea .....	68	0 0	48	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro .....	60	0 0	36	0 0	34	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Warminster.....	47	58 0	33	40 0	31	40 0	52	64 0	0	0 0
Winchester.....	55	0 0	37	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Dalkeith .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Haddington .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0

*Liverpool*, Dec. 12.—Although the importations of Grain, during the past week, have been very moderate, sales of every description were extremely limited, at a decline, for the very finest qualities of Wheat, of fully 1*d.* to 3*d.* per 70 lbs.; Oats, 1*d.* per 45 lbs.; Flour and Oatmeal, 1*s.* per sack; and Beans, Pease, and Indian Corn, each 2*s.* per quarter.—This day's market was tolerably well attended, but sales were very heavy for each description of Grain, &c., at fully the decline previously noted:

Imported into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 11th December, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 7,272; Barley, 945; Oats, 4,857; Rye, 210; Malt, 692; Beans, 960; Pease, 578 quarters. Flour, 3,450 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 953 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 2 barrels:

*Guildford*, Dec. 16.—Wheat, new, for mealings, 14*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* per load. Rye, 52*s.*; Barley, 36*s.* to 41*s.*; Oats, 33*s.* to 40*s.*; Beans, 53*s.* to 60*s.*; and Pease 56*s.* per quarter.

*Norwich*, Dec. 16.—The supply of Wheat to-day was large, and the prices 2*s.* per qr. lower than last week.—Red, 53*s.* to 57*s.*; White to 59*s.* Barley was only a moderate supply, at 31*s.* to 36*s.*, superfine, 37*s.*; Oats, 28*s.* to 34*s.*; Beans, 43*s.* to 47*s.*; Pease, 44*s.* to 48*s.*; Boilers, to 56*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 42*s.* to 43*s.* per sack.

*Bristol*, Dec. 16.—The Corn markets, at this place, are very dull. The sales of Barley and Oats limited, though the prices are not much lower. Supplies are tolerably good, and the present prices about as follow:—Wheat, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 7½*d.*; Barley, 4*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 7½*d.*; Oats, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 4½*d.*; Beans, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; and Malt, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, Imperial.—Flour, Seconds, 32*s.* to 43*s.* per bag.

*Ipswich*, Dec. 16.—We had to-day a good supply of Barley and Wheat; the former was rather dearer, and the latter rather cheaper than last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52*s.* to 60*s.*; Barley, 33*s.* to 38*s.*; Beans, 41*s.* to 46*s.*; and Pease, 46*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter.

*Wisbech*, Dec. 16.—Wheat is here so generally in bad condition, that the little dry offered was taken at the terms of last week. The prices of other Grain remain unaltered.—Red Wheat, 50*s.* to 56*s.*; White ditto, 56*s.* to 58*s.*; Oats, 20*s.* to 34*s.*; and Beans, 48*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter.

*Wakefield*, Dec. 15.—The supply of Wheat fresh up here to-day is large; the best samples are heavy sale, at a decline of 1*s.* per qr.; middling and inferior sorts are difficult to quit, at a still greater reduction. Oats are in fair supply, the sale dull, and prices rather lower. Shelling is 1*s.* per load cheaper. The supply of Barley is large, but the Malt-trade continuing in an extremely depressed state, the Maltsters buy very sparingly, at a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr. upon the best samples, and the thin light sorts are much neglected. Beans are more plentiful, and 1*s.* per qr. lower. Rape-seed is held more firmly, the holders expecting to see it dearer.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Dec. 16. We have had several arrivals of Wheat, during the week, with a good supply from the farmers this morning, and the condition being affected by the wet weather, the sale was very dull, at a decline of 2*s.* per quarter upon all kinds, except the best dry samples, which sold at nearly last week's prices. Rye is dull sale, but not cheaper. Barley is 2*s.* per qr. lower, but at this decline sales are readily effected. Malt dull sale. The arrivals of Oats have been small this week, and the farmers' supply not being large to-day, the sale was rather brisk.

## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Dec. 16.—A few lots of good fat Cattle for Christmas Beef were exposed for sale to-day, prices 8s. to 9s. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal, and a very large supply of store Scots, some of good quality, selling from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat. We had only a few lots of inferior Short Horns, selling at 3s. to 3s. 6d. Good Cows and Calves dearer than of late. Homebreds quite a flat sale. The supply of Sheep was small: Shearlings, 24s. to 29s.; fat ones to 38s.; Lambs, 13s. to 17s.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 8½d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 7d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

*Horncastle*, Dec. 16.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth Market*, December 13th, there was rather a short supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being a good many buyers, fat of both sold readily, at an advance in price.—Beef, from 5s. 6d. to 6s.; and Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 3d. per stone, sinking offal.

## AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended December 8, 1836.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London* .....	60	3	39	10	31	11
Essex .....	56	2	36	8	30	6
Kent .....	58	1	39	7	31	0
Sussex .....	56	0	41	1	32	10
Suffolk .....	53	9	35	0	30	0
Cambridgeshire .....	53	5	35	5	28	7
Norfolk .....	54	3	35	10	31	4
Lincolnshire .....	56	1	39	8	28	0
Yorkshire .....	54	9	40	6	28	4
Durham .....	57	2	41	4	31	10
Northumberland .....	57	7	40	0	36	0
Cumberland .....	64	6	42	6	36	2
Westmoreland .....	63	6	49	0	36	8
Lancashire .....	60	7	44	0	32	10
Cheshire .....	60	8	49	8	0	0
Gloucestershire .....	58	6	43	6	40	0
Somersetshire .....	57	4	41	3	32	7
Monmouthshire .....	61	7	50	9	0	0
Devonshire .....	58	6	37	8	29	6
Cornwall .....	58	3	37	0	31	8
Dorsetshire .....	53	5	37	1	32	2
Hampshire .....	54	11	38	3	30	0
North Wales .....	66	2	46	7	32	6
South Wales .....	59	7	42	10	30	0

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

END OF VOL. LX.

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